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A SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE of the Upper Colorado Mainstem Region

by: Gary Veverka
Bureau of Land Management — Colorado

Resources Development Internship Program
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

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A SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE UPPER COLORADO MAINSTEM REGION

Prepared for:

The Grand Junction District Office

(Colorado)

Bureau of Land Management

June 1976

by:

Gary Veverka
Resources Development Internship Program
Western Interstate Commission
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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management, formerly the General Land Office, is the oldest Federal surveying and mapping agency. The original purpose of the Land Office was to handle the subdivision and sale of unsettled territory in the United States. However, it was determined that it would be more advantageous to give the land away to settlers in order to encourage people to go out into the frontiers and develop the country.

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 changed this policy to one of conservation and improvement of the lands that had not been transferred to private ownership and that still belonged to the public domain. These are largely the mountains and deserts of the West: 477 million acres of timber and mineral resources for industry, of grassland and woodland for livestock and wildlife, and of natural beauty for recreation, now held in trust for future generations. This land reaches from the Gulf of Mexico and southern California to the Canadian border and throughout the State of Alaska and is now called the natural resource lands.

Social-Economic Profiles, such as the one being introduced here, are formally a part of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 1600 Planning Series. The framework for BLM planning follows from the general to the specific. The initial steps in the planning process (numbered 1601 and 1602) are documents which give a general overview of the purposes and goals of the BLM and provide basic guidelines to be followed by the state and district offices. The 1603 planning stage becomes more specific by narrowing policy guidance into activities (wildlife, recreation, minerals, livestock grazing, fire control, cadastral survey and transportation systems). The 1605 stage is known as the Unit Resource Analysis (URA) which is a compilation of physical and biological data by planning area. The Social-Economic Profile (SEP), stage 1606, is intended to complement the URA with "people" issues, concerns and descriptions. The SEP and URA are followed by a Planning Area Analysis, stage 1607, which attempts to synthesize the URA with the SEP and tunnel in on the constraints (physical, biological, and social) under which management decisions and actions take place. Finally comes the Management Framework Plan (MFP) which makes recommendations on specific management objectives and actions. Upon completion the MFP guides the resource allocations for the planning area. The above, then, demonstrates the formal role which SEPs play in the BLM planning process.

The purpose of this study is to provide the Bureau of Land Management with current information concerning the social-economic characteristics, infrastructures and social support systems in the Upper Colorado Mainstem Social-Economic Profile Area. This area is comprised of Eagle, Garfield, Mesa and Pitkin Counties. These counties are located in the western part of Colorado as shown on the map on page 3.

The counties in the Upper Colorado Mainstem Region were aggregated as a Social-Economic Profile Area (SEPA) because of their similarity in social-economic concerns as well as for the natural features that tend to separate them from counties in adjoining regions. Previous studies have identified

most of the region as separate from the White-Yampa sub-basin to the North and the Gunnison and Dolores sub-basins to the South. Research also indicates that counties to the east of the four included in the region are, from an economic or trade area point of view, more clearly aligned with the Denver Economic Area (D.E.A.).

Due to distinct dissimilarities in terrain and social and economic concerns between the eastern and western counties in this profile, it seems reasonable that consideration should be given to separating the counties in the social-economic planning area (SEPA) into two SEPAs or to realigning the counties with other counties with similar characteristics.

The principal reasons for the foregoing judgment are the social-economic differences between the eastern and western sections of the SEPA which have their origins in differences in weather and terrain. The eastern part of the SEPA, because of high mountains and a long snow season, is hospitable to all types of skiing. For the most part the two western counties do not have the terrain and weather to support a substantial winter recreation industry.

The eastern counties, Eagle and Pitkin, are increasingly becoming committed to the recreation industry and its correlated phenomenon, resort communities, that provide housing and services for recreationists.

The western counties, Garfield and Mesa, are more concerned with agriculture, mining, and manufacturing.

Eagle County is the home of Vail, a major ski resort and the future site of another Vail Associates development, the Beaver Creek Ski Area which has been approved for construction.

Pitkin County contains Aspen and the Aspen Ski Corporation which manages three large ski areas in the county: Aspen Mountain, Snowmass, and Buttermilk. Another substantial ski area, Aspen Highlands is located in Pitkin County too.

Aspen and Vail are "final destination" resorts with national and international clienteles; they also handle almost overwhelming weekend crowds of skiers. Census figures do not reflect the actual population that is constantly flowing in and out of these resorts. The heavy flow of population into these communities bring with them almost all the problems that are concomitants of high density population areas with heterogeneous populations, i.e., a trend toward increased deviant behavior and a consequent reaction, more social controls.

Economic Regions in Colorado

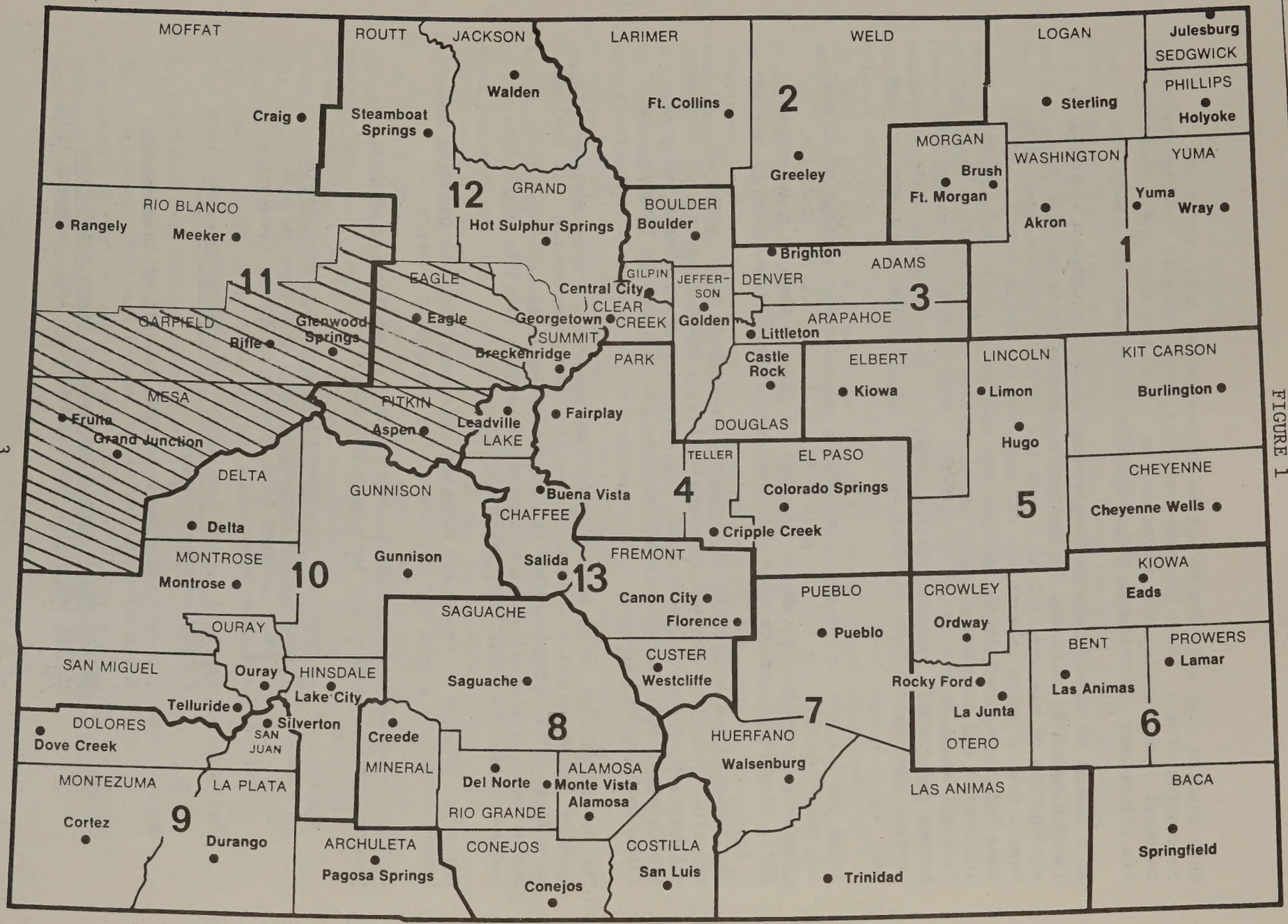

FIGURE 1

Both resorts also have the objective of developing into year-round recreation areas. Aspen has made progress toward this by holding various cultural events during the summer months. Vail has also been promoting its off-season recreational use, and plans to develop it further.

As a result of the increasing development of the recreation industry in the two mountain counties, it would seem reasonable to examine the alternative of placing them in a separate SEPA and combine them with Summit County which is east of, and adjacent to, Eagle County. As its name indicates, terrain and weather are similar to Eagle and Pitkin's. Its social and economic orientation is similar to theirs too. There are four ski areas in the county at present, three of which have plans to become year-round final destination resorts. Summit County under the current BLM organization of SEPAs is part of the Kremmling Resource Area SEP.

Since the terrain and weather, and social and economic systems of Garfield and Mesa Counties are for the most part different from the mountain counties, consideration should be given to placing them in a separate SEPA, or perhaps combine them with contiguous counties similar in nature.

The Social-Economic Profile is organized into three major areas of concern. The first section involves social-economic factors. It includes information on population, income, employment, resource based industry, public attitudes - socio-cultural values, housing, public finance, and land ownership and use.

The second section involves infrastructure systems. Infrastructures are systems which support a community's socio-economic structure. It includes such factors as transportation and communication, fire control, land survey grid, utilities, public protection, health systems, education, social services-welfare, and water systems.

The third section is concerned with BLM relationships with planning and land-use control groups and the District's management history.

By way of introducing the SEPA to the reader, the following general descriptions of each county have been included:

Eagle - An Analysis of Western Eagle County, West Eagle County Social Economic Study, prepared for N.W. C.O.G., January 1976 by Bikert, Brown, Coddington and Associates, Inc.

Garfield - Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale County", Public Service Company.

Mesa - From the Colorado West Area Council of Governments files in Rifle.

Pitkin - Market and Economic Analysis of Aspen and Pitkin County Colorado, Sno-Engineering, Inc. January 1976.

Eagle County

Spanish explorers may have been the first white men to visit the area now known as Eagle County. However, the first recorded visit of white men is generally believed to have been that of Captain John C. Fremont and his party in 1845, when they came through the area by way of Tennessee Pass and the Eagle River.

The upper Eagle River basin, located in the southeastern part of the county, was first settled in 1879 by miners from Leadville. Claims were staked near the town of Red Cliff. Shortly thereafter, homesteads were established in the Eagle River Valley. In 1886, a stage line began service in the valley and a stage station was built near the present site of the town of Eagle. A railroad line was extended into the area in 1887. The improved transportation services stimulated settlement of most of the remaining good farming and ranching land.

Modern development of Eagle County commenced in the 1890s with establishment of larger mines in the upper Eagle Valley and related extension of railroads which eventually traversed all the major valleys. Agricultural and forestry development followed to create a basic resource oriented economy. Mining communities were established at Redcliff, Gilman, Fulford and other since abandoned sites. Rail-oriented communities grew at Minturn, Burns and Basalt. Communities based on providing commercial and transportation needs for surrounding agricultural lands developed at Gypsum, Eagle, Wolcott, Edwards, Avon and McCoy. This development pattern endured over the 1890 to 1960 period.

Eagle County was created from part of Summit County in 1883. The first county seat was Redcliff. Between 1880 and 1890, ore discoveries in Redcliff were depleted and the town lost population steadily. From 1895 to 1921, Redcliff found to keep its role as the county seat against the rise of the town of Eagle down the valley.

The town of Eagle, the present county seat of Eagle County, came into existence in the late 1880s. From 1887 to 1896, the village had several names--Castle, Rio Aquilla (Spanish for Eagle River), Brush and Eagle River Crossing. In 1900, Eagle had a population of 124. About this time cattle were introduced into the valley. Ranching was to make the population increase and develop more stability than the mining communities which came quickly into prominence and subsequently died. The central location of Eagle in the county made it more practical as a political center than Redcliff.

Public lands comprise 79 percent of the county's 1,685 square miles. Only 350 square miles, or 244,520 acres, are in private ownership. The White River National Forest, established in 1895, accounts for a substantial part of eastern and southern Eagle County with considerable Bureau of Land Management land present in the northern and western portions of the county.

Early economic activity in Eagle County was resource related: mining and related railroad development, agriculture and forestry. The economic base and population of the county remained relatively stable until the early 1960s. The traditional recreational amenities of Eagle County became, from an economic viewpoint, dramatically enhanced with the establishment of Vail. The ski industry has had substantial impact on Eagle County, and has supplanted other economic components in importance.

Garfield County

Garfield County stretches from the high mountains and lake covered plateaus westward along the valley of the Colorado River to the desert-like lands of the Colorado-Utah border.

This county spans over 100 miles east to west and covers an area of nearly 3,000 square miles, making Garfield one of the largest counties in Colorado. Every type of topography and climate occurring in Colorado can be found here, descending from the Alpine peaks where year-round snow lies, through rich river valleys to the dry western borderland of the state.

Gold and silver brought men over the mountains as early as 1880 and started the settlement of the eastern part of the county. Captain Isaac Cooper, an energetic promoter with an eye to the future, saw the tremendous potential of the hot springs located where the Roaring Fork joins the Colorado and established what is now Glenwood Springs, the county seat.

Later, near the turn of the century, the livestock and farming industries began to grow along the Colorado River west of Glenwood Springs in the region now called Grand Valley. The soil enriched with volcanic ash proved to be highly fertile and produced high quality crops of fruit and grain.

In recent years, geologic exploration has discovered natural gasfields, as well as one of the world's largest deposits of oil shale with the potential production of a trillion barrels of petroleum.

Two national forests offer some of the best big game hunting in the state and the well-stocked lakes and streams provide excellent fishing.

Glenwood Springs, the county seat, is the major trade and recreation center, located at the junction of the Colorado and Roaring Fork Rivers. Its outdoor pool, filled from the natural hot springs, is one of the largest in the world. Farming and livestock are major industries as well as the summer tourist and winter sport trade.

Rifle derived its unusual name from some forgetful trappers who left their rifles at a campsite in this vicinity. Incorporated in 1905, Rifle has had steady growth based on the surrounding agriculture, livestock and mining industries. It is located on the Colorado River, 27 miles west of Glenwood Springs. Rifle boasts the world's largest trout hatchery and is the site of Union Carbide Metals Division which produces vanadium products.

Carbondale is located in a broad mountain valley near the confluence of the Roaring Fork and Crystal Rivers. It was settled in 1881 when the Ute territory was opened. As in most mountain communities, its

first settlers were miners, but as the early mining boom died, many productive ranches were developed raising potatoes, hay and grain, as well as cattle and sheep. Today, Carbondale is the site of extensive coking operations for use in the Colorado Fuel and Iron furnaces in Pueblo. Carbondale also hosts tourists and sportsmen the year-round as a center for fishing, hunting and skiing.

Grand Valley was founded in 1905 on the Colorado River, 16 miles west of Rifle. Its economy is based on the farms, orchards and ranches in the surrounding community.

A prototype plant for the extraction of petroleum from the oil shale formations in this region has been built 12 miles north of Grand Valley and holds the potential of future prosperity and growth for this community.

New Castle began as the site of a sawmill. An outcrop of coal led to the town being named after New Castle, England. Located between Glenwood Springs and Rifle, the economy is predominantly based on agriculture and livestock production.

Silt is another small agricultural community between Glenwood Springs and Rifle. The name was derived from the nature of the soil in this region.

Mesa County

Mesa County, located with its western border on the Colorado-Utah line, has an area of 3,334 square miles. The county is 84 miles long with a width of 62 miles at the western border and 10 miles at the eastern end. The climate is mild with a high percentage of sunshine all year. Summers are long and warm, and mild winters produce little snowfall. The land surface is characterized by fertile valleys between the higher mesas, tablelands and mountainous terrain of the national forests in the northeastern corner of the county. Elevations range from 4,360 feet in the Colorado River Valley to 10,000 feet on the northeastern Grand Mesa. The Colorado River and its major tributary, the Gunnison River, and their smaller tributaries cross the county and the Delores River cuts across the southwest corner of the county.

The city of Grand Junction was incorporated in 1882, and the county organized in 1883. The fruit growing centers of Palisade and Fruita were incorporated in 1882 and 1894 respectively. Since that time Mesa County has developed an economy based on agriculture, mineral production, food processing and other manufacturing industries, construction, trade and tourist and outdoor recreation attractions. The population by the 1970 Census was 54,374 with approximately 40 percent of that in Grand Junction, the county seat.

Mesa County is one of the leaders in orchard crops and also ranks high in the state for other crops. Major crops other than fruit include hay, sugar beets, some grains and a variety of commercial vegetables. Livestock are also important in agriculture and include sheep, cattle, and hogs.

Pitkin County

In 1879, a small group of miners traveled from Leadville to settle Aspen and the Roaring Fork Valley. Originally called Ute City, Aspen was recognized for its beauty as well as mineral deposits. The silver veins were the richest in the region and extremely valuable as a result of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1878.

The area experienced rapid growth and the mines attracted sizeable investments of eastern funds. The best in technology, safety standards and processing were used in the major scale of mining operation. Aspen had come a long way from activity of a handful of individual prospectors.

The Aspen business district of two and three story red sandstone buildings was the core of the community. By 1892, there were 12,000 inhabitants and an annual silver production of 10 million dollars. It was the first community in Colorado with electric street lights. There were two railroads, three banks, three schools, a hospital, and ten churches.

Aspen was a unique mining town. A core of citizens maintained an unusually structured community. The reputed wild, reckless image of mining towns was not the prevailing lifestyle in Aspen. The wealthy and social frequented the $90,000 Jerome B. Wheeler Opera House and the $120,000 Hotel Jerome.

When the Sherman Act was repealed in 1893 by President Cleveland, the mining industry in Aspen collapsed along with so many other silver mining communities. Within years, Aspen's population and economy severely declined. In 1935, the population bottomed at 500 residents. Besides limited mining, ranching and agriculture became the major portion of the valley's economy.

By 1945, Walter Paepcke had discovered this deserted community and envisioned Aspen as an ideal resort. He planned quality cultural summer activities complementing the best of winter sports facilities.

The efforts of Herbert Bayer and Walter Paepcke were to master plan the Aspen area. These individuals revitalized the community.

As Aspen slowly caught on in the fifties and tourists began to arrive, the valley became subjected to indiscriminate speculation and development. Zoning and other planning instruments were not considered by the city government at first, but evolved after a "boom town" type growth experienced in the sixties and early seventies of 12 to 15 percent annually.

Thus, Pikin County has evolved from a mining region, through the agricultural community, into a tourist oriented area. Tourism in Colorado is not generally a year-round industry. In Pitkin County, the tourist season is bimodal, comprised of a 140-day ski season and a 100-day summer season. The fall continues to grow in importance with the prospects

of a relatively strong 50-60 day fall conference business improving. The spring has been and will continue to be the bottom period of the economy.

Nontourist business activities will not become a significant sector of the local economy. Agricultural land is giving way to housing developments and recreation sites. The coal mining industry along the Crystal River will continue in the future; however, its impact on the Aspen area is minimal.

The city and county residents have identified the region's comparative economic advantage as tourism. The public sector and the private sector are directing their planning activities toward the orderly growth and enhancement of the tourist industry. Major emphasis at present is being placed upon improving access and increasing year-round utilization of facilities.

Chapter 1

POPULATION

Numbers, Trends and Forecasts for Eagle County

Population in Eagle County has been relatively stable up until 1960. Minor fluctuations in population until 1960 reflected changes in mining and farm consolidation.

The county's population increased from 4,677 in 1960 to 7,498 in 1970. This 60 percent increase is due mainly to expanded recreational facilities in Vail. Growth in Basalt which is in the southwest corner of the county has been influenced by development in Aspen and Glenwood Springs which are in Pitkin and Garfield Counties respectively. However, Basalt is not where the major population growth in Eagle County has taken place.

Eagle County has continued to grow since the 1970 Census. Population estimates, 1971 to 1975, are:

Year (July)	Eagle County Population	Percent Increase
1971	7,780	
1972	8,500	(9%)
1973	9,400	(11%)
1975	10,900	(16%) (NWCOG)*

Future population estimates for Eagle County are difficult to project because the impact of the proposed Beaver Creek Ski Area is uncertain at this writing. One estimate by David Monarchi of the University of Colorado's Business Research Division is that the county's population will surpass 11,300 by 1980. On the other hand, the Northwestern Colorado Council of Governments projects a 15,680 population by 1980.

There is also the possibility of Adam's Rib Ski Area being developed in Western Eagle County. Population projections with and without Adam's Rib are shown on Table 1-1.

Growth in Eagle County will continue to be largely influenced by the trend of skier visits. During the 1974-1975 ski season, 815,000 skier visits were recorded at Vail, Eagle County's only ski area. It is projected that the county's skier visits, with the opening of Beaver Creek in the fall of 1979, will increase to 1,400,000 in the 1980-81 season and be 1,830,000 during the 1985-86 season.

In summary, Eagle County is expected to experience continued population growth through the coming decade. The principal impetus for this growth will be the activity associated with the Vail, Beaver Creek, and possibly the Adam's Rib recreational areas.

*Northwestern Colorado Council of Governments.

TABLE 1-1 COMPARISON OF EAGLE COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS, WITH AND WITHOUT ADAM'S RIB

Year	Eagle County Population Without Adam's Rib	Percent Increase	Population Attributable To Adam's Rib*	Eagle County Population With Adam's Rib	Percent Increase
1975	10,900		--	10,900	
1976	11,890	(9%)	--	11,890	(9%)
1977	12,840	(8%)	--	12,840	(8%)
1978	13,660	(6%)	800	14,460	(13%)
1979	14,370	(5%)	1,140	15,510	(7%)
1980	15,680	(9%)	910	16,590	(9%)
1981	16,950	(8%)	1,540	18,490	(11%)
1982	18,060	(7%)	2,220	20,280	(10%)
1983	19,290	(7%)	2,770	22,060	(9%)
1984	20,280	(5%)	4,030	24,310	(10%)
1985	21,050	(4%)	4,830	25,880	(6%)
Total growth 1985	10,150	(93%)			(137%)

*Assumes a labor participation rate of 46.5 percent.

Numbers, Trends and Forecasts for Garfield County

Garfield County shows a steadily increasing population. According to Gilmore and Duff of the University of Denver Research Institute, population is growing at an estimated 4-3/4 percent annual growth rate.

Year	Population of Garfield County
1970 (Census)	14,800
1971	15,500
1972	16,240
Annual Growth Rate	4.75%
1977 Estimated From Growth Rates	20,600
Total Growth	39.2%

Monarchi of the University of Colorado Business Research Division calculated a 1975 population of 17,900 and 19,700 for 1980.

Numbers, Trends and Forecasts for Mesa County

The number of people in Mesa County has steadily increased in recent history, but the growth rate has fluctuated considerably. During the decade of the 1950s, the uranium boom period, the population grew by 30 percent, or about 3 percent per year. The 1960s saw an average growth rate of only 0.72 percent per year (U.S. Census, 1970). From 1970 through 1975, the growth rate has increased sharply. The population has increased by 16.9 percent or about 2.8 percent per year (Mesa County Development Department, 1976). The number of people added to Mesa County during the 1960s was about 3,700 while the number of people added in only the last 6 years was about 10,300.

The staff of the City-County Development Department has estimated detailed population projections for the City of Grand Junction and Mesa County based on a composite analysis of a number of growth factors.* These estimates indicate that the average annual growth rate may be expected to increase between 1975 and 1980 from 2.8 percent per year to 3.8 percent per year. Estimates of Mesa County's future rate of population growth are subject to wide variation depending upon the assumed level and timing of coal and oil shale developments anticipated in western Colorado. Although the different sources are not consistent in their growth projection rates, all sources indicate a steady to increasing population.

*See Housing '75 Mesa County Jan. 1976 pp. 3-4.

	Measured 1970 pop.	Estimated 1975	Percent	Projected 1980	Percent
Grand Junction	21,236	26,500	25%	31,544	19%
Mesa County	54,424	63,700	17%	76,000	19%
		(63,415) (Monarchi)	17%	(67,442) (Monarchi)	6%

Numbers, Trends and Forecasts for Pitkin County

Pitkin County, and its county seat Aspen, is one of the leading mountain resorts in North America. Its combination of winter skiing, summer music and educational programs, and physical beauty attract large numbers of temporary and year-round residences.

Originally a booming silver mining camp in the 1880s, Aspen almost followed the cycle into a bust in 1893. It survived by functioning as a county seat for a livestock ranching area with marginal metal mining and some coal production. After World War II, development for skiing started in 1946.

The population of Pitkin County reflects this history.

Year	Pitkin County Population	
1900	7,020	
1940	1,836	
1950	1,646	
1960	2,381	
1970	6,185	
1973	11,000	
1975	12,380	T.H.K. Association
1975	10,827	Monarchi
1975	14,000	Pitkin County Planning Dept.
1975	15,000	Weiner & Associates

As noted in the Evolving Political Economy of Pitkin County: Growth Management by Consensus in a Boom Community by John S. Gilmore and Mary K. Duff, "These figures also reflect the peculiarities of the U.S. Census. After 1960, it is possible many people employed in Pitkin County no longer showed it as their place of residence for census purposes. Either the 1970 Census understated actual April population by at least 2,000 people, or current estimates are 2,000 to 3,000 too high." Monarchi's 1975 estimate has been included to support the projections of the two previous authors who reasoned that their estimates were too high. However, also included is an estimate by Weiner and Associates taken from its Preliminary Environmental Impact Analysis of the Proposed Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System which gives a 15,000 population figure for 1975, which supports Gilmore and

Duff's statistics. The Weiner group made extensive interviews with residents, city and county staff members, and elected officials to arrive at its figure. It is interesting though to continue Gilmore and Duff's discussion: "The vast differences in 1970 employment figures between the Census, the Social Security Administration, and the Colorado Department of Employment make all of these figures suspect. The Census showed April total employment as 2,847; the Colorado agency showed 1,814 (excluding government, self-employed, and agriculture)."

If counting heads in Pitkin County is difficult, predicting future numbers is more so. Not only are there the same pitfalls as in estimating present population but uncertain political and economic variables as well. Presently, the city and county are developing growth management mechanisms that would attempt to limit the permanent resident base growth of 3 percent per year. Using this 3 percent figure, THK Association's 1975 population estimate as a base for the low estimation series, and the Pitkin County Planning Department's 1975 population estimate as a base figure for the high series, Pitkin County's population would increase between 1975 and 1980 as follows:

	3 Percent Growth Rate				
1975 Low & High Estimation	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
12,380	12,750	13,133	13,528	13,934	14,350
14,000	14,420	14,853	15,298	15,757	16,230

Another but much more conservative set of estimates by Monarchi shows that the 1980 population of Pitkin County will be a mere 10,605. A complete discussion of the methodology employed to obtain his figures can be found in the report entitled Colorado Regional and County Population Estimates 1970 - 2000 Methods and Results, June 1974.

A Summarization of the SEPA Area and a Comparison with State of Colorado Population Estimates

The total estimated 1975 population of the Upper Colorado Mainstem region was 106,600 (Table 1-2). This was an estimated 30 percent increase over the 1970 U.S. Census figure. The State of Colorado, on the other hand, grew at a rate of about 18 percent over the same period. In 1975 this Socio-Economic Profile Area contained about 4 percent of the state population. Based on future projections by the various population estimates shown on Table 1-2, the SEPA area may well account for close to 5 percent of the state population by 1980.

TABLE 1-2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

County SEPA State	1970 Population	Percent of SEPA	1975 Population	Percent Increase 1970-1975	Percent of SEPA	1980 Population	Percent Increase 1975-1980	Percent of SEPA	Source
Eagle	7,498	9%	10,900	45%	10%	15,680	44%	12%	Colorado West Area Council of Governments
Pitkin	6,185	7%	14,000	126%	13%	16,230	16%	13%	Pitkin County Planning Department
Garfield	14,800	18%	18,000	22%	17%	22,700	26%	17%	Gilmore and Duff
Mesa	54,424	66%	63,700	17%	60%	76,000	19%	58%	Mesa County Development Department
SEPA	82,907	100%	106,600	29%	100%	130,610	23%	100%	
Colorado	2,224,000		2,614,400			2,817,700	8%		Monarchi

Mesa County is the largest of the four counties in the profile area accounting for over 60 percent of the total SEPA population in 1975. Of its 63,700 1975 population, Grand Junction accounts for over 41 percent with a 1975 population of about 26,500. Grand Junction also contains over 25 percent of the entire SEPA area population in 1975. Mesa County is projected to remain the dominant county in the SEPA area by 1980 in terms of population, containing an estimated 58 percent of the area's population. Grand Junction will continue to account for over 41 percent of Mesa County's population in 1980 with a projected 31,500 population of Mesa County's projected 76,000 population total.

Garfield County held about 17 percent of the SEPA estimated area population in 1975 and is projected to hold about this same percent of the total area population in 1980. Glenwood Springs, the county seat, had a 1975 estimated population of 4,646 which accounted for about 26 percent of Garfield County's estimated population of 18,000.

Pitkin County's 14,000 estimated population accounted for about 13 percent of the SEPA area's 1975 population and, like Garfield County, it is projected to hold about this same percent of the total SEPA 1980 population. Aspen, the county seat, had a 1970 census population of 2,174. This is believed to be a low figure, and by 1975 the city planning office estimates the city's population to be 5,500 permanent residents.

Eagle County's population is another cloudy area in terms of forecasting accurately. In 1975 Eagle County accounted for about 9 percent of the SEPA area estimated population. As mentioned earlier, the future population figures will depend greatly upon the impact of the Beaver Creek Ski Area and the possible development of Adam's Rib Ski Area. Eagle County may be expected to account for about 12 percent of the SEPA area population in 1980 without Adam's Rib. Population resulting from the development of Adam's Rib Ski Area will not alter this statistic significantly; without Adam's Rib the proportion will be an estimated 11.7 percent, with it 12.3 percent.

In summary, the population of the four counties will continue to grow at approximately the same rate in relation to each other. The SEPA, as a whole, will grow in population from 106,600 in 1975 to 130,610 in 1980 or by 23 percent. This is a little slower than the 29 percent SEPA population increased between 1970 and 1975, however, much faster than the projected 8 percent State 1975-1980 population increased. Eagle County will have the fastest growing population in the SEPA between 1975 and 1980 with an estimated projected 44 percent increase.

Migration Patterns; Residence

Changes in population result from only four causes. These causes are births, deaths, in-migration and out-migration. Natural population increase occurs when births exceed deaths. All other population changes are due to migration (the number of people going in and out of an area).

Table 1-3 shows the estimated migration patterns in the Upper Colorado Mainstem area as derived by the Bureau of Census, between 1970-1974. These figures again reaffirm that all counties in the area are growing in population. Most of this growth is due to in-migration rather than natural increase, however, between 1960-1970 Bassett reported that out of the SEPA population growth of 19 percent, net immigration accounted for slightly less than half (9.2 percent) of that growth.*

Table 1-3 shows that out of SEPA population growth of 11 percent, net immigration accounted for 72 percent of that growth. There has, therefore, been a radical change in migration patterns in the SEPA. Between 1970 and 1974 approximately 6,400 people have moved into the area.

Residence

Residence data can be found in Table 1-4. Forty-two percent of the regional population lived in the same house for more than 5 years. About 22 percent lived in the same county as in 1965 but had moved to a different house. About 15 percent of the region's population was from Colorado but had moved to the 1970 county of residence during the 5-year interval. This leaves a remainder of about 21 percent of the 1970 population who had moved into the county of residence since 1965 from another state, abroad, or did not report their 1965 residence (6.0 percent).*

More recent data are shown on Table 1-5 for Garfield and Mesa Counties. The median length of residence in Garfield County is 17.2 years while the median length of residence in Mesa is 12.1 years. A great majority of the residents sampled in both counties own their own homes.

Population Density

The population density for the Upper Colorado Mainstem Area is sparse in comparison to the density for Colorado. Population density information is given for Table 1-6. The population density for Colorado in 1970 based on the U.S. Census was 21 people per square mile. Based on Monarchi's population estimates, there were over 25 people per square mile in 1975. The greatest density of population in the SEPA area occurs in Mesa County where the average number of people per square mile is 19.1. Pitkin County has the second greatest density of population with 15.4 people per square mile. Eagle County had 6.5 people per square mile while Garfield County was the least populated with 5.7 people per square mile. The population density for the SEPA is 11.9 people per square mile.

*Bassett, F. B., Upper Colorado Mainstem SEP, 1973.

TABLE 1-3 MIGRATION PATTERNS

County	Population 1970	Change, 1970 to 1974		Components of Change 1970-1974				
		Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net Migration Number	Net Migration Percent	Percent of Population Increase Due to Migration
Eagle	7,498	2,400	32.4%	700	200	1,900	25.3%	79%
Garfield	14,821	1,700	11.4%	1,100	600	1,200	8.2%	70%
Mesa	54,374	2,900	5.2%	3,600	2,500	1,800	3.3%	62%
Pitkin	6,185	1,900	30.3%	500	100	1,500	24.3%	79%
SEPA	82,878	8,900	11%	5,900	3,400	6,400	8%	72%

Source: Current Population Reports; U.S. Commerce Social and Economic Statistics Administration, March '75, U.S. Census.

TABLE 1-4 SELECTED 1965 RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF 1970 POPULATION

	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin	UCM Region	Colorado
Total Population 5 yrs. and over	6,681 100%	13,697 100%	50,553 100%	5,692 100%	76,623 100%	2,021,193
In Same House	1,889 28%	6,125 45%	23,566 47%	1,286 23%	32,866 42%	867,755 42%
In Different House (Same County)	1,180 18%	2,903 21%	11,820 23%	1,043 18%	16,946 22%	405,488 20%
From Different County (Same State)	1,926 29%	2,158 16%	6,109 12%	1,103 19%	11,296 15%	238,050 12%
From Different State	1,041 16%	1,985 14%	6,058 12%	1,515 27%	10,599 14%	357,723 18%
From Abroad	74 1%	27 less than 1%	411 1%	73 1%	585 1%	35,131 2%
Moved, 1965 Residence Not Reported	571 9%	499 4%	2,589 5%	672 12%	4,331 6%	117,046 6%

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Colorado, PC(1)-C7, Bureau of the Census U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 1-5 SUMMARY OF RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS

	N Garfield - 104	N Mesa - 101
Percent of those sampled who reside in a rural area	21	23
Median length of residence in area (in years)	17.2	12.1
Mean household size	3.2	3.4
Number of those sampled owning:		
House	75	82
Townhouse	1	--
Trailer	5	4
Other	1	--
Number of those sampled renting:		
House	14	10
Apartment	3	5
Townhouse	3	--
Trailer	1	--
Other	1	--
Number of those sampled who own property other than a home	33	24

Source: Attitudes and Opinions Related to the Development of an Oil Shale Industry, Beckert, Browne & Coddington & Assoc., Inc., July, 1973.

TABLE 1-6 POPULATION DENSITY 1975 (ESTIMATE)

County	Number of Square Miles	Total Population 1975		Population/Sq. Mile
Eagle	1,685	10,900	COG	6.5
Garfield	3,000	17,000	Dept. of Health	5.7
Mesa	3,334	63,700	Mesa County Development Dept.	19.1
Pitkin	974	15,000	Weiner & Associates	15.4
SEPA Total	8,993	106,600		11.9
State of Colorado		2,640,700	Monarchi	25.4

The points of the greatest population concentration occur primarily on Interstate 70 with the exception of Aspen which is situated on U.S. Highway 82. Grand Junction, the largest commercial trade center between Denver and Salt Lake City accounts for Mesa County having the greatest population density of the four counties. It can be expected that with the opening of Beaver Creek Ski Area, Eagle County's population will become much more dense.

One aspect in the area which has a bearing on the overall low density in the area is that the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management own substantial amounts of land in the region (37 percent and 34 percent, respectively), thus preventing settlement in certain areas.

Urban - Rural Population

Table 1-7 shows the breakdown of population by 1970 place of residence for the Upper Colorado Mainstem Region and the State of Colorado. Thirty-six percent of the area's population lived in urban areas (incorporated areas of 2,500 people and/or closely settled areas near "central" cities). This represents an increase of 10 percent over 1960, however, it is much lower than the 34 percent increase for the state, influenced by the growth of front range communities.

The rural-non-farm population for the region was 52.2 percent and 16.7 percent for the state. About 11.5 percent of the region's population lived on farms as compared with 4.7 percent for the state.

This information documents the known situation that the western slope of Colorado is more rural and sparsely settled than the remainder of the state. The data also documents, however, the dominance of Grand Junction as the regional population center even though some other cities and towns in the region have grown more rapidly. This is further supported by the population density information.*

Looking back to Table 1-5, the Beckert, Browne, and Coddington and Associates statistics show 21 percent of Garfield's population as being rural and 23 percent of Mesa as being rural.

*F. B. Bassett SEP, 1973.

TABLE 1-7 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1970

	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin	U.C.M. Region	Colorado
Total Population	7,498	14,821	54,374	6,185	82,878	2,207,259
Population per Sq. Mi.	4	5	16	6	9	21
1970 Urban Population	-	4,106	25,994	-	30,100	1,733,311
Percent Urban	0	28	48	0	36	79
Percent Change in Urban Population 1960 - 1970	0	+ 13	+ 10	0	+ 10	+ 34
Percent Rural - Non-Farm	88.5	62.0	40.5	87.9	52.16	16.7
Percent Rural - Farm	11.5	10.3	11.7	12.1	11.5	4.7
Percent Foreign Born	2.5	2.1	1.5	3.8	-	2.7
Percent Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	8.4	8.1	7.0	9.1	-	9.9
Native Population Residing in State of Birth (Percent)	51.9	54.1	53.2	30.9	-	46.4
Persons 14 to 17 yrs., Percent in School	99.9	97.7	88.8	92.7	-	94.3
Persons, 25 yrs. and Over Median School Yrs. Completed	12.2	12.2	12.3	14.4	-	12.4
Married Couples, Percent Without Own Household	0.4	0.8	1.0	-	-	0.9
Percent Families With Own Children Under 6 yrs.	36.3	23.0	21.1	31.0	-	27.3
Women 35 to 44 Cumulative Fertility Rate	3,990	3,034	3,093	2,405	-	3,009
Households (No.)	2,302	17,640	4,923	2,069	26,934	
Persons/Household	3.25	2.97	2.98	2.85	3.07	
Population in Group Quarters:						
Number	14	1,974	130	283	2,401	
Percent	0.2	3.6	0.9	4.6	2.9	

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Colorado, PC(1)-C7, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Age - Sex Distribution

The age distribution of an area can tell much about the character of the area. For example, if a relatively high proportion of people in an area fall into an older age group, i.e., from 60 up, then it is very likely that the area will not have a high building rate, high auto sales, high active recreation related sales (skiing, etc.). This is because the people in the over-60 range are no longer classified as "young dis-savers" (a category that is used to describe the spending habits of young persons just starting on their own economic life of earning and spending). People in older age groups are, on the average, not as healthy or as active as they once were, hence the emphasis is placed on more passive types of recreation such as fishing, boating and travel.

The region's population, when compared to the State, is more highly weighted toward the higher age groups, as can be seen by examining the combined State and region population statistics. This can be explained by the heavy influence which Mesa and Garfield Counties exert over the population distribution for the entire region (Table 1-8).

The population statistics point out several interesting facts: 1) Mesa County's higher proportion of persons in the older age groups points up the attractiveness of some of its communities to retired persons from other areas; 2) In comparison with Colorado statistics, it suggests that many young people leave the area during their early twenties; 3) Garfield County has an age distribution similar to that of Mesa County; however, the general knowledge of its role as a retirement area is less well known; 4) Pitkin and Eagle Counties have relatively smaller numbers of people in the older age groups but larger segments in the age groups below 35 years. This reflects the "youth oriented" recreation base of the two counties. The higher proportion of people in the two or three youngest age groupings indicates the presence of young families with children.

For the region, the larger proportion of persons in age groups from 50 years and over predominate. The adequacy of the population base to support new industries is not damaged because of the mobility of persons in their twenties and thirties if new job opportunities are created. The primary conclusion is the recognition of the older population in the region, and the associated need for provision of services required by the older people, especially health care facilities.

TABLE 1-8 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Area	No. of Persons Under 18	Percent Under 18	No. of Persons Over 65	Percent Over 65	Median Age
County					
Eagle	2,867	38	390	5	24.6
Garfield	5,024	34	1,669	11	30.0
Mesa	18,278	34	6,501	11	30.2
Pitkin	1,905	31	171	2	26.3
Upper Colorado Mainstem Region	28,074	34	8,731	10	-
Colorado	774,011	35	187,891	8	26.2
11 Western States	11,547,983	34	3,045,057	9	-

Source: F. B. Bassett UCM, SEP, 1973.

Ethnic or Minority Status

Table 1-9 shows the number of persons in major groups by mother tongue and by racial minority. A small number of persons fall into other mother tongue or minority groups; however, they are too few to be significant for most considerations. A strong North American-Northern European heritage is evident.

Persons of Spanish language or surname constitute the major minority group in the region (over 9 percent). This is below the state average of about 13 percent. The Negro and American Indian populations are very small, relatively within the region and in comparison with all of Colorado. While the table does not indicate it, the "median school years completed" by the Spanish language or surname minority is significantly below the median for the region and state (ranges from 2 to 4 years lower by county).

TABLE 1-9 SELECTED ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS - 1970

	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin	UCM Region	Colorado
Total Population	7,498 (100%)	14,821 (100%)	54,374 (100%)	6,185 (100%)	82,878 (100%)	2,207,259 (100%)
Mother Tongue for Selected Groups:						
English	5,005 (67%)	12,983 (88%)	46,009 (84%)	4,928 (80%)	68,925 (83%)	1,727,546 (78%)
French	48 (not 1%)	131 (1%)	240 (not 1%)	119 (2%)	538 (not 1%)	11,838 (not 1%)
German	161 (2%)	361 (2%)	1,346 (3%)	202 (3%)	2,070 (3%)	93,425 (4%)
Spanish	1,621 (22%)	307 (2%)	2,965 (6%)	23 (not 1%)	4,916 (6%)	194,685 (9%)
Other	663 (9%)	1,039 (7%)	3,814 (7%)	913 (15%)	6,429 (8%)	179,675 (8%)
Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname	1,929 (26%)	748 (5%)	4,967	52 (not 1%)	7,696 (9%)	286,467 (13%)
Negro Population	5 (not 1%)	11 (not 1%)	197	43 (not 1%)	256 (not 1%)	66,274 (3%)
American Indian	3 (not 1%)	15 (not 1%)	126	2 (not 1%)	146 (not 1%)	8,836 (not 1%)

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Colorado, PC(1)-C7, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Chapter 2

INCOME

With respect to median family income in 1975, as shown in Table 2-1, Eagle, Garfield, and Mesa Counties were slightly below the $12,990 figure for the State of Colorado while Pitkin County had a median family income of $15,643. Garfield and Mesa Counties showed similar median family income gains for the period 1970-1975. During this same period Eagle County's median family income remained about the same while Pitkin County's figure increased considerably.

Only Mesa County had a larger percentage (11.4 percent) of families below the poverty level than the state (9.1 percent).* Pitkin County had a very low 5.7 percent of families below the poverty level. Similar data for Garfield and Mesa Counties and data regarding percentages below the poverty level for the four counties, region, and state may be found on Table 2-1.

The 1973 per capita personal income data on Table 2-2 show Pitkin County with the highest per capita personal income of the four counties. Aspen, the county seat, had the highest per capita personal income of the major communities in the SEPA area. Mesa and Eagle Counties had the greatest percent increase for per capita personal income during the period 1970-1973 with 28.6 percent and 28.5 percent respectively.

Total personal income figures are also given in Table 2-2. Mesa County's $196,058,400 estimated total personal income accounted for over 76 percent of the entire SEPA's 1973 estimated personal income of $255,828,077. The City of Grand Junction alone accounted for 37.7 percent of the latter figure. Eagle County had an estimated 61 percent increase in total personal income between 1970-1973 which was the largest of the four counties. All four counties' estimated total and per capita personal incomes increased considerably between 1970-1973.

* Poverty Definition is from the 1970 U.S. Census. It is based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and then modified by a Federal Interagency Commission. It provides a range of poverty income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of family head, number of children under 18 years of age, and farm and nonfarm residence and is based on a nutritionally adequate food plan designed by the Department of Agriculture. The poverty threshold published with Census data for 1970 ranged from $1,487 for a female unrelated individual over 65 years of age living on a farm to $4,116 for a nonfarm family with male head and with seven or more persons. The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was $3,745.

TABLE 2-1

	Median Family Income		Families Below Poverty Level (1974)		Families With Female Head (1974)		Families With Male Head (1974) Below Poverty Level	
	1970	1975 (Estimated)	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eagle	11,763	11,486	144	7.6	97	5.1	32	1.7
Garfield	8,065	11,564	348	8.4	323	7.8	102	2.5
Mesa	8,380	11,130	1,596	11.4	1,287	9.2	466	3.3
Pitkin	8,637	15,643	83	5.7	103	7.0	27	1.8
U.C.M.S.	--	--	2,171	7.9	1,810	6.6	627	2.3
Colorado	9,555	12,990	49,840	9.1	50,542	9.2	16,130	2.9

Source: CO Dept. of Health, Records & Statistics Section.

TABLE 2-2 TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY AND COMMUNITY 1970[a] AND 1973[b]

Place of Residence	Total Personal Income			Per Capita Personal Income		
	Estimated 1973	1970	% Increase	Estimated 1973	1970	% Increase
Garfield County	59,692,364	43,292,141	37.9	3,644	2,921	24.8
Carbondale	2,561,048	1,870,902	36.9	3,154	2,577	22.4
Glenwood Springs	17,500,340	12,515,088	39.8	3,770	3,048	23.7
Grand Valley[c]	1,082,066	721,710	49.9	3,583	2,673	34.0
New Castle[c]	2,002,897	1,066,363	87.8	3,583	2,137	67.7
Rifle	7,853,877	6,699,400	17.2	3,867	3,116	24.1
Silt[c]	1,741,338	803,768	116.6	3,583	1,852	93.5
Mesa County	196,058,400	144,145,470	36.0	3,409	2,651	28.6
Collbran[c]	774,815	481,050	61.1	3,215	2,138	50.4
De Beque[c]	540,120	411,215	31.3	3,215	2,653	21.2
Fruita	5,331,460	3,470,910	53.6	2,540	1,905	33.3
Grand Junction	96,473,520	67,470,162	43.0	3,748	2,838	32.1
Palisade	3,234,490	2,370,288	36.5	3,430	2,712	26.5
Eagle County	35,934,100	22,321,500	61.0	3,824	2,977	28.5
Basalt[b]	2,269,400	1,499,200	51.4	4,331	3,578	21.0
Eagle	3,410,500	2,125,100	60.5	3,445	2,690	24.3
Gypsum[b]	2,273,800	997,900	27.9	4,331	2,376	82.3
Minturn	2,955,200	1,923,900	53.6	3,389	2,725	24.4
Red Cliff	1,625,500	1,060,000	53.3	2,122	1,707	24.3
Pitkin County	41,379,600	27,702,600	49.4	5,148	4,479	14.9
Aspen	16,932,100	11,529,400	46.9	5,420	4,731	14.6
UCMS, SEPA	333,064,464	237,461,711	40.0	4,006	3,257	23.0

[a] 1970 equals 1970 Census, which equals 1969 Annual Personal Income.

[b] 1973 equals 1973 Census, which equals 1972 Annual Personal Income.

[c] 1973 Personal Income estimates of places with populations of less than 500 are based upon state and county estimates and are, therefore, not directly applicable to those communities.

Source: 1970 Census of Population, Colorado, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C.; and 1973 Population and 1972 Per Capita Income Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places in Colorado, April 1975, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Income Distribution

Income distribution is shown on Table 2-3. This information supports the data already reported concerning median family income and per capita income. Mesa County has the greatest percentage below the $5,000 category while Pitkin has the greatest percentage in the $15,000 or more category. Eagle County's income distribution is similar to Pitkin's in that it is skewed to the higher income brackets.

TABLE 2-3 INCOME DISTRIBUTION - ESTIMATED ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME, BY COUNTY & COLORADO - 1975 (PERCENT OF FAMILY IN EACH INCOME CATEGORY)

	$5,000	5,000-7,999	8,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000 or more
Garfield	10.3	17.5	12.1	26.6	33.6
Mesa	15.1	18.2	10.7	25.4	30.6
Eagle	9.0	11.3	15.6	32.9	31.2
Pitkin	7.3	7.3	8.8	23.9	52.8
COLORADO	10.2	12.5	11.5	25.7	40.2

Source: Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs.

Household Income

Estimated annual household income is shown on Table 2-4 for the four counties in the SEPA area. Household income is greatest in Pitkin County with Eagle, Garfield and Mesa Counties following in order of highest to lowest.

TABLE 2-4 ESTIMATED ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD* INCOMES, BY PERCENTILE GROUPS, COLORADO REGIONS AND COUNTIES, APRIL 1, 1973, TO APRIL 1, 1974

Household Percentile Group**	Garfield	Mesa	Eagle	Pitkin
10--	$ 2,590	$ 1,950	$ 3,380	$ 3,370
20--	4,520	3,650	5,940	6,080
30--	6,150	5,090	7,540	8,120
40--	7,830	6,740	9,120	10,450
50--	9,580	8,580	10,500	12,960
60--	11,500	10,570	11,880	15,840
70--	13,790	12,590	13,630	18,730
80--	16,680	15,860	17,060	24,610
90--	21,510	19,770	23,390	31,560

Explanation: The dollar figure associated with a percentile indicates that a given percent of the households have incomes equal to or less than ( ) the dollar figure shown, i.e., in Eagle County 10 percent of the households had estimated incomes $3,380, and so on.

Sources: Income data are Division of Housing estimates based on 1969 income data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970. Tenth percentile and twentieth percentile 1969 incomes were adjusted by factors of 1.10 and 1.05, respectively, to compensate for under-reporting at the time of the 1970 Census. Household incomes for 1969 were then adjusted equally at all percentile levels by regional factors ranging from 1.27 to 1.30 to compensate for increases in household incomes in each of the Regions since the 1970 Census.

Chapter 3

EMPLOYMENT

Employment by Sectors

Employment by sector information is given in Table 3-1 for the number of people employed in each major economic sector at the time of the U.S. Census. Over one out of four employed people in the area were employed by service oriented firms. In particular, Pitkin County's economy is dominated by the service industry for 40.1 percent of the workers were employed by this industry group. The State of Colorado is also highly dependent upon this industry with a reported 22.9 percent of the employed state population 16 years and older being employed by this sector.

The retail trade industry in 1970 was the next largest employer. Construction was the third largest industry group in Garfield, Eagle, and Pitkin Counties, however, in Mesa County manufacturing was a more predominant employment industry. Construction is a large and growing industry in Mesa County. A survey compiled by Welcome Wagon personnel in Grand Junction showed that of the families moving to Grand Junction between July 1975 and December 1975, many of them were employed by construction firms. Mining was seen as a large employer in Eagle and Garfield Counties in 1970, and one might expect a growing population in Pitkin and Mesa County employed by this industry because of the new mines being opened around the Carbondale, De Beque, and Cameo areas and the Axial Basin. The industry group of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries was the sixth largest employer in Eagle, Mesa, and Pitkin Counties and the fifth largest employer in Garfield County. One remaining industry group, government, deserves comment; although a traditional backbone of the state economy, government provided proportionately fewer jobs in all four counties than it did for the state as a whole in 1970. Only in Mesa County, with its large commercial center Grand Junction, did government provide more than 10 percent of a county's employed population with jobs. For the State of Colorado, on the other hand, government provided 14.3 percent of the total employed state population with jobs in 1970.

The figures on Table 3-2 show employment by sector information for 1973. For the most part the data support that reported by the 1970 U.S. Census. The industry groups' relative importance in terms of employment are very much the same as they were in 1970. The actual numbers of employees should not be compared with the data in Table 3-1 because the 1973 data are by no means as inclusive as the data of 1970.

TABLE 3-1 EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BY REGION AND COUNTY - 1970 CENSUS

Industry Group	Colorado Mix	Region Total		Plateau Region Counties							
				Garfield		Mesa		Eagle		Pitkin	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	4.6%	2,677	8.8%	558	9.5%	1,474	7.3%	227	7.4%	157	5.5%
Mining	1.7	1,267	4.2	395	6.9	468	2.3	361	11.8	57	2.0
Construction	6.6	2,685	8.8	678	11.6	1,561	7.7	443	14.5	276	9.7
Manufacturing	14.6	2,291	7.5	166	2.8	2,041	10.1	82	2.7	59	2.1
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	7.3	2,659	8.7	400	6.8	1,980	9.8	215	7.1	85	3.0
Wholesale Trade	4.6	1,153	3.8	153	2.6	820	4.1	16	.5	43	1.5
Retail Trade	17.7	5,437	17.9	1,242	21.2	3,475	17.3	551	18.1	603	21.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	5.6	1,071	3.5	265	4.5	696	3.5	131	4.3	206	7.2
Services	23.0	7,169	23.6	1,444	24.5	4,838	24.1	767	25.2	1,143	40.1
Government	14.3	4,030	13.2	564	9.6	2,772	13.8	257	8.4	218	7.7
Total Employed	100.0%	30,439	100.0%	5,865	100.0%	20,125	100.0%	3,050	100.0%	2,847	100.0%

Source: 1970 Census of Population, Colorado, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 3-2 EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP - 1973

Industry Group	Eagle			Garfield			Mesa			Pitkin		
	No. of Employees Mid-month Pay Period	Taxable Payrolls Jan-Mar ($1,000)	Total Reporting Units	No. of Employees Mid-month Pay Period	Taxable Payrolls Jan-Mar ($1,000)	Total Reporting Units	No. of Employees Mid-month Pay Period	Taxable Payrolls Jan-Mar ($1,000)	Total Reporting Units	No. of Employees Mid-month Pay Period	Taxable Payrolls Jan-Mar ($1,000)	Total Reporting Units
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	D	D	2	15	20	4	40	31	10	D	D	2
Mining	D	D	3	321	1,085	9	455	1,050	33	D	D	2
Contract Construction	365	636	50	296	476	63	1,042	2,255	152	461	1,072	58
Manufacturing	148	315	8	98	140	13	2,009	2,819	53	57	75	7
Transportation & Other Public Utilities	100	221	8	163	333	14	1,116	2,525	46	192	389	13
Wholesale Trade	D	D	4	162	242	23	1,044	2,048	102	D	D	3
Retail Trade	1,077	1,084	89	1,486	1,750	158	3,477	4,206	334	2,198	2,099	145
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	342	548	32	203	354	28	674	1,131	101	742	966	51
Services	1,349	1,744	63	1,074	1,093	128	3,102	3,869	385	2,190	3,155	134
Misc.	389	826	8	37	67	8	109	176	19	165	208	19
Total	3,770	5,374	267	3,855	5,560	448	13,068	20,110	1,235	6,005	7,964	434

Note: Excludes government employees and self employed persons. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units.

Source: County Business Patterns - 1973, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social & Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, August, 1974.

Trends by Sector

It seems likely that due to the scheduled opening of the Beaver Creek Ski Area, Eagle County will continue to have economic growth that will occur largely as a result of increased tourism. Employment data reflect the role that has developed for retail and service establishments serving the growing tourist market:

Eagle County

Year	Employment of Eating & Drinking Places, Hotels and Other Lodging Places	Percent of Total County Employment
1970	1,215	43.1
1971	1,175	43.0
1972	1,409	43.4
1973	1,551	41.1

Source: Colorado West Council of Governments.

If the trend toward a greater proportion of Eagle and Pitkin Counties' employment centering in the ski towns continues, the economies of the counties may grow to lack the diversification considered healthy by some economists. However, recent experience indicates that the ski industry at Vail and Aspen is insulated against fluctuations in the national and state economy. Vail and Aspen both experienced an increase in business during the current recession and also during the gasoline shortage in Colorado in 1973.

There will be a temporary increase in construction work in Eagle County during the building of the Beaver Creek Ski Area. When construction ends, the trend toward ski-town employment will continue.

Pitkin County is already very heavily dependent upon tourism. Finance, insurance, and real estate should provide more jobs in the future especially if the proposed new bank in Aspen becomes a reality. As it has already been pointed out, coal mining has increased near Carbondale and should continue.

Residents in Garfield County will continue to be provided jobs by the service, retail trade, and construction industries. Agriculture has traditionally been a major economic sector in this county, however, it does not provide so many jobs as the three other sectors just mentioned. Coal and possibly oil shale mining should employ more people in the future but at this time it is difficult to state the impact that this will have on the county's employment situation. If oil shale development were to occur, construction and other related industries would also increase substantially.

Mesa County's employment trends should be similar to those of Garfield County with the exception of the growing light manufacturing industry in Grand Junction. The Welcome Wagon survey previously mentioned shows an increasing number of government employees, Federal, State and local, being transferred into the area.

Unemployment Rates

As Table 3-3 indicates, unemployment rates in each of the four SEPA counties have followed a similar pattern of rising, falling, and rising again during the period 1970-1975. This pattern corresponds to that portrayed by national economic picture for these years.

Averaging each county's unemployment rates for the years 1970-1975, one finds that Pitkin County has had the highest percent of unemployment (6.6 percent) followed by Eagle County (5.6 percent), Mesa County (4.5 percent), and Garfield County (4.2 percent). The higher rates of Pitkin and Eagle Counties are most likely due to the large amounts of young people drawn to Aspen and Vail's skiing facilities. This youth culture often cannot be entirely accommodated with jobs because of its larger numbers, the lack of specialized skills, and the limited number of restaurants, gas stations, hotels, etc., which traditionally offer jobs to this group.

The state unemployment rate for 1970 was 4.0 percent. All four counties had a higher unemployment rate than this figure. In 1975, the state unemployment rate was 5.5 percent. Mesa (4.8 percent) and Garfield (5.0 percent) Counties each had lower rates while Eagle (7.8 percent) and Pitkin (7.0 percent) both had higher rates. In short, Mesa and Garfield Counties have seemed to be able to provide their growing populations with work to a greater degree than Eagle or Pitkin Counties.

TABLE 3-3 LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (1970-1975)

	Eagle						Garfield						Mesa						Pitkin					
	1970	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	1970	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	1970	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	1970	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75
Total Labor Force	3100	3084	3793	4328	4786	6089	6812	7076	7904	8646	9014	9177	22350	22070	23160	25160	26560	28330	2728	2886	3636	4360	4477	5762
Total Employment	2958	2886	3600	4108	4556	5613	6520	6755	7573	8309	8675	8715	21300	20930	22110	24170	25480	26970	2559	2622	3426	4115	4190	5361
Non-Ag Employment	2624	2592	3316	3795	4253	5310	5755	6093	6933	7605	7992	8031	19100	19030	20270	22140	23470	24980	2314	2400	3213	3879	3963	5134
Agricultural Employment	334	294	284	313	303	303	765	662	640	704	683	684	2200	1900	1840	2030	2010	1990	245	222	213	236	227	227
Total Unemployment	142	198	193	220	230	476	292	321	331	337	339	462	1050	1140	1050	990	1080	1360	169	264	210	245	287	401
Percent Unemployed	4.6	6.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	7.8	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.8	6.2	9.1	5.8	5.6	6.4	7.0

Note: All estimates made in accordance with methodology provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1975 figures are initial projections. All other figures are revised estimates.

Source: State of Colorado, Division of Employment Research & Analysis.

Seasonality of Employment

The four SEPA counties' seasonality of employment data for 1975 is shown in Table 3-4. Eagle County's greatest amount of unemployment occurred in July with the least amount occurring in January. This may be explained by Vail Associates' hotels, restaurants, etc.,, employing more people during the ski season and the larger total labor force residing in Eagle County during the milder summer months.

Garfield County had its greatest amount of unemployment in March with 2.2 percent more unemployed than the yearly average. May and October were particularly low unemployment months for the county perhaps due to planting and harvesting in these months.

The largest percent of unemployment in 1975 for Mesa County was in February and the least amount in October. The Colorado Division of Labor gave no explanation for the fluctuations.

Pitkin's seasonality of employment data is particularly interesting. In November 1975 there was a total labor force of 6,064 in the county and an unemployment rate of 10.6 percent which was 3.6 percent greater than the yearly average. By December, unemployment was down to 6.9 percent but more importantly, 207 persons or 3.6 percent of the total labor force had left the county. This represents a situation similar to Eagle County (both recreational oriented) where there is a large young population and a limited number of employers who provide work for them.

TABLE 3-4 EAGLE COUNTY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT - 1975

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Labor Force	5,709	5,814	5,739	5,779	5,770	6,454	6,525	6,356	6,255	6,299	6,182	6,210
Total Employment	5,287	5,379	5,285	5,310	5,297	5,879	5,938	5,976	5,839	5,795	5,682	5,718
Non-Ag Employment	5,111	5,174	5,047	5,027	4,947	5,494	5,526	5,589	5,452	5,436	5,430	5,510
Agricultural Employment	176	205	238	283	350	385	412	387	387	359	252	208
Total Unemployment	422	435	454	469	473	575	587	380	416	504	500	492
Percent Unemployed	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.9	9.0	6.0	6.7	8.0	8.1	7.9

Note: All estimates made in accordance with methodology provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: State of Colorado, Division of Employment Research & Analysis.

TABLE 3-4 GARFIELD COUNTY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT - 1975

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Labor Force	8,229	8,671	8,817	8,838	8,747	9,650	9,723	9,691	9,616	9,535	9,314	9,317
Total Employment	7,837	8,075	8,182	8,261	8,389	9,203	9,290	9,354	9,163	9,137	8,880	8,839
Non-Ag Employment	7,441	7,613	7,646	7,625	7,601	8,335	8,360	8,481	8,290	8,325	8,311	8,368
Agricultural Employment	396	462	536	636	788	868	930	873	873	812	569	471
Total Unemployment	392	596	635	577	358	447	433	337	453	398	434	478
Percent Unemployed	4.8	6.9	7.2	6.5	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.1

Note: All estimates made in accordance with methodology provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: State of Colorado, Division of Employment Research & Analysis.

TABLE 3-4 MESA COUNTY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT - 1975

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Labor Force	26350	26830	27230	27640	2800	29480	29520	29410	29210	29410	28610	28300
Total Employment	25060	25220	25710	26230	26750	28020	28210	28340	28060	28050	27250	27830
Non-Ag Employment	23900	2387	24150	24380	24450	25490	25500	25800	25520	25680	25590	25460
Agricultural Employment	1160	1350	1560	1850	2300	2530	2710	2540	2540	23370	1660	1370
Total Unemployment	1290	1610	1520	1410	1250	1460	1310	1070	1150	1360	1360	1470
Percent Unemployed	4.9	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.5	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.8	5.2

Note: All estimates made in accordance with methodology provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: State of Colorado, Division of Employment Research & Analysis.

TABLE 3-4 PITKIN COUNTY SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT - 1975

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Labor Force	53240	5479	5387	5439	5454	6051	6097	6070	5934	6014	6064	5847
Total Employment	5054	5202	5071	5087	5075	5604	5655	5681	5537	5487	5423	5469
Non-Ag Employment	4922	5049	4893	4876	4814	5317	5348	5393	5249	5219	5236	5314
Agricultural Employment	132	153	178	211	261	287	307	288	288	268	187	155
Total Unemployment	270	277	316	352	379	447	442	389	397	527	641	378
Percent Unemployed	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.7	8.7	10.6	6.5

Note: All estimates made in accordance with methodology provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: State of Colorado, Division of Employment Research & Analysis.

Chapter 4

SOCIO-CULTURAL VALUES AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

Mesa County

The people in Mesa County, as in the other SEPA counties are principally of Anglo-Saxon descent. Spanish speaking and Spanish surname people make up approximately 8 percent of the county's population. According to Connie McDonna, Mesa County planner, the people who live in the Grand Valley area support their churches well. At last count, for example, Grand Junction had 72 churches or about one for each 350 people.

Eighty percent of the new residents in Grand Junction according to McDonna moved there because they liked it as a place to live. However, at present, in-migration into the area is slight due to the lack of availability of jobs. The desire to live in Grand Junction is an aspect of a national phenomenon--the exodus from large metropolitan areas. Grand Junction attracts people from rural areas too, due to the lack of job opportunities in small towns and villages. There is also a fairly sizable strata of retirees, many of them not yet in the senior citizen category, mostly retired from military service. Military retirees are looked upon as economically desirable because they help the local economy's balance of payments by importing Federal money. However, they create additional competition in the area's job market because they are still in age categories where they can look forward to 20 to 30 year work-lives. Also because of their Federal pensions, and work experience, they have the resources to look for more desirable jobs. Their independent income also makes them more mobile which permits them to move from less desirable to more desirable jobs with greater ease than the average worker.

At the present time, Grand Junction is not growing at a high rate, but should the energy minerals in nearby areas be extracted in the future it doubtless will grow rapidly.

Socio-Cultural Aspects of Some Towns and Cities in Mesa County

Collbran is an old time ranching town until when recently newcomers (who used to average at the most 15 percent), presently make up close to 50 percent of the population. The old timers, according to John Ballagh (Planning Technician for Mesa County), tend to be conservative in outlook while the new residents are more willing to change. Both of these groups are tied together by infrastructures of the city that need improvement such as water systems, etc. The town has "a certain amount of activity and community pride," according to Ballagh.

De Beque's population once consisted of ranchers and coal miners; however, oil shale personnel have moved into the town to work for the Occidental Oil Company just northeast of De Beque (see Problems, Trends, and Issues). The town had been declining in population, but it is now increasing again.

According to Larry Martin (principal of the De Beque K-12 School), the two groups are getting along well.

The town of Mesa is unincorporated. Its residents want growth because the only way to get a badly needed new sewer treatment system is to invite newcomers, therefore, enlarging the tax base. The recently arrived recreation industry gets along fine with the old timers, according to Ballagh, because both are willing to see retail trade, service facilities, etc., expand. There is a close feeling of community identity in the town. Residents of the town get along well with the residents of the town of Skyway and the two communities built a school halfway between themselves.

Palisade is severely limited in terms of opportunity for growth because of its conservative attitude toward annexation with Grand Junction. It is mostly a ranching and orchard community. The downtown sector cannot be expanded because of a limited amount of land due to natural barriers and farmland that is needed to support the local agricultural economy. The townspeople, according to Ballagh, are very supportive of what already exists in Palisade. Houses in the area are remarkably well kept. Residents feel strongly about not wanting their children going to school in nearby Clifton.

Clifton is practically totally dependent upon Grand Junction for survival. Since it is gradually being absorbed by the latter, there is little community identity.

Fruita has a thriving central business district and an active bank which employs 15 people. There is enough vacant land surrounding the town to provide for expansion. According to Ballagh, the town is growing primarily due to the Farmers Home Administration funds which are not available in Grand Junction. This policy provides interest supplement payments to people wishing to own a house. Many retired ranchers move from the western end of the Grand Valley to Fruita when they sell their ranches. The high school athletic teams promote a large amount of community spirit even though one-half of the students are from Grand Junction. Fruita is trying to become a home rule community. According to Ballagh, the county officials and the residents of Fruita get along well.

The town of Whitewater is being studied for a possible trade school site. The town is close to Grand Junction and depends upon it for its water supply. According to Ballagh, there is little community initiative to begin their own planning; however, the town is responsive to the county planners.

Gateway should have a growing population during the next decade. There is presently considerable ranching in the area. Recreation will eventually expand due to the Dolores River's proximity. There has also been renewed interest shown in mining uranium in the Atomic Energy Commission Area outside the town. Such mining would probably be a "boom and bust" situation, according to Ballagh, and would result in the usual social economic problems that follow such phenomena.

Garfield County

According to Steve French of the Garfield County Planning Department, about one-half of the residents in Garfield County live in cities or towns, and the remaining one-half live in rural areas. The county as a whole is changing from a rural society to a suburbanized society. French also believes that the western half of the county is much different than the eastern half in socio-cultural terms. This is explained primarily by the different types of terrain found in both halves of the county if one were to bisect it around the town of New Castle. The eastern half is more alpine in terms of setting and tends to draw a lot of visitors pursuing outdoor recreation activities--especially alpine skiing at Sunlight Ski Area and swimming in Glenwood Springs' hot mineral waters. Many people move to this part of the county because of its favorable environment. This area also differs from the western portion of the county because Colorado Mountain College attracts people from all over the United States. Over one-half of its students are from out-of-State. Coal mining is the predominant occupation of the eastern county residents who live in Carbondale.

The western half of Garfield County, on the other hand, is set in rolling hills which provides good grazing lands. There are, therefore, a substantial number of ranchers in the area. Oil shale development is also being experimented with in the western part of the county. Grand Valley and Rifle may both at some time be heavily impacted by the oil shale industry (see Problems, Trends, and Issues).

In short, the eastern part of the county is being suburbanized rapidly while the western part remains predominantly rural. Glenwood Springs is even beginning to look Aspenish with its boutiques and fancy dining establishments.

Associated with distinctive topographical features, go two different types of residents and their different values and opinions. The residents in the eastern part of Garfield County tend to be younger (excluding a small group of retirees in Glenwood Springs), better educated, more mobile, and more willing to accept change such as zoning ordinances. The residents in the western half of the county tend to hold onto the traditional values of rural communities, including individual land use decisions.

According to French, county planners are trying to retain agricultural land in order to maintain a diversified county economy. French also felt that I-70's route directly through the county (east-west) is extremely beneficial to the inhabitants of Garfield County for it brings in visitors and provides quick transportation for the county's export goods.

The area is predominantly of Anglo-Saxon descent with a small percent of its residents being Spanish-speaking or surnamed.

Public Opinion in Garfield and Mesa Counties

Introduction and Summary

Opinions of residents in Garfield and Mesa Counties are discussed in this section. Three surveys are discussed and results from these surveys are presented.

Of the survey work that has been carried out on the Western Slope, one study was conducted statewide, one study was conducted in a three county region which included Rio Blanco, one in Garfield County, and one in the town of Grand Valley. The studies were supported by a number of agencies including local governments, the state and industry.

A study conducted by Bickert, Browne and Coddington in 1973 showed that people chose to live in the region because of the climate, the friendly neighbors, the physical environment and the small communities. Results of the same study indicated that the economy and education were matters of priority concern in the region. Twenty-five percent of the respondents rated the economy as first priority and 23 percent rated education as a top priority.

Respondents to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington study also felt that the major problems of living in the area were the high cost of living, low wages, a shortage of jobs and a shortage of amenities such as shopping facilities. Housing was also felt to be in short supply. Respondents in Garfield and Mesa Counties indicated a desire for more low and middle income housing.

Residents of the region favored encouraging business to move into the area. However, Garfield County residents were not as willing to encourage industry to move into the area as were residents of Mesa County. The Bickert, Browne and Coddington report also showed that respondents were not entirely favorable to increased tourism in the area.

Results of the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey show that between 66 percent and 89 percent of people living in Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction and Rifle want some growth in their respective cities. A special survey of Grand Valley indicated residents were two to one in favor of their city being the focus of growth in the area.

Regarding regulation of oil shale related growth, 27 percent of area residents favored growth regulation, 13 percent opposed it and 60 percent did not know how they felt. However, 76 percent of public officials responding to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey were in favor of growth regulation. A survey taken by Cambridge Survey Research indicated that, from a sample of Colorado voters, 44 percent of respondents favored oil shale development and 36 percent were opposed to it. Finally, the Cambridge Survey Research study indicated that 77 percent of the sampled voters were in favor of an experimental oil shale plant, and 19 percent were opposed to such a plant.

Nature of the Surveys

The studies described in this section were conducted between 1972 and 1975. Each of the studies relates in some way to oil shale development and population growth in Colorado. The studies differ significantly in terms of scope and procedure, in that some were large scale efforts carried out by professional survey organizations, while others were small scale, informal studies carried out at the local level. The reader is therefore advised to interpret these data with caution. The studies also represent a broad diversity of sponsorship, in that two were commissioned by local government, one by industry and one by the Governor's Regional Development and Land Use Planning, Steering and Monitoring Committee, whose membership was drawn from industry, government and environmental groups.

The surveys considered are:

(1) Attitudes and Opinions of Influentials in Garfield County, June 1972, Norman Wengert, commissioned by Colony Development Operation;

(2) Attitudes and Opinions Related to the Development of an Oil Shale Industry, July 1973, Bickert, Browne and Coddington, commissioned by the Governor's Monitoring Committee;

(3) Grand Valley Questionnaire, June 17, 1975, commissioned by the Garfield County Planning Department;

(4) An Analysis of Attitudes in the State of Colorado, September 1974, Cambridge Survey Research, commissioned by The Oil Shale Corporation.

It should be noted that the surveys presented in this section are not entirely comparable.

The Garfield County survey of Grand Valley was distributed to approximately 350 adult residents. A copy of the questionnaire was given to each adult in each household. There were 162 respondents (an estimated 57 percent return) to the Grand Valley survey. There are an estimated 165 households in the area. Unrepresentative findings could have resulted if the opinions of respondents did not actually represent majority opinions of area residents.

The Wengert study interviewed a sample of selected Garfield County influentials based on newspaper research and followed up their information by interviews in the second group based upon suggestions from the first group of respondents. The Wengert study had a final response of 230 completed interviews out of 254 attempted interviews with influentials in Garfield County in 1972. Any unrepresentativeness in Wengert's findings would be due to the process by which influentials were defined and selected.

The Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey sampled 200 residents from each of the three counties and 110 public officials from four counties including Moffat County as well as Mesa, Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties. The final

sample of usable interviews consisted of 592 residents and 110 public officials.

The Cambridge survey was based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of 495 Colorado voters. Each of the surveys cited above had different groups of respondents and asked different types of questions. Differences in respondents and questions asked them should be kept in mind when considering the results of each of the surveys.

Local Views about the Quality of Life

1. The Physical Environment and Rural Quality of Life

A great many residents of the three county region moved there because of the environment or reported that the environment was the region's major asset. Like most residents of rural communities throughout the region, they most often mentioned the physical environment and the small town atmosphere when asked about the advantages of living in the area.

The Bickert, Browne and Coddington study showed that residents in Mesa County felt that the climate was an outstanding feature of life in the region (see Table 4-4). The human elements were not as important to residents of Garfield County as were the mountains, scenery and recreational resources. The casual atmosphere and lack of congestion also were noted. Few individuals credited economic factors with providing the main personal rewards of everyday life.

According to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey, public officials were more likely than other residents to cite human factors such as friendliness and small community size as being particularly rewarding. The healthy climate and positive environmental factors were often praised by public officials. Garfield County officials enjoyed the mountains and the scenery. The relaxed casual lifestyle appealed to many individuals as well as the sense of independence and freedom which they felt was an important feature of life in the area.

While local residents considered the quality of the physical environment and the rural character of life to be the two major assets of the region, they also had some complaints about certain of its features. The high cost of living was an issue in each of the counties. Residents of Mesa and Garfield Counties felt that low wages and a shortage of jobs were also important problems, in addition to the cost of living.

The priority issues expressed by residents in the region and in their communities are indicated in Tables 4-1 and 4-2. Respondents were given a list of eight community priorities and asked which one they thought to be important. The economy and education were most widely regarded as top priority issues by residents of the region as nearly 50 percent of the respondents ranked one or the other of these as top priorities. In Grand Junction the economy was viewed as more important than education, while in Glenwood Springs and Rifle education significantly overshadowed economic concerns. In Meeker the two issues were ranked nearly equally. Table 4-2 shows the hierarchy of community priorities for Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs and Rifle.

A similar response was evident in Wengert's study of influentials in Garfield County. This study showed that influentials considered growth and the economy to be the most important problems facing the three county region (Table 4-3). Zoning and water problems, closely related to growth and the economy, followed as the next most important. It might be noted that in both studies the economy was consistently considered a priority.

TABLE 4-1 HIERACHY OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES AS RANKED BY RESIDENTS OF THE REGION

Priority Areas	Percent of Respondent Ranking Priority as MOST Important
The local economy	25%
Education	23
Transportation and roads	13
Community services	10
Health services	8
Local government	7
Planning and zoning	6
Recreation and leisure	5
Do not know, No answer	4

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 28.

TABLE 4-2 THE TOP FOUR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES AS RANKED BY THE RESIDENTS OF GRAND JUNCTION, GLENWOOD SPRINGS AND RIFLE

Priorities	Percent of Residents		
	Grand Junction	Glenwood Springs	Rifle
Economy	28%	12%	10%
Education	26	32	31
Transportation and Roads	12		
Community Services	9		15
Health Services		16	
Local Government			10
Planning and Zoning		10	
Recreation and Leisure			

Source: Bickert, 1973, pp. 26-27.

TABLE 4-3 RANKING OF MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF THE AREA BY GARFIELD COUNTY INFLUENTIALS

QUESTION: What do you think are the most important problems now facing this area?	Problem Mentioned	Number of Responses
	Growth	93
	Economy	79
	Zoning	61
	Water	53

Source: Wengert, 1972, p. 85.

The concern that Garfield County influentials expressed about growth may be in part a reflection of the recent rapid growth that the county has experienced.

TABLE 4-4 POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF LIFE IN THE REGION AS PERCEIVED BY AREA RESIDENTS

Item	Total Sample	Percent of Residents	
		Garfield	Mesa
Positive Aspects (Top Ten)			
1. Good Climate	43	22	52
2. Like the people; friendly neighbors	35	32	35
3. Like mountains; countryside	32	46	29
4. Like small size of community	30	19	32
5. Recreation resources	22	27	22
6. Lack of congestion	22	18	23
7. Accessibility of outdoor recreation	17	17	18
8. Whole community; good for children	11	9	12
9. Lack of air pollution	9	8	9
10. Lack of noise	6	6	6
Negative Aspects (Top Seven)			
1. High cost of living	28	29	30
2. Low wages	21	4	28
3. Shortage of jobs	17	8	21
4. Shortage of shopping facilities	17	21	14
5. Isolation of area	10	5	11
6. Lack of entertainment and recreational facilities	8	8	7
7. Dislike the winters	4	9	3

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 22.

2. The Socio-Economic Environment and the Quality of Life

a. Employment

Employment, as mentioned earlier, was considered to be a major problem for respondents to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey. Roughly two-thirds of the residents indicated that it was difficult to find employment in the region whereas the public officials did not share this point of view (Table 4-5). It appears that Mesa County residents have experienced greater difficulty finding employment than Garfield County residents. Mesa County respondents were also most dissatisfied with the pay scale for employment.

Table 4-6 shows that more than one-third of the respondents to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey felt that the head of the household possessed nonutilized occupational skills. Once again, more respondents (39 percent) from Mesa County felt they had nonutilized skills than did residents of Garfield County. One out of every five residents reported that a member of their family had been forced to leave the area in order to find suitable employment. Rifle had been particularly hard hit in that regard. In most instances, the family member involved was under the age of 35, was male, and fell into one of the following occupational categories: operative, professional worker, craftsman or automobile mechanic. Where employment opportunities might have been available, two-thirds of the individuals in the region felt the pay scale was inadequate.*

b. Schools

In general, local educators were considered well qualified. Respondents to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey also felt that there was a sufficient number of teachers. Respondents, however, were more critical of the schools when it came to preparing students for a job, college and for the world (Table 4-7).

c. Housing

Housing was considered a problem throughout the area. The most often stated need was for low and middle income housing. The housing problem was perceived to be of major consequence in Garfield County. Garfield County respondents felt there was need for middle and low income housing, as well as for more rental units. Mesa County residents expressed the same desires as Garfield County residents, with greater stress on middle income housing.** Table 4-8 shows the opinions of area residents and public officials on the overall housing situation, low income housing, ethnic minorities and mobile home parks.

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*Information on the percentage of residents forced to leave the area is from Bickert, 1973, p. 36.

**Bickert, 1973, p. 50.

TABLE 4-5

REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD
THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
There's little difficulty finding employment around here.				
Agree	23%	19%	41%	25%
Uncertain	12	11	8	8
Disagree	64	69	51	67
The pay scale for employment in this area is generally good.				
Agree	34	12	54	14
Uncertain	12	8	5	3
Disagree	54	80	41	83

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 35.

TABLE 4-6

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS OF
GARFIELD AND MESA COUNTIES

	Percent of Residents	
	Garfield	Mesa
Head of household employed	74%	79%
Head of household retired	12	11
Head of household unemployed	6	1
No answer	7	9
Spouse employed	25	42
Head of household possesses non-utilized occupational skills	32	39
Spouse possesses nonutilized occupational skills	36	30

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 34.

TABLE 4-7

REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD QUALITY OF INSTRUCTION IN LOCAL SCHOOLS

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Local Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
The local school system has a sufficient number of well-trained teachers				
Agree	46%	53%	67%	72%
Uncertain	26	26	10	17
Disagree	24	21	23	11
Most of the teachers in the local schools are well-qualified				
Agree	52	58	69	86
Uncertain	28	26	13	11
Disagree	16	16	18	3
Rating of job done by local school system				
In preparing children for college:				
Excellent	6	9	21	47
Pretty good	35	39	54	33
Only fair	27	24	18	14
Poor	14	11	8	6
In preparing children for a job:				
Excellent	4	6	-	6
Pretty good	26	25	49	28
Only fair	28	31	26	53
Poor	23	21	18	11
In preparing children to cope with the world they'll be growing into:				
Excellent	2	5	-	17
Pretty good	24	28	44	39
Only fair	29	25	33	33
Poor	23	22	18	8

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 39.

TABLE 4-8

REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL HOUSING

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials		
	Garfield	Mesa	Total Sample	Garfield	Mesa
The housing situation in this area is excellent.					
Agree	10%	29%	6%	8%	11%
Uncertain	9	16	6	8	6
Disagree	80	53	86	82	83
This area has a responsibility to encourage housing for low-income families.					
Agree	60%	67%	63%	67%	58%
Uncertain	10	11	19	10	25
Disagree	30	22	18	23	17
Ethnic minority families would be welcome in this area.					
Agree	68%	71%	74%	77%	81%
Uncertain	15	12	12	10	8
Disagree	17	17	14	13	11
Planned mobile home parks can fit in well with other types of housing in our community.					
Agree	75%	78%	82%	74%	83%
Uncertain	5	6	6	5	8
Disagree	20	16	12	21	8

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 51.

d. Health Services

The residents of the region generally felt that health services and hospital facilities were convenient. However, only 49 percent of Garfield County residents felt that local professional services were equal to or better than services in most places in western Colorado (Table 4-9).

e. Fire, Police and Sanitation

According to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington report police, fire and sanitation services were all rated highly by respondents.

f. Roads

Most respondents agreed that highway and street maintenance needed to be improved in the region according to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey.

g. Commercial Facilities

Retail facilities, as noted earlier, were rated as more than adequate by Mesa County residents. Garfield County residents were divided on their opinion about the adequacy of local shopping facilities.*

h. Local Government

With regard to local government, the Bickert, Browne and Coddington report states:

> In every location the local city council was seen as the most responsive governmental body. Planning commissions, on the other hand, were rated the lowest in responsiveness, even by public officials. The local school boards fell somewhere between two extremes, although they received lower ratings from parents with children in school than from other residents.**

i. Environmental Concerns

Respondents to the Bickert, Browne and Coddington survey were alarmed about present levels of water pollution. Air pollution was also seen as a problem, particularly by persons living in Mesa County. However, influentials in Garfield County, according to the Wengert study, did not feel that air and water pollution were particularly problematic. Public officials expressed similar views. Reactions to pollution in Garfield County were somewhat mixed.

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*Bickert, 1973, pp. 43-44.
**Ibid., p. 4

TABLE 4-9

REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
There is a sufficient number of professional services (doctors, dentists, etc.) located fairly close.				
Agree	77%	82%	59%	83%
Uncertain	4	2	-	-
Disagree	16	16	41	17
The professional services available around here are equal to, or better than, those found in most places in western Colorado.				
Agree	49%	84%	54%	89%
Uncertain	16	7	10	-
Disagree	33	9	30	11
Hospital facilities are quite convenient for my family's needs.				
Agree	77%	29%	82%	92%
Uncertain	9	3	5	-
Disagree	13	8	13	8

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 46.

Water pollution, however, was considered a problem for the region. Two-thirds of the people surveyed felt that water pollution was a concern. Public officials in the counties considered water pollution a problem; for example, 78 percent in Mesa County disagreed with the statement, "We have no problems with water pollution around here" (Table 4-10).

TABLE 4-10 REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials		
Statement	Garfield	Mesa	Total Sample	Garfield	Mesa
We have no problems with air pollution in this area.					
Agree	49%	27%	50%	54%	33%
Uncertain	9	7	7	5	
Disagree	42	66	43	41	67
We have no problems with water pollution around here.					
Agree	25	18	24	33	11
Uncertain	11	13	6	-	11
Disagree	64	69	70	67	78

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 52.

At the time of the Bickert, Browne and Coddington surveys tighter land use regulations were supported in Garfield and Mesa Counties.

j. Growth

As indicated in Table 4-12, community residents are generally in favor of some population growth rather than a decreasing or stable situation. Over 50 percent of respondents in Mesa County were against limitations on population growth (Table 4-11). Residents of Garfield County were almost equally divided on the question of population limits.

TABLE 4-11 COMMUNITY RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES ON MAXIMUM DESIRABLE POPULATION GROWTH FOR THEIR COMMUNITIES

Statement	Percent of Residents		
	Glenwood Springs	Grand Junction	Rifle
Maximum greater than present population	65%	66%	69%
Maximum same as present population	25	17	20
Maximum less than present population	1	4	0
Maximum desirable population			
(median)	7,763	42,030	4,406
(mode)	Between 5,000 and 10,000	Between 25,000 and 50,000	Between 2,500 and 5,000

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 55.

TABLE 4-12 REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD POPULATION CONTROL

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
The city (county) should limit its overall population.				
Agree	41%	32%	41%	20%
Uncertain	17	11	10	14
Disagree	42	57	49	66

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 56.

Public Opinion Regarding Oil Shale Development

General Attitudes

The data show that a strong consensus exists on the Western Slope favoring oil shale development. A survey of people in the state as a whole showed that 44 percent of respondents favor oil shale development. About 77 percent of voters polled in that survey would like to see oil shale developed on an experimental basis.

The Wengert study showed that 64 percent of the influentials in Garfield County in 1972 felt that oil shale development would benefit the area (Table 4-13).

TABLE 4-13 GARFIELD COUNTY RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES ON OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA

QUESTION: How much do you think oil shale development would benefit this area?	Percent of Respondents
A great deal	64%
To some extent	24%
Not very much	7%
Not at all	5%
Total	100% (214)

Source: Wengert, 1972, p. 61.

The Bickert, Browne and Coddington study indicated that 80 percent of Mesa County residents agreed that additional industry should be encouraged to move into the area. However, Garfield County residents were divided on the issue with 43 percent in favor and 39 percent opposed. More than 75 percent of the public officials in each county supported industrial development according to Table 4-14. Similarly, over half of the residents in Garfield and two-thirds of the residents in Mesa County felt that oil shale development would help the region (Table 4-15).

A statewide survey was carried out by Cambridge Associates in September 1974. Table 4-15 shows that Colorado voters were 44 percent in favor and 36 percent opposed to oil shale, although strong opponents outnumbered strong supporters.

TABLE 4-14 SUMMARY OF REGIONAL RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
Additional industry should be encouraged to move into this area.				
Agree	43%	80%	75%	83%
Uncertain	11	7	3	-
Disagree	39	13	23	14
In order to provide additional revenue, more businesses should be encouraged to locate in this area.				
Agree	66%	56%	74%	78%
Uncertain	7	11	5	8
Disagree	26	31	23	14
We should be doing more to encourage tourism in this area.				
Agree	34%	39%	62%	36%
Uncertain	10	7	5	11
Disagree	56	54	33	53

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 30.

TABLE 4-15 REGIONAL RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
The development of the oil shale industry locally would really help this area.				
Agree	53%	67%	67%	83%
Uncertain	33	20	18	11
Disagree	14	13	15	6

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 58.

TABLE 4-16 COLORADO VOTERS' OPINIONS ON OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION:
There has been a lot of talk about processing oil shale to remove the oil. Some people say that with our long-range energy problem, we need to develop oil shale because it will bring jobs, income and tax revenue to Colorado. Others say oil shale will damage the environment, bring thousands of new people to the state and divert water from the Colorado River. How strongly would you favor or oppose oil shale development?

	Percent of Voters
Strongly favor	11%
Favor	33
Undecided	20
Oppose	18
Strongly oppose	18

Source: Cambridge Survey Research, 1974, p. 11.

The Cambridge results showed that opposition was greatest among political independents, voters under 40 years of age, middle income voters, new residents, women and residents of the area around Denver. The Cambridge findings indicated also that Colorado's voters would like to see oil shale developed on an experimental basis to determine its benefits and what damage it might cause. Seventy-seven percent of all respondents were in favor of this proposal (Table 4-17).

TABLE 4-17 COLORADO VOTERS' OPINIONS ON EXPERIMENTAL OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

STATEMENT: We should begin oil shale development on an experimental basis to see exactly what damage it does cause.	Percent of Voters
Agree	77%
Don't know	5
Disagree	19

Source: Cambridge Survey Research, September 1974, p. 14.

Knowledge of Oil Shale Development

It may be useful to briefly consider the number of respondents who are knowledgeable to some extent about oil shale development and the effects of such knowledge on their opinions about the industry. Wengert found that 72 percent of respondents in Garfield County knew of the Colony Development Operation in 1972. However, respondents also felt that leaders and influential persons do not know much about oil shale development and even less about Colony. Of those who did have knowledge of Colony, 49 percent felt not at all informed, 38 percent somewhat informed, 12 percent well informed and 1 percent very well informed (Table 4-18).

TABLE 4-18 GARFIELD COUNTY INFLUENTIALS' KNOWLEDGE OF OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT AND COLONY DEVELOPMENT OPERATION

	Percent of Influentials	
	Knowledge of Oil Shale	Knowledge of Colony
Very well informed	10%	1%
Well informed	28	12
Somewhat informed	42	38
Not at all informed	20	49
Total	100% (224)	100% (210)

Source: Wengert, 1972, p. 61.

Perceived Problems of Rapid Oil Shale Related Growth

The Wengert survey showed that Garfield County influentials in 1972 felt that the Colony plant should be encouraged even if it causes rapid growth; 54 percent of the influentials strongly supported development. The respondents supported development even though 69 percent felt that a rapid population increase would cause problems (Table 4-19). The problems most frequently mentioned were housing, schools, sewage and water.*

The Bickert, Browne and Coddington study showed that Garfield County residents were concerned about growth, but almost two-thirds of the public officials in the county had positive reactions to the growth (Table 4-20). Residents in Mesa County showed some concern about the growth although they were more positive about growth than Garfield residents. The residents did not seem to know, for the most part, whether there was a need for growth regulation in Garfield and Mesa Counties. The public officials reacted positively to growth and were strongly in favor of growth regulation in both of the counties studied.

*Wengert, 1972, pp. 63-64.

TABLE 4-19 GARFIELD COUNTY INFLUENTIALS' OPINIONS ON POPULATION GROWTH AND OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION: Should leaders encourage the development of Colony, even if it causes rapid growth?	Percent of Influentials
Support it strongly	54%
Support it somewhat	31
Oppose it somewhat	8
Oppose it strongly	7
	100% (219)

QUESTION: Do you think a population increase of this size would cause any problems for the county?	
Yes	69%
No	31
	100% (229)

Source: Wengert, 1972, pp. 63-64.

TABLE 4-20 ATTITUDES OF AREA RESPONDENTS TOWARD GROWTH CAUSED BY OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

Statement	Percent of Residents		Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa	Garfield	Mesa
Reactions to Population Growth				
Positive reaction	30%	46%	59%	58%
Neutral reaction	26	27	15	31
Negative reaction	32	21	18	8
Perceived Need for Growth Regulation				
Need growth regulation	26%	27%	69%	81%
Do not need growth regulation	7	15	18	14
Don't know; no answer	67	58	13	5
Median number of migrants expected in first 5 years of oil shale development	N/A	N/A	3,210	4,187

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 66.

Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages of Oil Shale Development

The Wengert study showed that 51 percent of Garfield County influentials felt that workers in oil shale plants would not be hired locally. The respondents were, however, strongly (91 percent) in favor of the plant making a special effort to hire local people (Table 4-21).

The Wengert study showed that only 20 to 24 percent of respondents expected serious air or water pollution from an oil shale plant. If it would cause serious pollution, most of the respondents thought the plant should be discouraged.*

Tables 4-22 and 4-23 show respondents' attitudes on benefits and detrimental effects of oil shale development according to results of the Bickert, Browne and Coddington study. Overall, jobs and the economy were seen as the greatest advantages. The area residents saw overcrowding and pollution as the worst effects.

The Cambridge study of Colorado voters showed that 32 percent of respondents considered U.S. energy self-sufficiency the greatest advantage of oil shale development, followed by Colorado self-sufficiency. Of all the respondents, 12 percent felt that there were no advantages at all to oil shale development. The respondents thought the worst disadvantage was general pollution of Colorado, followed by land destruction and overpopulation. Of the voters questioned, 8 percent felt that there were no disadvantages and 15 percent of the voters had no idea of what disadvantages would be connected with oil shale development.

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*Wengert, 1972, p. 63.

TABLE 4-21 GARFIELD COUNTY INFLUENTIALS' OPINION ON USING THE LOCAL WORK FORCE FOR OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION: If a major oil shale processing plant were built here, do you think most of the workers would be new people who moved to the area or would the plant hire primarily local people?	Percent of Influentials
New	51%
Half and Half	20
Local	29
TOTAL	100% (219)

QUESTION: Should the plant make special effort to hire local people?	Percent of Influentials
Yes	91%
No	9
TOTAL	100% (222)

Source: Wengert, 1972, p. 62.

TABLE 4-22 REGIONAL RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDES ON PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

	Percent of Residents	
	Garfield	Mesa
Provide more jobs	27%	37%
Provide higher wages; higher standard of living	14	26
Encourage business; competition	10	21
Increase population	9	15
Increase tax base	8	7
	Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa
Raise level of local economy	33%	39%
Provide jobs; higher wages	18	33
Improve quality of local work force	13	33
Generate new business	15	17
Improve quality of life	13	6

Source: Bickert, 1973, p. 59.

TABLE 4-23 REGIONAL RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDES ON PERCEIVED DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF OIL SHALE DEVELOPMENT

	Percent of Residents	
	Garfield	Mesa
Overcrowding	10%	8%
Pollution	3	7
Competition for jobs	1	3
Environmental damage	4	4
Damage to scenery	0	3
	Percent of Public Officials	
	Garfield	Mesa
Overburden local services	3%	6%
Change rural lifestyle	5	3
Overcrowding of facilities	5	0

Source: Bickert, 1975, p. 60.

TABLE 4-24 GRAND VALLEY RESIDENTS' OPINIONS ON OIL SHALE RELATED POPULATION GROWTH

Statement	Number of Respondents	
	Agree	Disagree
Because of its position at the head of the transportation corridor for an oil shale industry up Parachute Creek, Grand Valley has little potential for any role in providing a major community for future population in the region.	49	105
Despite its position, Grand Valley should agressively plan for a greatly expanded community and should attempt to become the focus for population growth in this part of the country.	103	51
Majority of population growth related to a resource industry should go to the existing communities in Garfield County.	98	49
New towns within the county should be established to handle some of the population growth due to development of an energy resource industry.	106	40
The present population should bear a portion of the public expense associated with growth through bonds, increased taxes, service charges, etc.	63	90
Developers and new residents should assume most of the costs associated with the additions made to public service systems--water, sewer, police, fire, etc., in order to service the increased populations.	142	15
If I were a member of the Town Council and Planning Commission, I would proceed with the formulation of a comprehensive plan for Grand Valley.	135	10

Source: Garfield County Planning Department, 1975.

TABLE 4-25 GRAND VALLEY RESIDENTS' ATTITUDES ON NEW TOWNS

STATEMENT A new community has been proposed to Garfield County on Battlement Mesa. As information to County officials do you agree or disagree with the following statements:	Number of Responses Agree	 Disagree
The new town proposal should not be approved under any conditions.	22	121
The new town proposal will not measurably affect the future of Grand Valley one way or the other.	40	106
If a new town were approved, the task of Grand Valley should be to preserve the small-town atmosphere it has now.	101	55
If a new town is approved, it will not matter what Grand Valley wants as a community, the town will have no control over future events anyway.	57	86
Whether or not a new town is approved, the residents of Grand Valley do have the ability to affect to some degree the future of the town through community planning and communication.	135	10

Source: Garfield County Planning Department, 1975.

Pitkin County

Pitkin County is comprised of several diverse groups of residents. According to John Stanford of the Pitkin County Planning Department, there are the oldtimers, the ranchers, the transient population, the people who have made their wealth elsewhere, the professionals and managers and the miners.

Some of the oldtimers are the residents who have lived in Aspen before it became a ski resort. They are glad to see Aspen revived; however, they are skeptical about the planners' and residents' abilities to control the city's growth. Other oldtimers live within the county outside of Aspen. Most of this group is comprised of ranchers.

The ranchers in Pitkin County and the oldtimers living in Aspen differ from each other in their values and opinions although these two groups have been living in the area about the same length of time.

The ranchers place high value on attachment to the land and its traditional uses. They are basically conservative and not very willing to change their lifestyles nor their communities. The ranchers are descended from frontiersmen and have inherited the social values of the 19th century cattlemen and dryland homesteaders.

The oldtimers who live in-and-around Aspen are similar to the ranchers in that they are accustomed to wide horizons, vast expanses of space, and clean air and water which contribute to their personal psychic well-being. However, they differ mainly because, according to Stanford, the oldtimers in town have been more of a part of the Aspen success story. Most of them have profited greatly by Aspen becoming a recreation-tourist oriented town. They own shops, restaurants and have made money in real estate. They have profited by changing the traditional values and mores of the area whereas the ranchers have not. Thus, the two groups often look at today's problems in different ways.

The third subculture that exists in Pitkin County is a large number of young single people who comprise a highly transient population group. These people are found primarily in-and-around Aspen. They come for the "free lifestyle" according to Stanford. They live by the ethic--"Do what you wish to as long as you don't bother others." The essence of the free spirit is very strong in Aspen, and this group is the chief supporter of the philosophy. They come to Aspen to work and ski. This group was probably smaller this year, according to Stanford, due to the increased price of lift tickets. It is becoming more difficult for these people to work a few hours at night at a restaurant, shop, etc., to support their skiing budgets.

There is also a small group of very affluent residents in Pitkin County; however, they usually spend only part of the year in their homes here which are usually in-and-around Aspen. These people have generally made their money elsewhere and have been attracted to Aspen by its environment. They

tend to support tight zoning laws and live in privately patrolled areas such as Starwood and Red Mountain.

With the reopening of coal mines near Redstone, the miners have returned to Pitkin County. However, due to the lack of towns in that portion of the county, most of these miners live in Carbondale which is in Garfield County (see Problems, Trends, and Issues).

In summary, according to Stanford, most of these subcultures in Pitkin County show great concern for the environment. People move here often for this environment alone. They do not want to see it changed.

Community Attitudes, Objectives, and Characteristics of Residents in Western Eagle County

Three surveys were conducted in western Eagle County during the fall of 1975 as part of An Analysis of Western Eagle County. This was a study prepared for the Northwest Colorado Council of Governments by Bickert, Browne, Coddington and Associates, Inc. The largest and most detailed survey consisted of personal interviews with households in the study area. In addition, 28 public officials and 40 business persons were formally interviewed. The purpose of these efforts was to develop a social and demographic profile of the area and to gain insights into the attitudes of area residents about local issues, community service and future goals.

The Resident Survey

The residential interviews were conducted with 402 randomly selected households in four geographically-defined areas: Eagle, Gypsum, Basalt and Rural. The number of interviews completed in each area was:

Community or Area	Estimated Households in Area	Number of Households Interviewed	Sampling Error Margin at 95 Percent Confidence Level*
Eagle	338	119	7.3%
Gypsum	240	81	8.9
Basalt	200	67	9.8
Rural	600	135	7.4
Total Study Area	1,378	402	4.1%

*In 95 out of 100 similarly selected samples, the sample values would not be expected to deviate from the true population value by more than plus or minus the percentage indicated in the right-hand column.

In each home either the head of the household, the spouse, or a household member over 21 years of age was interviewed. A 10-page questionnaire was employed in the interviews. All interviewers were trained in the administration of the questionnaire and hired from locations outside the study area.

Quality of Life Considerations

Residents were asked about the principal advantages or disadvantages of living in the area. The most prevalent response among all groups surveyed was the mountain environment and the scenery and climate which it provided. A large number of residents were also impressed by the small town, rural atmosphere, the general friendliness of the people, and the lack of problems and hectic pace so often envisioned as part of more urbanized environment. Lack of noise and pollution and good access to outdoor recreation (i.e., fishing, hunting, camping and skiing) were also mentioned as regarding or enjoyable aspects of living in the area. Residents' favorite leisure time activities include fishing, hunting, skiing, working around the house, reading and gardening.

The major negative aspects or complaints about day-to-day life varied slightly by location. Residents of Eagle, Gypsum and the rural areas criticized the lack of shopping facilities, the limited availablity of goods and services and the great distances needed to be traveled to meet their needs. The high cost of living was the primary drawback for residents of Basalt. The high cost of living, seen principally in high food, land, and housing prices, was also considered a problem in the other areas, but it was secondary to problems in retail shopping. The lack of local entertainment and public recreational facilities was a general complaint throughout the area. These perceived disadvantages were seen by both residents and the public officials.

Uncontrolled growth was a source of anxiety for both residents and public officials. Both groups also feared the consequences of inadequate planning for the future. As one public official put it, "It would be tragic if the people of this area, many of whom aren't used to rapid change, collapse under the pressures of future growth that could take place in the area. We have to wake up."

Residents were asked, "If your life continues as you expect it to, would you expect your overall quality of life to be generally better, worse, or about the same 5 years from now?" The results were:

Response	Percent
Better	52.0%
Worse	8.2
About the same	36.3
Don't know	3.5
Total	100.0%

Those persons with optimistic expectations said that hope, faith and economic growth were the major reasons for their positive outlook. On the negative side, residents thought that inflation, an inevitable increase in the cost of living, and growth in general would damage the local quality of life.

Residents were asked for their opinions about a number of specific issues. These included:

- housing
- employment
- utilities
- retail shopping
- health and medical services
- environment

Housing. Although not voluntarily mentioned by the respondents as being a major problem or drawback in the area, when brought up in specific questions, the lack of housing (especially affordable housing), emerged overwhelmingly as being "public enemy number one" in the study area.

When the residents and public officials were asked to rate the adequacy of housing in the area, the results were:

	Percent Distribution	
Response	Public Officials	Residents
Very adequate	0 %	1.2%
Generally adequate	0	9.2
Generally not adequate	42.9	41.3
Very poor	57.1	45.0
Don't know	0	3.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%

On no other single item or issue in the surveys was the consenus so strong or one sided.

When asked to react to the statement, "The housing situation in this area is excellent," the results were:

	Percent
Strongly agree	.8%
Agree	3.7
Uncertain	4.2
Disagree	43.5
Strongly disagree	46.8
Don't know	1.0
Total	100.0%

Over 88 percent of the residents felt that there were certain kinds of housing lacking in the area. When asked, "What kinds of housing are needed?", the residents' responses ranked in order of magnitude were:

- middle income, moderately priced
- single family, frame houses
- rental housing
- apartments
- mobile homes

Employment. Over half of the households indicated there are not sufficient employment opportunities in the area. In four out of five households, the head of the household was employed, and in 37 percent of the households, the spouse or another family member was also employed.

One out of every six families had seen a family member leave the area in order to find employment. Many residents (46 percent) complained of the low wage scale in the area, while nearly half (49 percent) indicated that the local pay scale was generally good. Over half of the employed household heads felt that they possessed occupational skills not being fully utilized. The most often mentioned unused skills were carpentry, mechanics, heavy equipment operation, teaching and clerical work.

Utilities. Phone, gas and electrical service was well received with over 80 percent of the residents feeling that these services were either "very good" or "generally adequate" for the area. If complaints were concentrated in any one area, they focused on problems with phone service in rural areas. Frequent and sometimes long outages of phone service have been reportedly experienced by approximately one-fourth of the rural area families.

Retail shopping. The lack of sufficient and convenient retail shopping facilities, particularly grocery and clothing stores, was viewed as one of the primary drawbacks of living in western Eagle County. Residents of Basalt did not consider this with quite as much concern as did residents in the rest of the study area. However, citizens of Eagle and Gypsum drive to Vail (30 minutes) or Glenwood Springs (45 minutes) to take care of many of their major shopping needs. In Vail, only the Safeway Store attracts a large number of study area residents since residents view the rest of Vail's retail outlets as overpriced and geared to the more affluent tourist market. Over 70 percent of the households said they would like to see more retail and services outlets encouraged to move into the area. The type of retail outlets most often mentioned as needed were:

Response	Number of Mentions
Grocery store	132
Clothing store	101
General retail and convenience outlets	59
Auto service garage	38
Variety or discount store	35

Health and medical services. While local medical services were considered generally adequate in terms of personnel, 58 percent of the residents and 42 percent of the public officials did not feel that the local facilities were either sufficient or convenient for the local demand. A clinic or at least an overnight bed care facility of some sort was desired by nearly half of the public officials in the study area.

Environment. The relatively natural and unspoiled state of the environment in the Lower Eagle Valley is considered one of the area's most valuable assets. The local environment seems even more valuable when just up the valley exists, in the opinion of many residents, one of the most "spoiled" environments in the area--the Vail Valley. Residents of the area were alarmed about the levels of air pollution often visible in Vail and the density of housing that exists there. Out of the 402 households surveyed, 53 saw the development of more ski areas and resorts (such as Adam's Rib and Beaver Creek) as making the area a worse place to live.

Adequacy of Local and Community Services

Residents and public officials were asked to rate several community services for their adequacy. Table 4-26 presents the ratings for both groups. The "adequacy rating" is a weighted average where those services described as "very adequate" received a "3," "generally adequate" received a "2," a "1" was given to those services rated as "generally not adequate," and an "0" was assigned to those which were described as "very poor."

General observations about the ratings include:

- public officials had more variance in their perception of adequacy than residents.
- three services (trash disposal, roads and highways and recreation) receive identical adequacy ratings. Five services (water, airport facilities, police protection, fire protection and vocational training) were rated higher by the residents. Five services (sanitation, schools, planning and zoning, local government and low income family assistance) were rated higher by the public officials or community leaders.
- the greatest discrepancy in the perception of adequacy between the two groups appears to be in the schools.

TABLE 4-26 RESIDENTIAL AND COMMUNITY LEADER RATINGS OF SELECTED COMMUNITY SERVICES

Residents			Public Officials		
Ranking	Community Service	Adequacy Rating	Ranking	Community Service	Adequacy Rating
1	Sanitation	1.8	1	Sanitation	2.1
2	Water	1.8	2	Schools	2.1
3	Trash disposal	1.8	3	Trash disposal	1.8
4	Airport facilities	1.7	4	Local government	1.5
5	Police protection	1.6	5	Roads and highways	1.5
6	Schools	1.6	6	Water	1.5
7	Roads and highways	1.5	7	Recreation	1.4
8	Recreation	1.4	8	Planning and zoning	1.4
9	Planning and zoning	1.2	9	Airport facilities	1.4
10	Fire protection	1.2	10	Police protection	1.3
11	Local government	1.2	11	Low Income family assistance	1.2
12	Low income family assistance	1.0	12	Fire protection	0.9
13	Vocational training	0.9	13	Vocational training	0.8

The public schools. Nearly 40 percent of the households contacted had children in the public schools. A majority of individuals agreed that the local school system had a sufficient number of well-trained teachers and that the facilities were either generally or very adequate.

Respondents were asked to rate the performance of the local school system in three areas:

- preparing children for college
- preparing children for a job
- preparing children for the world they'll grow into

In the first area, preparing children for college--38 percent of the individuals awarded the local schools a rating of "excellent" or "pretty good." On the other hand, 36 percent of the respondents indicated that the schools were doing "only fair" or a "poor" job of preparing children for college.

There was less assurance that the schools were doing a good job in preparing children for a vocation. Less than 30 percent of the residents felt that the schools were doing a good or excellent job, while 42 percent indicated an only fair to poor job was being done. Similar ratings were given on the manner in which local schools were preparing students to cope with the world around them.

Water. In Eagle and Gypsum, very definite and potentially serious problems exist with the water systems, but these problems are technical in nature, (i.e., treatment, transmission, distribution, rights and financing) and not likely to be a daily concern to the resident consumer. The only "visible" water problem that the average citizen seems to have really noticed is the turbidity or discoloration, and the occasional necessity to boil water for drinking during a short period of heavy spring runoff.

To the public officials in these areas, water problems have been a persistent headache and the subject of much study and concern for several years. There are two prevailing attitudes about the eventual solution:

- further study is not necessary, it is time to take corrective action now.

- wait until the system breaks down completely and then we'll get something done.

Nevertheless, until the typical water consumer in those towns is more personally annoyed and inconvenienced by problems with the water coming out of his tap, he is not likely to support public officials who want to spend additional tax money on a seemingly adequate water system.

Trash disposal. This service was generally perceived as adequate. Yet, many residents of the study area expressed a desire for several more dumps or landfills in more convenient locations.

Police protection. This service appears to be of greater concern to local officials. The Eagle County jail is crowded and does not meet State standards.

Fire protection. Almost half of the residents and 75 percent of the public officials felt that the level of fire protection was either inadequate or very poor. Poor and obsolete equipment was the primary problem. Formation of the proposed fire district in the Eagle-Gypsum area represents a first step toward solving this problem.

Recreation. Local recreation facilities, especially for young people, were perceived as inadequate or very poor by 50 percent of the residents and 60 percent of the local officials. More planned recreation programs, a teen center, bowling alley, movie theater or municipal swimming pool were often mentioned as needed services or facilities.

Planning and zoning. Planning efforts were generally supported in the study area and considered adequate. Large landowners in the rural area and on the fringes of Eagle and Gypsum were less supportive than were most of the "in-town" residents.

Local government. By small area, the adequacy of local government operation was rated as follows:

	Percent Distribution				
Response	Eagle	Gypsum	Basalt	Rural	Total Study Area
Very adequate	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Generally adequate	47.9	53.1	49.3	39.3	46.3
Generally not adequate	24.4	27.2	25.4	22.2	24.4
Very poor	12.6	7.4	16.4	15.6	13.2
Don't know	13.4	11.1	7.5	21.5	14.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.1%	100.1%

A lack of progressiveness and activism, particularly at the county level, was indicated by many residents. As one individual stated, "We need less armchair criticizers, hand-wringers, and negative thinkers and more optimists, movers and doers."

Vocational training. This community service was considered almost nonexistent in the study area, and therefore received very low ratings. Expanded programs in the local schools and at Colorado Mountain College were viewed as desirable.

Often mentioned study areas included auto mechanics, heavy equipment operation and maintenance and all construction trades.

Community Needs, Objectives and Priorities

Respondents were asked, "If you had just been elected to a position of considerable public responsibility in this area, what would be your first priority for improving the local quality of life?" The top ten goals or objectives for the total study area by frequency of mention were:

- more local public recreation for young people
- improve the housing situation
- repair streets/upgrade road maintenance
- strengthen planning and zoning/control growth
- clean up the town/renew unsightly areas
- improve or widen U.S. Highway 6-24, or State Highway 82
- encourage job/employment development
- improve fire protection
- get the water problem solved
- improve communication or spirit in the community

Goals and objectives differed slightly by local area or community. The top five priorities, by area, were:

Eagle	Gypsum
Local public recreation	Local public recreation
Housing	Housing
Planning and zoning/control growth	More jobs; employment
Street and road maintenance	Improve Highway 6
Fire protection	Clean up town

Basalt	Rural
Housing	Housing
Get rid of transients	Local recreation
Public recreation	Improve Highway 6
Law enforcement	Clean up unsightly areas
Clean up town	More jobs

These needs and priorities coincide generally with those of the public officials in each community. The one notable exception is water which, as mentioned earlier, is a major and immediate concern with the public officials in Eagle and Gypsum.

Attitudes Toward Growth

Residents were generally aware of and in favor of the economic benefits of growth. However, the perceived trade-off between the economic benefits and the social costs of growth was difficult to establish and keep in balance for many respondents. Many indicated a desire for the best of both worlds--more economic growth increasing a number of amenities in the area (e.g., shopping, entertainment, recreation, medical facilities), but little additional population growth.

Fifty-five percent of the residents said that growth which was too rapid, uncontrolled, or caused a significant change in the community would definitely make the area a "worse" place to live. Yet, nearly 70 percent of the residents felt that additional businesses or industries should be encouraged to move into the area. Forty-four percent of the residents thought Adam's Rib would have a positive effect on Eagle County; nevertheless, only 20 percent said they would have a positive reaction to the thought of more people coming into the area as a result of the Adam's Rib development.

Most of the public officials (68 percent) and residents (77 percent) recognized and supported the need for some type of Eagle County growth regulation. However, the public officials appeared more desirous of growth than residents. For example when asked, "How many people would you like to see residing in the county in 1985?", more than a third of the residents said they would like to see the current population be the same in 1985; that is, no change. Only 7 percent of the public officials responded in this manner. Because of this large discrepancy in the response patterns of the two groups, the median preferred 1985 county population differed greatly:

Public Officials	Residents
20,000	11,080

The most attractive type of business or industrial growth was generally viewed as small, light, and nonpolluting manufacturing firms, or retail and services outlets. This view was held by public officials and the general public alike. Both public officials and residents agreed about the undesirability of heavy industry.

The residents desired to regulate growth more in terms of actual numbers, while the public officials wanted to regulate growth in terms of quality or type. The major recommendations for regulating growth were:

Public Officials	Residents
Planning and zoning	Planning and zoning/ master plans
Building regulations and covenants/design review	Phased growth/allow so much per year
Citizen participation	Land use regulation

Other Local Issues

Two issues of specific interest to decisionmakers were (1) the completion of Interstate 70 bypassing Eagle and Gypsum and (2) the potential improvement of the Eagle-Thomasville Road.

Completion of Interstate 70. One-third of the residents in the study area thought that the completion of Interstate 70 bypassing Eagle and Gypsum would have a negative effect on the economies of these two communities. Over half (52 percent) thought the effect would be minimal while 11 percent thought the effect would be positive. Responses on this issue were very similar in the communities of Eagle and Gypsum to the feelings throughout the study area. Public officials were more pessimistic about the bypass with 46 percent feeling that the completed highway would have a negative economic impact on Eagle and Gypsum.

Most often mentioned reasons for a perceived minimal impact were the fact that the two communities (especially Eagle) would not be that far removed from the new interstate alignment. Secondly, the number of businesses that would be severely affected was limited, and the loss of business could possibly be minimized by advertising near the highway interchanges. Thirdly, opportunities exist for old established Eagle and Gypsum businesses to relocate near the highway. Both residents and public officials did feel confident that any serious negative effects of the bypass could be minimized through alternative business development, or increased Chamber of Commerce efforts.

The Eagle-Thomasville Road. Approximately three-quarters (76 percent) of the residents thought any significant improvement of the Eagle-Thomasville (or Brush Creek) Road would have an effect on the study area.* A little over a third of the residents thought that this impact would be substantial while nearly another third felt that the effect would be modest or little. Of course, the type and extent of this as yet undesignated improvement will determine the amount of traffic volume and off road development that this road will support.

Summary

Overall the residents of the study area are satisfied with their present quality of life. On the other hand, they are very anxious about future growth and the change that it may bring. While many residents see growth, particularly recreatonal and tourism, as inevitable, they are fearful of the magnitude of that growth and the degree to which it might damage the rural, informal atmosphere of the area.

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*It should be noted that a great deal of ambiguity surrounds the development plans for this road. This lack of understanding might have contributed to residents overstating their perception of the impact.

Local residents and public officials are concerned about the local economy becoming too dependent on recreation, tourism and other seasonal occupations. Some economic balance with an emphasis on permanent, nonseasonal employment is desired. Light, nonpolluting manufacturing along with an increased number if retail and services outlets are desired in the area.

The main attributes of the area are the mountains, scenery, nearby outdoor recreational opportunities and the informal, rural atmosphere. The primary drawbacks of the area are a lack of housing, convenient retail shopping facilities and local recreation facilities especially for young people.

Preservation of the character of the area seems uppermost in the minds of many residents. Growth which is either too rapid or uncontrolled is seen as a threat to the local quality of life. Making future growth (deemed by many, especially public officials, to be inevitable) compatible with the local character of the area is considered the primary goal of the study area. There is a definite feeling that many of the potential negative effects of future development can be minimized by intelligent planning, and community concern and participation.

Eagle County 1/

Upper Eagle County Social Structure and Social Issues

There are three natural social divisions within Upper Eagle County as identified by several citizens' groups.* These are (1) the Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley (including the communities of Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman and Dowd Junction); (2) the Upper Eagle Valley (including the communities of Avon, Edwards and Wolcott); and (3) the Gore Valley (including the communities of Vail, East Vail and Bighorn). The proposed development of the Beaver Creek Recreation Area probably will indirectly increase the existing threat to the social integrity of the Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley. It will be partially responsible for the relocation of the residents of mobile home courts in Avon. It could provide additional recreation facilities for the residents of Gore Valley. The social impacts on the residents of the three valleys are examined separately in this section.

The Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley

1. Inventory

The settlement of the Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley began with the development of mining, lumbering and railroad industries in the late 1800s. The mining industry provided jobs for an influx of Spanish Americans from the northern New Mexico and southern Colorado mountain valley areas. Based on strong individual and family relationships, the Spanish American people have remained in the valley and have established a strong semi-independent culture. The Anglo families of the area have followed traditional rural settlement patterns based on agriculture, prospecting and lumbering. They established the economic base of the valley; they formed and still control the business, political and governmental institutions of the area. The strength of the Anglo social structure, however, appears to have diminished to some degree. Several of the old Anglo families have sold their large ranches to "outside developers" since 1962. The present population is about 60 percent Spanish American and 40 percent Anglo and has remained consistent since 1960. This consistency, however, is deceptive in that many more Spanish American families would have moved to the valley had there been housing or land available.

The introduction of a new economic base, the ski recreation industry at Vail, has produced significant changes in the social structure of the Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley. These changes have been particularly

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1/ Source: Offsite (Socio-Cultural) Impact Study of Avon-Beaver Creek for Vail Associates, Inc. by THK Associates, Inc.

*Based on field notes and community organization work performed by FUND for Vail Associates.

stressful to the Spanish American community. The decline in mining employment at Gilman and the increase in recreation-related employment in the Gore Valley have resulted in job transitions which have frequently been particularly difficult for Spanish American workers. Up to this point the competence of the local Spanish American work force has not been fully recognized by the resort industry. The result has been significant amounts of under-employment among the Spanish American labor force. The presence of resort development so close to the valley has caused sharp increases in the cost of living. The combined impact of this increased cost of living and the under-employment of primary wage earners has forced heads of households to search for more than one job and their wives to seek employment as well. This has required the devotion of more time to work activities and less time to family activities. Traditional patterns of family interaction and organization have been fragmented as a consequence.

Because of the speculative demand for resort land, resort developers have purchased and thereby control large amounts of acreage in-and-around existing communities. No single family dwelling units have been built in the valley since the early 1960s, and no provision has been made by the resort industry or the county government for employee housing. The result of these factors has been increasing congestion within the existing communities and decreased "room" for natural community expansion.

2. Potential Impacts Without New Development

The difficult issues confronting the valley residents are:

a. cultural dilution and/or fragmentation of the Spanish American community due to the increasing influence and competition of the resort population (the threat of becoming a minority culture within the "resort culture" vs. maintaining a semi-independent culture);

b. the necessity for job transitions from the declining traditional economic base to recreation-related employment;

c. the threat to Spanish American workers of under-employment and/or encountering job discrimination in the process of job transition;

d. the rising cost of living in the valley; and

e. the shortage of resident housing.

The predicted decreases in mining employment and further increases in recreation-oriented employment, population and housing will have an adverse effect on each of these problems whether or not a new recreation area development occurs. Hence, the outlook without development is essentially the same as that with the proposed Avon-Beaver Creek development.

3. Potential Impacts With New Development

Primary Impacts. An estimated 400 to 650 employees of the proposed development will live outside of the recreation area. To the extent that these employees are new to the county and choose to seek housing in the Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley, they will be increasing the difficulties the community has with retaining its housing and its cultural integrity.

To the extent that valley residents are able to easily find new employment which recognizes their competence and work potential at Avon-Beaver Creek, the development could have a favorable impact on the present job difficulties within the community.

Secondary Impacts. The additional economic growth which could be indirectly stimulated by the proposed development will make the social issues presently facing the community more urgent.

4. Interpretation of Potential Impacts

The following actions are recommended to increase the likelihood that the potential benefits of the new job opportunities for the Spanish American work force will be realized and to mitigate the potential negative impacts of the proposed Avon-Beaver Creek development on the social issues presently facing the Minturn, Redcliff, Gilman Valley:

a. that Vail Associates should seek to insure that there is no discrimination in their hiring practices and that the potential of the Spanish American work force is recognized and utilized;

b. that Vail Associates and public officials should do everything possible to insure that other employers directly and indirectly associated with the proposed recreation area development also address the problem of job discrimination and under-employment in a positive context;

c. that Vail Associates and public officials should work with residents of the valley to explore the alternatives for providing land for expanded community facilities and resident housing at below market prices; and

d. that Vail Associates, local public officials, the U.S. Forest Service and all other capable parties should seek to assist the Spanish American community in organizing and in implementing community and cultural goals once they have been agreed on.*

*Vail Associates have publicly agreed with these recommendations. Efforts to assist the Spanish American community of the valley in identifying and achieving goals are presently being undertaken through FUND.

The Upper Eagle Valley

1. Inventory

The Upper Eagle Valley has been and still is primarily devoted to ranching and farming. Recently a second group of residents have joined the established agricultural populations. These are the residents of mobile home parks. The majority of these new residents are employed in the resort industry at Vail. The most common occupations are construction, housekeeping and waitressing. The largest concentration of mobile homes is at Avon, where the Nottingham and Roybal courts presently contain a total of 160 units. These mobile home parks might be considered substandard in terms of road conditions, the lack of landscaping and the lack of community space. Nevertheless, they are viewed by a significant number of their residents as an attractive social environment.

2. Potential Impacts Without New Development

Even without the development of the proposed recreation area, the Upper Eagle Valley will receive the majority of the new resort housing projected for Upper Eagle County. This will mean the conversion of large amounts of land from agricultural use to housing sites. Many residents who are presently engaged in farming and ranching probably will change occupations or move elsewhere.

The increasing value of the land for resort purposes will also mean that mobile home parks may be bought out from their existing locations at the area's transportation nodes and forced to move to less valuable sites. The Nottingham Court site at Avon has already been purchased by Benchmark Associates, a firm intending to develop the property at the Avon interchange as a resort area; and attempts are being made to purchase the Roybal Court.

3. Potential Impacts With New Development

Primary Impacts. At this time, there are no residents on the Avon-Beaver Creek properties. The development should have no direct, unavoidable social impacts on the residents of Upper Eagle Valley.

Secondary Impacts. The development of Avon-Beaver Creek will increase the value of the land around it for resort uses. This should increase the economic pressures on the mobile home courts at Avon to relocate elsewhere and increase the amount of development which could utimately occur nearby.

4. Interpretation of Potential Impacts

The increased likelihood that both the Roybal and Nottingham mobile home courts at Avon could be relocated is not clearly a positive or negative impact. While relocation may not be desirable to all of the residents, there is a possibility that the developers of the area (Benchmark Associates and/or Vail Associates) can be required to provide a much higher level of

amenities at the new site as well as relocation payments to the residents. It is recommended that Vail Associates, Benchmark Associates and public officials involve the residents of the parks in the planning for the new site(s) and that a higher level of amenities be provided there. These amenities might include landscaping, improved roads and community open space and facilities.

The accelerated transition of land from agricultural use to housing sites is also both positive and negative in its social implications. It is likely that many useful amenities, such as convenient shopping facilities and improved medical care facilities, could come to the area as a result of the transition. Also, the agriculture-oriented, semirural lifestyle which attracted many people to the area in the first place could be altered.

The Gore Valley

Virtually all of the residents of the Gore Valley have moved there since the opening of the Vail ski area in 1962 and are there because of the resort industry at Vail. The only impact of Avon-Beaver Creek on these residents will be the increased employment and recreational opportunities available from a second recreation area as opposed to just one; other recreational opportunities (fishing, etc.) will be reduced in quality with increased use.

The following citizens' attitudes toward various land use conflicts were extracted from the public participation segment of the BLM Roaring Fork-New Castle Management Framework Plan. The comments were mailed in by the public after a BLM public meeting on May 29, 1973. Although these are attitudes concerning land use alternatives to specific conflicts, it seems appropriate to include them in this SEP because they are addressed to Bureau land use decisions within the SEPA.

CONFLICTING RESOURCES

Conflict #1: Oil & Gas Leasing vs. Recreation.

The northeast portion of the proposed Thompson Creek Natural Area has been identified by the mineral specialist as having potential for oil and gas development. Oil and gas leases have already been issued on 120 acres within this area. Although no oil or gas wells have been drilled as yet, the pending energy crisis may stimulate interest in drilling. The recreation specialist recommends restriction of any activity in the area that would create surface disturbance.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Allow all future oil and gas lease offers in the area, regardless of the character of the lands involved.	0
2. Adjust the boundaries of the proposed Natural Area to exclude the northeast portion.	1
3. Leave the proposed boundaries intact and evaluate each application on an individual case basis for possible environmental impacts. Reject applications where drilling would create irreparable environmental damage.	16
4. Deny all future oil and gas lease offers in the area.	5

Conflict #2: Range and Watershed Improvement vs. Natural Area.

The watershed and range specialists have recommended that areas in the northern part of the proposed Thompson Creek Natural Area characterized by relatively gentle topography, sparse sagebrush cover, and silty soils be plowed and reseeded to grass. They have likewise identified areas of pinyon-juniper within the proposed Natural Area boundaries where chaining or large clearcuts would release and increase the grass and shrubs present in the understory. Both practices would increase water infiltration into the soil, increase ground cover, reduce sediment production, and result in an increase in livestock forage. Any of the proposed treatments, however, are not compatible within a Natural Area and cannot be allowed under such a designation.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Do not designate the Thompson Creek Area as a Natural Area. This would allow such activities within the area as the proposed range and watershed treatments.	0
2. Adjust the boundaries of the proposed Natural Area to exclude the treatment areas and an adequate buffer zone.	1
3. Use alternative methods, such as establishment of a grazing management system or carefully designed small clearcuts to increase forage production and decrease erosion. The establishment of a grazing management system, using livestock as a tool, could result in an increase in grass cover and stabilization of the watershed. A longer period of time, however, is required to reach the objective.	13
4. Designate the Thompson Creek Area as a Natural Area and do not allow any livestock forage or watershed treatments. Erosion would be accepted as part of the natural process.	8

Conflict #3: Grazing vs. Recreation.

The boundaries of the proposed Thompson Creek Natural Area include portions of three grazing allotments. The recreation specialist recommends exclusion of livestock from the Thompson Creek drainage. Any livestock permitted in the drainage tend to concentrate in the creek bottom. Such concentrations are objectionable from the recreationist's viewpoint when considering water quality, odor, droppings in the trails, and the close cropping of forage usually associated with such concentrations.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Continue to renew the grazing permits for the present number of livestock.	3
2. Reduce the number of livestock allowed in the area. This would decrease concentrations and modify offensive impacts associated with such concentrations.	1
3. Exclude livestock from the Natural Area with the exception of the north portion which lies outside of the Thompson Creek drainage. Permit the trailing of cattle on the road leading to private lands and the White River National Forest south of the area.	16
4. Exclude livestock from the entire proposed Natural Area, including the northern portion outside of the creek drainage and the road through the area.	5

Conflict #4: Wildlife vs. Recreation.

The proposed Thompson Creek Natural Area contains critical deer and elk winter range. The wildlife specialist recommends that recreational activities within the winter range area should be minimized or restricted during the months when deer and elk are present. Recreational activities during this period consist primarily of crosscountry skiing, hiking, and riding. Although not yet a problem, an increase in recreational activities could disturb wintering animals.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Permit recreational activities to go unchecked.	0
2. Restrict recreational activities only to degree necessary to protect wintering herds.	15
3. Restrict all recreational activities during the period that deer and elk are on the winter range.	5

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Conflict #5: Wildlife vs. Recreation.

The entire Red bluff area lies within critical winter range for deer. The wildlife specialist has recommended curtailment of human activities during the period when deer are concentrated on the area. Human activities in the area during this period consist mainly of hiking, riding, and limited cross-country skiing. Although not yet a problem, increased human activity could disrupt the wintering animals.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Permit human activities to go unchecked.	0
2. Restrict activities only to degree necessary to prevent disturbance of wintering animals.	11
3. Restrict all human activities during the period that deer areconcentrated on the winter range.	10

Conflict #6: Sanitary Landfill vs. Natural Area.

The Red Bluff area, containing approximately 1,500 acres, has been identified as having potential for designation as a Natural Area. Garfield County has made application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to lease two parcels in the northern portion of the area for solid waste disposal sites (sanitary landfills). A solid waste disposal site is not compatible within a Natural Area and cannot be allowed under such a designation.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Do not designate the Red Bluff Area as a Natural Area. This would allow such uses as a sanitary landfill, etc., within the area.	1
2. Adjust the boundary of the proposed Natural Area to exclude the sanitary landfill sites and a sufficient buffer zone.	4
3. Deny Garfield County's application and designate the lands as a Natural Area. BLM would assist Garfield County in locating other suitable sites for sanitary landfills.	15

Conflict #7: Range Improvement vs. Natural Area.

The boundary of the Red Bluff area, which has potential for designation as a Natural Area, contains portions of two grazing allotments. The range specialist has recommended that approximately 40 acres of pinyon-juniper within the area be chained or clearcut to increase forage production. Chaining or clearcutting is not compatible within a Natural Area and cannot be allowed under such a designation.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Do not designate the Red Bluff area as a Natural Area. This would allow such activities within the area as chaining or clearcutting to increase forage production.	0
2. Adjust the boundaries of the potential Natural Area to exclude the recommended treatment area and an adequate buffer zone.	2
3. Use alternative methods such as establishment of a grazing management system or carefully designed, small clearcuts to increase forage production.	5
4. Make no attempt to increase forage production, but allow continued livestock use.	6
5. Exclude livestock grazing within the boundaries of the potential Natural Area.	9

Conflict #8: Wildlife vs. Land Exchange.

Several isolated tracts have been identified by the realty specialist as suitable for disposal through private land exchanges. These parcels lie within summer, intermediate, and critical winter range for both deer and elk.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Dispose of all of the tracts, regardless of their importance to big game.	0
2. Retain all parcels within critical winter range in public ownership unless development of surrounding private lands diminishes wildlife values or lands to be acquired have higher public values than those to be disposed of.	15
3. Retain all of the tracts in public ownership.	7

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Conflict #9: Limestone Quarrying vs. Aesthetics.

The area immediately north of Glenwood Springs has been identified by the minerals specialist as containing high grade limestone suitable for use by the State's sugar industry. A large portion of this area is already covered by limestone claims, and some quarrying has already taken place. The recreation specialist has identified this mountainous area as being highly scenic. Part of the land is readily visible from I-70 and Glenwood Springs. Uncontrolled quarrying activity could permanently scar the scenic quality of the mountainside.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Leave the area open to mining claim location under the 1872 mining laws.	3
2. Withdraw the area from mining claim location to protect the aesthetic values. Seek relinquishment of existing claims. Where relinquishments cannot be obtained, work with claimants to keep quarries out of sight of I-70 and Glenwood Springs. Attempt to confine access to existing roads.	18

Conflict #10: Mining Claims vs. Recreation.

The recreation specialist had identified a 40-acre parcel up Canyon Creek as having potential for recreation development. The mineral specialist has indicated this parcel lies within an area having some potential for uranium and vanadium production. Since both minerals are locatable under the 1872 mining laws, the recreation specialist has recommended that the tract be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation except the mineral leasing laws.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Do not withdraw the 40 acres. This would leave the tract open to mineral location and other forms of appropriation.	2
2. Withdraw the parcel from all forms of appropriation except the mineral leasing laws. This would insure the 40 acres will remain available for recreational development.	17

Based on the Atomic Energy Commission estimate (Nov. 1972) of low uranium and vanadium potential on nearby areas, the mineral specialist anticipates no future development of uranium/vanadium claims in the area in the foreseeable future.

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Conflict #11: Gravel Extraction vs. Recreation.

A 40-acre tract on Prince Creek has been identified by the recreation specialist as suitable for development as a recreation site. Lands immediately adjacent to this site have been identified by the mineral specialist as a potential gravel pit. Development of a gravel pit adjacent to the 40-acre parcel would seriously detract from any recreational development. There are other gravel sources in the area to meet current demands.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Allow the gravel deposits to be extracted. This would provide a source of gravel but would diminish recreation potential on adjacent lands.	1
2. Allow limited extraction of gravel deposit. This would provide some gravel and allow less degradation of adjacent recreational potential.	3
3. Allow no gravel to be extracted. This would not provide any gravel but would protect recreation site potential.	17

Conflict #12: Leasable Minerals vs. Aesthetics.

A relatively large portion of both the Roaring Fork and New Castle Planning Units have been identified by the mineral specialist as having potential for development of leasable minerals, i.e., oil and gas, coal, sodium and potassium. Although the potential is nebulous at present, rapidly increasing national energy requirements have generated renewed interest in energy sources, especially oil and gas.

Several of these potentially valuable areas lie within scenic areas, near towns and highways, and within two potential Natural Areas. The recreation specialist has recommended restriction of all surface disturbances that would adversely affect the visual aesthetics in these areas.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Allow all exploration permits and lease offers for leasable minerals without regard as to their location.	0
2. Consider all new lease and exploration permit applications on a case by case basis. In areas where high scenic or other resource values are involved, any surface disturbance will be held to a minimum. Off-site or sub-surface prospecting techniques may be required to minimize surface damage. Where road construction is undesirable and/or prohibited, other methods of moving equipment, such as by helicopter, may be employed. Surface protection and rehabilitation of the sites must be insured through development of detailed exploration, mining, and reclamation plans for each site. No leases will be allowed in areas where scenic or other resources would be irreparably damaged.	12
3. Do not approve any applications for exploration permits or leases.	8

Conflict #13: Leasable Minerals vs. Recreation.

A 2,668 acre tract of public land west of Glenwood Springs has been recommended for withdrawal by the recreation specialist for recreation management to complement proposed recreational development on adjoining lands owned by the City. The withdrawal, however, must leave the lands open to mineral leasing. Portions of this tract have also been identified by the mineral specialist as having potential for oil and gas, coal and geothermal steam development. Potential mineral extraction sites could fall within areas of high scenic value. The recreation specialist has recommended restriction of all surface disturbances that would adversely affect aesthetics in these areas.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Allow all exploration permit and lease applications without regard to location of the lands.	0
2. Consider each application on an individual basis. Extraction of the minerals may be compatible with recreational use and scenic values. Properly regulated mining operations and rehabilitation of sites will preserve natural beauty and also allow the orderly development of needed minerals.	18
3. Reject all exploration permit and lease applications.	5

Conflict #14: Recreation vs. Timber Management.

A 2,668 acre tract of public land west of Glenwood Springs has been recommended by the recreation specialist for withdrawal for recreation management in conjunction with adjoining lands owned by the City. Proposed recreational uses would consist of hiking and riding trails, nature studies, picnicking, etc. About 800 acres of this tract have been identified by the forestry specialist as having potential for timber management and possible cutting of spruce and fir stands.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Set up timber management on the 800 acres of timber and allow cutting.	1
2. Adjust the boundary of the proposed withdrawal to exclude the potential timber management area.	0
3. Develop timber management plans that would be compatible with recreationists. This would consist of selective cuttings and provision of buffer strips along trails, picnic sites, etc.	14
4. Prohibit the cutting and harvesting of timber within the proposed withdrawal area.	8

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Conflict #15: Sagebrush Spraying vs. Wildlife.

The range specialist has identified two areas, one on Holgate Mesa and one on Williams Hill, where sagebrush spraying could be used as a treatment to increase livestock forage. Both areas lie within critical deer winter range, and destruction of the sagebrush would seriously lower the available forage for deer and elk during the critical winter months.

Alternatives:	People in Favor of:
1. Spray the sagebrush to increase forage for livestock. This would greatly diminish the carrying capacity, however, of the range for deer and elk.	3
2. Prohibit spraying of sagebrush and manage the range for wildlife.	17

Chapter 5

RESOURCE INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

Earnings by Major Industrial Sector. Earnings by sector are shown in Table 5-1. Included are wages, salaries, other labor income (such as commissions) and proprietor's income (net income of self-employed persons). Property income (e.g., interest and dividends) and transfer payments (social security, welfare payments, etc.) are not included. On the average, the estimates include about 80 percent of total personal income.

While the earnings sectors shown cannot all be equated directly to the industrial sectors discussed in the employment section, they are essentially the same, except that all public administration, schools, etc., are combined into government, with wholesale and retail trade also combined. Ranked in order of importance, they are: Services (21.1 percent), Government (17.6 percent), Wholesale and Retail Trade (17.3 percent), Contract Construction (10.9 percent), Agriculture (7.1 percent), Manufacturing (7.2 percent), Transportation, etc. (6.1 percent), mining (5.0 percent), Finance, etc. (4.0 percent), and Public Utilities (3.6 percent).

This information reaffirms the importance of the recreation-tourism sector (since its needs are met by those employed in the service type industries) and the importance of governmental budgets and programs to regional income. The importance of the construction industry is documented also with agriculture and manufacturing about equal in their contribution to earnings. As the manufacturing base expands its relative importance as an employer, earnings will increase. The construction industry is supported by both the recreation-tourism industry and the expansion of manufacturing capability. A reduction in either or both would reduce construction activity and its importance as an industrial sector. Presumably, growth in the mining industry would stimulate construction activity and perhaps counterbalance reductions in recreation-tourism if energy shortages become acute. The extent to which such a rearrangement would maintain a healthy economy is unknown.

Export and Import Related Earnings. The data in Table 5-1 indicate that the region is a net exporter of products and services with agriculture, mining, construction, transportation, etc., public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, services and government being the major export sectors. The manufacturing sector accounts for all of the import related leakages which is expected for a rural, non-industrial area.

The "Region Summary" shows the total amount of income injected into the regional economy as a result of exports and the total amount of "leakage" (outflow) of income resulting from imports. Earnings not generated or "leaked" by exporting or importing are generated by intraregional transactions.

TABLE 5-1 EARNINGS AND INCOME MULTIPLIERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1970

Industry	Earnings ($1,000)	Export Related Earnings ($1,000)	Import Related Earnings ($1,000)	Industry Income Multiplier
Agriculture				
Livestock (Exc. Dairy-Poultry)	8,609 (4.3%)	5,998		1.616
Other Agriculture	5,811 (2.9%)	684		1.104
Mining				
Metal	6,803 (3.4%)	6,055		1.787
Fossil Fuels	1,123 (0.6%)	266		1.209
Quarrying	2,055 (1.0%)	1,692		1.728
Contract Construction	21,900 (10.9%)	8,197		1.331
Manufacturing				
Food and Kindred Products	2,554 (1.3%)		3,651	1.013
Lumber and Wood Products	1,386 (0.7%)	83		1.053
Other Manufacturing	10,455 (5.2%)		29,672	1.055
Transportation & Communication	12,241 (6.1%)	2,339		1.169
Public Utilities	7,244 (3.6%)	2,781		1.339
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34,805 (17.3%)	6,480		1.165
Finance, Ins., and Real Estate	8,015 (4.0%)			1.000
Services	42,449 (21.1%)	23,008		1.479
Recreation	(Included in Services)			
Government				
Federal	12,015 (6.0%)	12,015		1.884
State and Local	23,345 (11.6%)			1.000
Region Summary	200,810(100.0%)	69,598	33,323	.884

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data System.

Income Multipliers. The income multipliers are of "Keynesian" type, based on the propensity to locally consume local production and the contribution to economic growth brought about by the flow of export earnings. A multiplier can be viewed as having two parts, a primary effect and an expansion effect. The primary effect is always equal to one and represents the initial amount of income added to the economy by the sale of a goods or service. The multiplier or expansion effect can be interpreted as the additional income generated elsewhere in the economy in addition to the direct effect. Hence, a multiplier of 1.72 indicates that for each one dollar direct effect, 72 cents of income is generated elsewhere in the regional economy. Using an example from Table 5-1, it can be said that for each additional dollar of direct income generated in the Livestock (Agriculture) sector, 61.6 cents of income will also be generated in that and other sectors of the economy as the initial income is re-spent, etc. It should be noted that a one dollar decrease in income produces a negative multiplier effect as its loss is felt in the other sectors.

The multiplier shown on the "Region Summary" line shows only the expansionary effect of a new dollar of income injected into the local economy. For example, a new dollar of income, created by a non-resident hunter purchasing local goods or services, could be expected to yield a local expansionary effect of 88 cents. These multipliers will be used in subsequent calculations in this report and in 1607 and 1608 manual applications.

Industrial Firms. Table 5-2 is a listing of U.C.M. Region manufacturing firms. Construction firms and firms in several other sectors were not included. Consumption and investment related firms are discussed in a following section of the profile.

Agricultural sales, livestock feed analysis, timber sales and minerals production and sales are shown in Table 5-3 through 5-10. It can be noted that the region's agricultural sector is more heavily dependent upon livestock than upon crop production. Detailed estimates concerning annual production of specific crops and live stock can be found in the "Colorado Agricultural Statistics" if such information is needed.

Community (Regional) Dependency. Based on the information in Table 5-3, the livestock sector (excluding dairy and poultry) of Agriculture accounted for 64 percent of the value of all agricultural sales in the U.C.M. Region. Crops sold accounted for about 25 percent of total sales. For the State of Colorado, the livestock sector (excluding dairy and poultry) accounted for 73 percent of all agricultural sales while the crops sector accounted for 20 percent of the value of all agricultural products sold. Information in Table 5-4 indicates that BLM managed lands supplied 7.7 percent of all AUM's of the livestock feed required by the region's cattle and sheep.

TABLE 5-2 DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS - 1974

County and City	S.I.C. Code	Product Group	Company Name	Number of Employees
Garfield County				
Glenwood Springs	2021	Creamery Butter	Glenwood Springs Creamery	0-9
	2024	Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts		
	2026	Fluid Milk		
Glenwood Springs	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks	Coca-Cola Bottling Company	0-9
Glenwood Springs	2411	Logging Camps, Logging Contractors	Rippey Lumber Company	0-9
Glenwood Springs	2421	Sawmills, Planing Mills - General	Arbaney and Son, Inc.	0-9
Glenwood Springs	2711	Newspapers	Gazette Press	0-9
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Glenwood Springs	2711	Newspapers	Glenwood Post Publishing Co.	10-19
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Glenwood Springs	2711	Newspapers	Sage Remainder	0-9
Glenwood Springs	2741	Miscellaneous Publishing	Technical Publications Corp.	0-9
Glenwood Springs	2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress	Raymond's Printing & Office Machines	0-9
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Glenwood Springs	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic	Quick Print	0-9
Glenwood Springs	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic	Valley Printing	0-9
Glenwood Springs	3829	Measuring and Controlling Devices	Louis C. Eitzen Co., Inc.	0-9
Glenwood Springs	3993	Signs and Advertising Displays	Chasco Manufacturing Co.	0-9
Grand Valley	2711	Newspapers	Grand Valley News	0-9
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Rifle	2097	Manufactured Ice	Rifle Ice and Cold Storage	0-9
Rifle	2099	Food Preparations	Caldwell Honey Company	0-9
Rifle	2431	Mill Work	Builders Industries	0-9
Rifle	2431	Mill Work	Clugstone, H. E.	0-9
Rifle	3272	Concrete Products	Copeland Concrete, Inc.	0-9
Rifle	3272	Concrete Products	Porto Mix Concrete, Inc.	20-49
	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete		
Rifle	3851	Opthalmic Goods	Antonelli Industries, Inc.	10-19
	3949	Sporting and Athletic Goods		
Rifle	3961	Costume Jewelry	Cross Jewelry	0-9
	3079	Miscellaneous Plastic Products		

TABLE 5-2 (Cont.) DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS - 1974

County and City	S.I.C. Code	Product Group	Company Name	Number of Employees
Garfield Co. (Cont.)				
Silt	2048	Prepared Feeds	Our Co-Op Association	10-19
Silt	2048	Prepared Feeds	Valley Farms, Inc.	0-9
Silt	2099	Food Preparations	Rager, C. E.	0-9
Silt	2451	Mobile Homes	Design Homes of Silt, Colorado, Inc.	20-49
	2452	Prefabricated Wood Buildings		
Mesa County				
Clifton	2992	Lubricating Oils and Greases	Gardner Refinoil Products	0-9
Fruita	2011	Meat Packing Plants	Brack Packing Company	0-9
Fruita	2047	Dog, Cat and Other Pet Food	Inglehart Mill, Inc.	0-9
	2048	Prepared Feeds		
Fruita	2048	Prepared Feeds	Farmland Industries, Inc.	10-19
Fruita	2051	Bread, Cake, Related Products	Fruita Bakey	0-9
Fruita	2711	Newspapers	Fruita Times	0-9
	2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress		
Fruita	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete	Fruita Ready-Mix Sand-Gravel	0-9
Fruita	3451	Screw Machine Products	Screw Machine Specialties, Inc.	0-9
Gilsonite	2911	Petroleum Refining	Gary Western Company	50-99
Grand Junction	2011	Meat Packing Plants	Colorado West Packers, Inc.	20-49
Grand Junction	2011	Meat Packing Plants	Quality Meat & Locker Company, Inc.	10-19
Grand Junction	2013	Sausages and Other Prepared Meats	Old World Meat Company	0-9
Grand Junction	2026	Fluid Milk	Clymer's Rose Glen Dairy, Inc.	20-49
	2024	Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts		
Grand Junction	2026	Fluid Milk	Crescent Creamery	20-49
	2024	Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts		
Grand Junction	2051	Bread, Cake, Related Products	Holsum Bakers	100-149
Grand Junction	2051	Bread, Cake, Related Products	Home Style Bakery	10-19
Grand Junction	2051	Bread, Cake, Related Products	Vick's Pastry Shop	10-19
Grand Junction	2065	Confectionery Products	Enstrom Candies, Inc.	0-9
Grand Junction	2077	Animal and Marine Fats and Oils	Grand Valley By-Products Company	0-9
	2048	Prepared Feeds		

TABLE 5-2 (Cont.) DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTUERS - 1974

County and City	S.I.C. Code	Product Group	Company Name	Number of Employees
Mesa Co. (Cont.)				
Grand Junction	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks	Coca-Cola Bottling Company	10-19
Grand Junction	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks	Mesa Beverage Company	20-49
Grand Junction	2086	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks	Seven-Up Bottling Company	10-19
Grand Junction	2097	Manufactured Ice	Colescott's Ice and Lockers	10-19
Grand Junction	2394	Canvas and Related Products	Canvas Products Company	0-9
Grand Junction	2431	Millwork	Customline Products	20-49
	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets		
	2541	Wood Partitions and Fixtures		
Grand Junction	2431	Millwork	First Street Cabinet Shop	0-9
	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets		
	2541	Wood Household Furniture		
Grand Junction	2431	Millwork	Junction Mill and Woodwork	0-9
Grand Junction	2451	Mobile Homes	Mesa Homes, Inc.	20-49
	2452	Prefabricated Wood Buildings		
Grand Junction	2452	Prefabricated Wood Buildings	Banner Pre-Built Homes, Inc.	0-9
Grand Junction	2515	Mattresses and Bedsprings	Grand Mattress Factory	0-9
Grand Junction	2541	Wood Partitions and Fixtures	Nair Cabinet Shop	0-9
	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets		
Grand Junction	2711	Newspapers	Daily Sentinel	100-249
Grand Junction	2711	Newspapers	Mesa Printing Company	0-9
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Grand Junction	2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress	Colorado Printing Company	0-9
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Grand Junction	2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress	Intermountain Printing & Stationery	0-9
Grand Junction	2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress	Sentinel Printing Company	10-19
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Grand Junction	2751	Commercial Printing, Letterpress	Wilson and Young, Printers and Stationers, Inc.	0-9
	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic		
Grand Junction	2813	Industrial Gases	Western Slope Welding Supply Co.	10-19
Grand Junction	2844	Toilet Preparations	Hy-Grade Laboratories, Inc.	0-9
Grand Junction	2911	Petroleum Refining	Morrison Refining Company	10-19

TABLE 5-2 (Cont.) DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS - 1974

County and City	S.I.C. Code	Product Group	Company Name	Number of Employees
Mesa Co. (Cont.)				
Grand Junction	2951	Paving Mixtures and Blocks	Blackline Asphalt Sales, Inc.	0-9
Grand Junction	2951	Paving Mixtures and Blocks	Colorado Bitumulus, Inc.	0-9
Grand Junction	3172	Personal Leather Goods	The Boa, Ltd.	0-9
	2386	Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing		
Grand Junction	3662	Radio & TV Communication Equipment	Urinco	0-9
	3829	Measuring and Controlling Devices		
Grand Junction	3271	Concrete Block and Brick	Valley Building and Supply Co.	0-9
Grand Junction	3272	Concrete Products	Colorado Survalt Co., Inc.	20-49
Grand Junction	3272	Concrete Products	Grand Junction Concrete Pipe Co.	20-49
Grand Junction	3272	Concrete Products	Whitewater Building Materials Corp.	20-49
	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete		
Grand Junction	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete	United Redi-Mix, Inc.	20-49
	3272	Concrete Products		
Grand Junction	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products	House of Marble	10-19
Grand Junction	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products	Kelley Stone Company	0-9
Grand Junction	3321	Gray Iron Foundries	Castings, Inc.	50-99
	3565	Industrial Patterns		
	3361	Aluminum Foundries		
Grand Junction	3369	Nonferrous Foundries	Innova-Tech, Inc.	20-49
Grand Junction	3412	Metal Barrels, Drums and Pails	Layton Brothers Drum Company	20-49
Grand Junction	3433	Heating Equipment, Except Electric	Gas Engineering & Equipment Co.	0-9
Grand Junction	3441	Fabricated Structural Metal	Grand Junction Steel Fabrication Co.	100-249
	3443	Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)		
	3449	Miscellaneous Metal Work		
Grand Junction	3442	Metal Doors, Sash and Trim	Bratton Window Co.	0-9
	3444	Sheet Metal Work		
Grand Junction	3444	Sheet Metal Work	Grand Junction Machine and Plastics Company	0-9
	3079	Miscellaneous Plastic Products		
Grand Junction	3444	Sheet Metal Work	Western Slope Heating & Sheet Metal	0-9
Grand Junction	3446	Architectural Metal Work	Smith Tool Company	50-99
	3536	Hoists, Cranes and Monorails		

TABLE 5-2 (Cont.) DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS - 1974

County and City	S.I.C. Code	Product Group	Company Name	Number of Employees
Mesa Co. (Cont.)				
Grand Junction	3498	Fabricated Pipe and Fittings	Wheeling Corrugating Company	0-9
	3444	Sheet Metal Work		
Grand Junction	3532	Mining Machinery	Northwest Machine Works	0-9
	3591	Machine Shops, Jobbing and Repair		
	3533	Oil Field Machinery		
Grand Junction	3544	Special Dyes, Tools, Jig & Fixtures	Precision Machine and Tooling	0-9
	3591	Machine Shops, Jobbing and Repair		
Grand Junction	3563	Air and Gas Compressors	Western Sales and Fabrication	0-9
Grand Junction	3589	Service Industry Machinery	Magic Clean, Inc.	20-49
Grand Junction	3622	Industrial Controls	Capco, Inc.	200-249
	3629	Electrical Industrial Apparatus		
Grand Junction	3645	Residential Lighting Fixtures	Dixon, Inc.	250-499
	3714	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories		
Grand Junction	3679	Electronic Components	Delta Products, Inc.	100-249
	3714	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories		
Grand Junction	3679	Electronic Components	Sparton-Colorado, Inc.	100-249
	3612	Transformers		
Grand Junction	3679	Electronic Components	Ultronix, Inc.	100-249
	3629	Electrical Instrument Apparatus		
Grand Junction	3694	Engine Electrical Equipment	Tri-Star Corporation	20-49
Grand Junction	3714	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	Air Purification Systems, Inc.	0-9
Grand Junction	3714	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	R. F. Brawley, Jr. Auto-Machine Shop	0-9
Grand Junction	3728	Aircraft Equipment	Blanchat Machine Company	0-9
Grand Junction	3811	Engineering & Scientific Instruments	Microtec Development Lab	0-9
Grand Junction	3829	Measuring and Controlling Devices	Uranium Instrument Company	0-9
Grand Junction	3842	Surgical Appliances and Supplies	Mesa Orthopedic Appliance Company	0-9
Grand Junction	3843	Dental Equipment and Supplies	Dentist's Laboratory	0-9
Grand Junction	3851	Opthalmic Goods	Darnell Optical Company	10-19
Grand Junction	3993	Signs and Advertising Displays	Cochran Outdoor Advertising Company	0-9
Grand Junction	3993	Signs and Advertising Displays	Western Neon Company	10-19
Mesa	2421	Sawmills and Planing Mills	Johnson's Sawmill	0-9
Palisade	2711	Newspapers	Palisade Tribune	0-9

TABLE 5-2 (Cont.) DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS - 1974

County and City	S.I.C. Code	Product Group	Company Name	Number of Employees
Eagle County				
Basalt	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete	Hall Concrete Company	10-19
Eagle	2421	Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	Kaibab Industries	100-249
Eagle	2711	Newspapers	The Eagle Eye	0-9
Eagle	2711	Newspapers	Eagle Valley Enterprise	0-9
Gypsum	3272	Concrete Products	Dotsero Block, Inc.	20-49
	3295	Minerals, Ground or Treated		
Minturn	3662	Radio and TV Communication Equipment	CMI Corp.	20-49
Vail	3273	Ready-Mixed Concrete	Mountain Mobile Mix, Inc.	0-9
Vail	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic	Printery-At-Vail-The	0-9
	2791	Typesetting		
Vail	2711	Newspapers	Vail Trail	0-9
Pitkin County				
Aspen	2026	Fluid Milk	Aspen Dairy	0-9
Aspen	2051	Bread, Cake, and Related Products	Delice Pastry Shop	0-9
Aspen	2051	Bread, Cake, and Related Products	Little Cliff's Bakery	0-9
Aspen	2099	Food Preparations	Toklat	0-9
	3961	Costume Jewelry		
Aspen	2431	Millwork	Joe's Cabinet Shop	0-9
Aspen	2711	Newspapers	Mountain States Communications Inc.	20-49
Aspen	2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic	Printed In Aspen	0-9
Aspen	3559	Special Industry Machinery	Soidner Pottery & Pottery Equipment	0-9
	3269	Pottery Products		
Aspen	3911	Jewelry, Precious Metal	Wonder Shop	0-9

TABLE 5-3 AGRICULTURAL SALES (1969)

	Value All Agric. Products Sold ($1,000)	Value All Crops Sold ($1,000)	Beef Cattle			Other Meat Animals			
			(Number)	($1,000)	% All Prod.	Hogs (Number)	Sheep (Number)	($1,000)	% All Prod.
Eagle	3,049	184	11,223	2,090	68.5	204	26,226	738	24.2
Garfield	6,727	709	25,992	4,478	66.6	4,030	38,330	1,164	17.3
Mesa	18,119	6,311	41,973	7,296	40.3	11,606	68,150	2,051	11.3
Pitkin	652	73	2,016	376	57.7	122	2,617	64	9.8
U.C.M. Region	28,547	7,277	81,204	14,240	49.9	15,962	135,323	4,017	14.1
Colorado	1,100,728	222,482	3,179,786	742,477	67.5	434,580	1,587,511	62,254	5.7
11 Western States	9,041,794	3,899,646	16,724,903	3,306,438	36.6	1,771,262	8,626,835	300,930	3.3

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data System.

TABLE 5-4 FEED ANALYSIS

	Live-stock Farms & Ranches (Number)	BLM Permits Leases (Number)	Beef Cattle and Calves				Sheep and Lambs				% BLM All Feed
			Inventory (Number)	% Chg. 64-69	Total Feed (AUM)	BLM Feed (AUM)	Inventory (Number)	% Chg. 64-69	Total Feed (AUM)	BLM Feed (AUM)	
Eagle	82		18,944	.6	227,328	13,109*	35,007	-13.8	84,017	3,568*	5.3
Garfield	218		42,501	3.9	510,012	38,637*	43,599	-10.1	104,638	10,515*	7.9
Mesa	291		52,725	- 1.2	632,700	54,519*	69,861	1.9	167,666	14,838*	8.2
Pitkin	23		2,941	-51.7	35,292	1,314*	320	-97.0	768	358*	4.5
U.C.M. Region	614	429	117,111	- 1.7	1,405,332	107,579	148,787	-11.7	357,089	29,279	7.7
Colorado	11,142	1,881	2,902,279	22.0	34,827,348	468,826	1,455,826	- 1.8	3,493,982	215,964	1.7
11 Western States	66,095	21,607	18,442,538	7.3	221,310,456	10,009,625	10,173,075	-11.4	24,415,380	2,723,853	4.8

* = Prorated

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data System.

TABLE 5-5 TIMBER SALES

	All Timber Sales - 1970				BLM Timber Sales							
					5 Year Average Volume			Percent of 5 Yr. Avg. Volume				
	Timber Operator (Number)	Total Value ($1,000)	Total Volume (MBF)	Saw Logs Volume (MBF)	Pulp Volume (MBF)	Value ($1,000)	Volume (MBF)	% of Total	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Eagle		43	12,038	8,857		1	310	2.6	50	41	6	382	21
Garfield							96		48	135	169	92	54
Mesa		13	3,744	2,755			98	2.6	74	76	100	139	110
Pitkin		20	5,548	4,082				.0					
U.C.M. Region		76	21,330	15,694		2	503	2.4	54	66	56	280	45
Colorado		2,762	309,312	227,574	4,308	47	5,261	1.7	122	128	85	69	96
11 Western States		1,148,857	24,220,698	20,673,777	197,317	70,093	1,477,732	6.1	101	106	121	88	84

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data System.

TABLE 5-6 COMMUNITY DEPENDENCY ON BLM MANAGED RESOURCES.[1/] U.C.M. REGION

Resource/Industry Category	Total Regional Production: Physical Production	Total Regional Production: Value of Production ($)	Earnings/ Sales Co-efficient	BLM Contributions: Physical Amount	BLM Contributions: Average User Dependency	BLM Contributions: Direct Income Effect	BLM Contributions: Community Income Effect	Community Dependency[2/]
Livestock Forage (1970)	1,762,421 AUM's	18,257,000	.4715	136,858 AUM's	7.76%	$668,058	$1,079,582	.45%
Timber (Forest Products 1970)	21,330 MBF	76,000 ($3.56/MBF)	18.24	503 MBF	2.35%	$ 2,000*	-	-
Energy Minerals:								
Gas (1972)	4,434,980 MCF	))		4,303,731 MCF	97%	$141,205		
		)4,815,690	.193				$ 219,095[3/]	.091%
Coal (1972)	665,858 S. Tons	))	(based on 1970 data)	33,989 S. Tons	5.1%	$ 40,015		
						$181,220		

1/ See discussion for explanation of terms and procedures used in calculating the numbers shown.

2/ Total Personal Income was $239,020,152 for the U.C.M. Region in 1970.

3/ Assumed prices for gas and coal were: Gas .17/MCF and Coal 6.10/S. Ton.

TABLE 5-7 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Area	Total All Minerals $		Metallic		Non-Metallic		Mineral Fuels	
	1970	1972	1970	1972	1970	1972	1970	1972
Eagle	5,303,574	5,172,132	4,888,760	4,424,306	414,814	747,826	-	-
Garfield	3,848,242	3,920,695	3,286,155	2,003,366	343,126	1,695,189*	218,961	222,140
Mesa	5,867,032	2,536,116	4,391,550	1,272,873	717,791	766,926	757,691	496,317
Pitkin	5,653,874	5,351,920	813,750	857,736	-	396,961	4,840,124	4,097,223
U.C.M. Region	20,672,722	16,980,863	13,380,215 (64.72)	8,558,281 (50.39)	1,475,731 (7.13)	3,606,903 (21.24)	5,816,776 (28.13)	4,815,690 (28.35)
Colorado	371,883,497	406,297,848	190,159,085 (51.13)	168,926,296 (41.57)	49,708,734 (13.36)	68,572,748 (16.87)	132,015,678 (35.49)	168,798,804 (41.54)

* Includes Oil Shale.

( ) = Percent of total value of mineral production.

Source: "Summary of Mineral Industry Activities in Colorado," 1970 and 1972, Colorado Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 5-8 PRODUCTION OF GAS AND COAL*

Area	GAS (MCF) 1970	GAS (MCF) 1972	GAS (MCF) Federal Leases 1972	COAL (Short Tons) 1970	COAL (Short Tons) 1972	COAL (Short Tons) Federal Leases 1972
Counties:						
Garfield	1,359,575	1,226,654	1,601,205	2,636	2,231	-
Mesa	4,495,774	2,514,936	2,120,324	14,585	11,275	-
Pitkin	828,122	693,390	582,202	837,352	652,352	33,989
U.C.M. Region	6,683,471	4,434,980	4,303,731 (97)	854,573	665,858	33,989 (5.1)
Colorado	118,431,882	125,992,570	45,565,384 (36.2)	6,021,062	5,530,179	1,769,953 (32)

* Gas and coal were not produced in Eagle County in either year. None of the counties in the region had producing oil wells in 1972. Colorado oil production was 24,723,337 bbls. in 1970 and 32,015,107 in 1972; (10,980,932 bbls. or 34.29% from Federal leases in 1972).

( ) = Percent of total production from Federal leases.

Source: Colorado Oil and Gas Statistics, and Colorado Coal Statistics; Federal Lease Information is from U.S. Geological Survey Reports.

TABLE 5-9 DIRECTORY OF COAL MINES IN THE SEPA*

Company	Address	Mine	Address	County	Superintendent	Railroad	Daily Capacity	Kind of Opening			Seam	
								Shaft Depth	Slope	Drift	Foot/Inch	Pitch %-°
Henry Bendetti Coal	Glenwood Springs	Nu-Gap #3	Same	Garfield	Henry Bendetti		4			yes	6'6"	58°
Four Mile Coal Inc.	Glenwood Springs	Four Mile	Same	Garfield	C. A. Betz		7		yes		9'6"	42°
Mid-Continent C&C	Carbondale	Bear Creek	Same	Pitkin	Edward Selan	D&RG	400		yes		7	13°
Mid-Continent C&C	Carbondale	Coal Basin	Same	Pitkin	Edward Selan	D&RG	400		yes		7	12°
Mid-Continent C&C	Carbondale	Dutch Creek #1	Same	Pitkin	Edward Selan	D&RG	500		yes		7	13°
Mid-Continent C&C	Carbondale	Dutch Creek #2	Same	Pitkin	Edward Selan	D&RG	350		yes		7	13°
Mid-Continent C&C	Carbondale	L.S. Wood	Same	Pitkin	Edward Selan	D&RG	1,500		yes		7	13°
Silengo Bros. Coal	Palisade	Roadside	Same	Mesa	Charles L. Silengo		90			yes	6'8"	5°

Source: Coal 1973, Colorado Division of Mines.

* For map of coal regions, see Appendix III.

TABLE 5-10 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, U.C.M. REGION

	1970 $		1972 $	
Metallic:				
Gold	21,200	(0.1%)	20,404	(0.1%)
Silver	225,100	(1.1%)	132,389	(0.9%)
Copper	1,430	(not 1%)	-	
Lead	539,030	(2.6%)	432,466	(2.8%)
Zinc	4,102,000	(19.8%)	3,848,047	(25.0%)
Uranium	2,434,870	(11.8%)	857,819	(5.6%)
Vanadium	1,956,680	(9.5%)	2,418,420	(15.7%)
Misc. Metallic	4,099,905	(19.8%)	-	*
		(64.7%)		(50.1%)
Non-Metallic:				
Sand, Gravel, Stone and Scoria	1,406,091	(6.8%)	2,861,569	(18.6%)
Limestone	69,640	(0.3%)	-	
		(7.1%)		(18.6%)
Energy Minerals:				
Gas	1,002,710	(4.9%)	753,946	(4.9%)
Coal	4,814,066	(23.3%)	4,061,734	(26.4%)
		(28.2%)		(31.3%)
Total	20,672,722	(100.0%)	15,386,794	(100.0%)**

* No explanation is given for the $4 million drop in miscellaneous metals between 1970 and 1972, nor is a definition of these metals given.

** 1972 value was $5,285,928 less than 1970, a drop of 25.6 percent.

Source: A Summary of Mineral Industry Activities in Colorado, 1972, Colorado Division of Mines.

The physical and economic dependency of the region upon BLM livestock forage is summarized in Table 5-6. In that table we see that the physical (consumptive) requirements of the region's livestock totaled 1,762,421 AUM's. The value of livestock products sold (excluding dairy and poultry) totaled $18,257,000. Dividing the livestock earnings as shown in Table 5-1 ($8,609,000) by the total sales gives us an Earnings/Sales Coefficient of .4715. This means that for every dollar of livestock sales there were earnings of 47 cents. (The logic of this method of calculation is not immediately apparent; advise checking with the Economics Staff, DSC. Also this writer's calculation using this method results in an E/S coefficient of .5970.)

The regional BLM contribution to physical production (livestock feed consumption) was 136,858 AUM's of 7.76 percent of the total. Of the total stock earnings $668,058 ($8,609,000 x 7.76 percent) can be attributed to the BLM forage input. Multiplying this direct income effect by the Industry Income Multiplier (1.616) we find that the total Community Income Effect (direct and expansion effects) is $1,079,582. This number, when divided by total regional personal income ($239,020,152) indicates that the region is only .45 percent dependent upon BLM livestock forage, from an "income" point of view.

With regard to forest products (see Table 5-5, Timber Sales), we can discern that BLM supplied only 2.4 percent (5 year average volume was 503 MBF out of a total volume of 21,330 MBF) of total production in 1970. The very high Earnings/Sales Coefficient (it would normally be expected to be less than one) is the result of several factors. First, timber value is based on BLM prices which generally reflect a lower quality product in most of Colorado. A higher price of $50 per MBF, for example, would reduce the coefficient substantially. BLM sales often include posts, firewood, poles, etc., and the price reflects this ($3.56/MBF). The earnings estimate in Table 5-6 also includes wood products manufacturing, which adds income to the Lumber and Wood Products sector. A third cause for a "high" income estimate (and as a result, a high E/S Coefficient) is the possibility that timber and other forest products were imported into the area for sawing, processing, etc., from outside the four counties.

In summary, the E/S Coefficient is unrealistically high, either because of an incorrect value assumption (too low) or the inclusion in earnings of income resulting from wood products manufacturing or processing of imported raw forest products (the latter two would cause earnings to be higher than those realistically associated with "timber sales"). In any event, the Community Dependency on BLM produced timber or forest products is so small as to be almost insignificant at the regional level. Higher dependencies of individual logging operators, etc., on BLM within the area can be evaluated in association with the development of data related to other segments of the planning system (1605, 1606, 1607, etc.)

For the minerals sector, it was shown that Mining accounts for about 5 percent of earnings in the region. Tables 5-7, 5-8 and 5-10 provide basic information for determining the community (regional) dependency upon oil and gas production from Federal leases.

Based on the value of production, metallic minerals accounted for 64.7 percent of total production in 1970 and 50.1 percent in 1972. Non-metallic minerals (sand, gravel, etc.) accounted for about 7 percent and 18.6 percent of the total production in 1970 and 1972. Mineral fuels accounted for about 28 percent of the total value of production in 1970 and 31.3 percent in 1972. Overall the value dropped by $5,285,928 or -25.6 percent due to the loss of over $4 million in miscellaneous metals and over $1 million in uranium value.

Since gas and coal are the only minerals for which Federal lease production data is currently known, the dependency upon these two minerals was calculated. Other major mineral products in the region include (Table 5-10) zinc, uranium, vanadium, and sand and gravel.

Based on 1970 data, the Earnings/Sales Coefficient for energy minerals was .193 indicating that about 19 cents of income was received in the region for each dollar of sales of gas and coal. It should be noted that the production of gas from Federal leases in 1972 exceeds total production reported by the Colorado Oil and Gas Commission. The inconsistency was not resolved, but may be related to differences in reporting periods or areas. Even if Garfield County production from Federal leases equaled the lower state reported total, physical dependency is about 84 percent for the region, or a rather high proportion of the total. Slightly more than 5 percent of all coal production came from Federal leases.

The direct income effect was calculated by multiplying the average product price times the physical production and multiplying the result times the Earnings/Sales Coefficient. Direct Income Effect times the Fossil Fuels multiplier yields the Community Income Effect which, when divided by total personal income indicates that Federal leasing of gas and coal accounts for only .091 percent of total regional income.

Community income and dependency upon some other BLM produced resource industry products is less subject to estimation using the techniques discussed above. Some further discussion is helpful however.

The high employment in the service and retail sectors indicates a high reliance of the region on recreation and tourism related industries. Summer recreation in the area is centered around Aspen and Vail and to a lesser extent in the Glenwood Springs area. Grand Junction itself, being the largest city between Denver and Salt Lake City, on Interstate 70, is a major stop-over spot for travelers on this route, both going east and west.

Winter recreation is concentrated heavily around the towns of Vail and Aspen. Both of these areas are internationally known, and with the recent boom in the ski industry, they are growing rapidly and are becoming an ever more important source of regional income. However, recreation (including tourism, hunting, fishing, etc.) is a very hard thing to break out of the economy, so that it can be examined by itself. Some statistics are available for the ski industry (see following tabular data).

Ski Industry

Six counties in Colorado account for over 80 percent of the entire state's recorded annual alpine skier visits: Eagle, Grand, Gunnison, Pitkin, Routt and Summit. Eagle and Pitkin are both in the SEPA. Pitkin County, with four ski areas, presently accounts for over 26 percent of all skier visits in Colorado. Eagle County ranked third in skier visits. Growth in both Eagle and Pitkin Counties will be largely influenced by the trend in skier visits.

Table 5-11 shows the gross receipts from the sale of lift tickets in the SEPA during the 1971-1972 ski season.

TABLE 5-11 ASPEN AND VAIL AREA SKI RESORT*
INCOME, 1971-1972

Area	1971 - 1972 $ (From Tow Tickets)	No. Persons	Ticket Price
Aspen Highlands	$ 1,880,541.00	208,946	$9.00/day
Aspen Ski Corporation	6,469,200.00	718,800	9.00/day
Vail	4,813,200.00	534,800	9.00/day
TOTAL	$13,162,904.00	1,462,546	

* Colorado Ski & Winter Recreation Statistics, 1972. Business Research Division, University of Colorado, Boulder.

It appears obvious that the gross receipts just from the sale of ski lift tickets in the region are quite substantial. The skier does not just buy a lift ticket, however; he also buys food, lodging, gas, clothing, liquor, and uses rental cars and purchases airline tickets. If each person who purchased a lift ticket during the 1971-1972 ski season were to spend as little as $10 within the district, the additional income generated in the area would be $14,625,460. This implies that each person purchasing a lift ticket would spend about $19/skier-day (including the lift ticket). The estimated expenditure of skiers in 1968 was $15.66 skier-day.* This figure, if adjusted for inflation and for the addition of new facilities at ski areas in the years since that survey was made, falls in the area of $20 skier-day* excluding lift tickets. Use of this estimate implies that the expenditures of skiers in the district in the 1971-1972 season amounted to $29,250,920, excluding lift tickets, "40% of $11,700,368 remains in the area."

Ski areas spend about 25 percent of their gross receipts on direct labor and about another 15 percent is spent on administrative salaries and on profit. This implies that about 40 percent of the total ticket sales revenue of the ski areas is injected into the economy of the district. Thus $5,269,082 (40 percent of ticket sales) was injected into the economy by the ski areas in the 1971-1972 season. Adding this to the above figure yields an estimated $16,969,450 in direct income by ski areas in the district. This estimate, although rough is believed to be correct in its general magnitude. Using a recreation multiplier of 1.7, the total impact is about $29 million or nearly 13 percent of the region's total income.

Aspen

Aspen Mountain opened in 1947. The intervening 28 years have brought tremendous change to the Aspen area. There are presently four major ski mountains with a combined capacity of 20,000 skiers per day. A fifth major ski area presently is being master planned, with a capacity of 3,100.

The Aspen Skiing Corporation is growing; in 1960 it grossed sales of $650,000. During the next 15 years, the corporation increased that gross to over $12,000,000. The other ski area operator in Pitkin County, the Aspen Highlands Skiing Corporation, does not publish their financial statement. Based upon an average revenue figure per skier visit and 300,000 skier visits, a gross revenue figure of $3,000,000 is estimated for the Highlands by Sno-engineering. The combined activity of these two ski corporations exceeded $15 million in fiscal 1974.

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* Colorado Ski & Winter Recreation Statistics, 1972. Business Research Division, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Figure 5-1, Aspen Skier Visits 1951-1975, graphically presents the last 25 year ski activity in Aspen. During that period, skier visits have increased from 50,000 in 1951, to 1,356,600 in 1975, an increase of 2,613 percent. At the same period, the industry as a whole increased from 165,000 in 1951, to 5,196,000 in 1975, an increase of 3,049 percent.

Aspen has done well maintaining its share of the total Colorado skier visits and increased its gross revenue in the face of increased competition both within the state and nationally. The historic performance of the business indicates that the future prospects are good. There is a predicted increase in skier activity in the future. Skier visit growth rates should stabilize at about 8.5 percent statewide and slightly below that at 6.5-7.0 percent in Aspen based on Sno-engineering's semi-average trend analysis.

Mountain expansion potential exists in the Aspen area, necessary to accommodate the anticipated growth. The total planned expansion exceeds 15,000/day capacity on three mountains. The state of the industry is such that the major growth is occurring in Colorado. Aspen has historically been able to maintain a strong market share.

In 1975, the Aspen complex had 22.6 percent of the state's total VTF [1/] of capacity, and 20.5 percent of all lifts, yet was able to produce 26 percent of all skier visits. [2/]

Aspen will also continue to grow in total skier visits without adding new capacity by filling out the periods between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the middle of January, and the late spring from March 20 until closing in about the middle of April. Of course, more rapid growth will be accommodated through expansion of facilities, resulting in an increase in capacity.

The Aspen ski industry can be summarized as mature, financially stable, growing, and pre-eminent in the state. It should be noted that the growth of skiing in the Aspen area has affected the southwestern corner of Eagle County as well as Pitkin County.

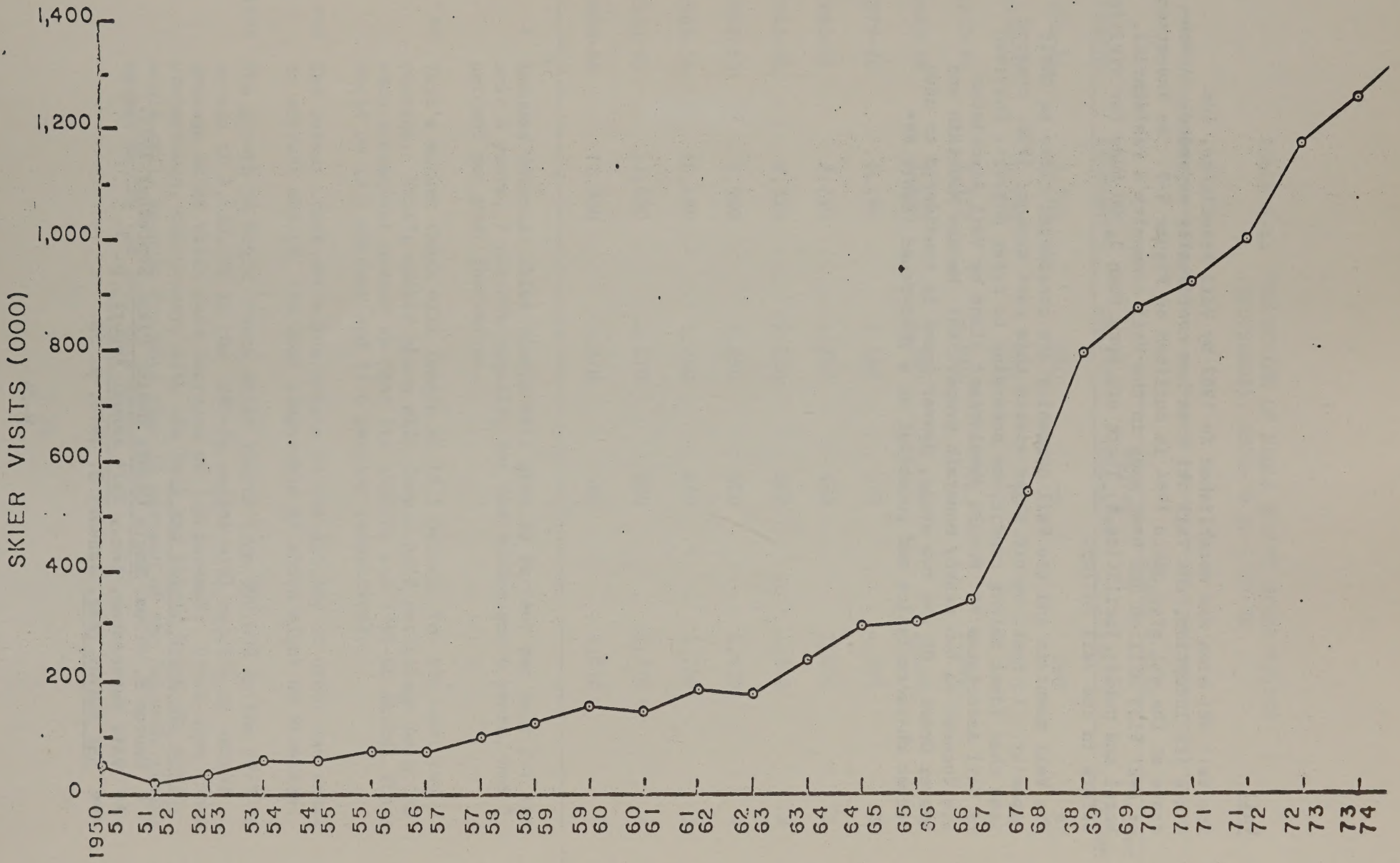
1/ Vertical Transport Feed is the vertical rise of a lift times the lift capacity per hour ÷ 1000. It is the standard industry measure of capacity.

2/ Colorado Ski Country U.S.A.

FIGURE 5-1

sno-engineering

ASPEN SKIER VISITS 1951-75



SOURCES: ASPEN SKIING CORPORATION
COLORADO SKI COUNTRY U S A, STATS
COLORADO SKIING, WINTER RECREATION STATS, 1971
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BUSINESS RECORDS DIVISION

Vail

The Vail ski area was established in 1962 by Vail Associates, Inc. Since its inception, the Vail ski area has continually expanded. Attendance at the ski area since 1964 is outlined on Figure 5-2. An investment of over $125 million has been made in the Vail community's residential, hotel and public facilities.* There are more than 1,300 beds for visiting skiers in the Vail Valley.

The Vail mountain and the Vail community are considered close to their capacity. In fact, record skier visits this past season, 1974, created less than ideal skiing conditions according to Peter Seibert, Chairman of Vail Associates.** Future development plans by Vail Associates are focused on two nearby mountain properties: Meadow Mountain and Beaver Creek. Of the two areas, Beaver Creek is considered to have better characteristics and potential as a year-round resort.***

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* George E. Brown, Eagle County Master Plan, September 1973.
** Vail Associates, Inc., 1974 Annual Report, p. 3.
*** The Denver Post, January 5, 1975, p. 5E.

TABLE 5-12 PROJECTION OF EAGLE COUNTY SKIER VISITS (THOUSANDS), 1975-76 TO 1985-86

Season	Colorado*	Eagle County			Percent Change
		Vail**	Beaver Creek***	Total****	
1975-76	5,710	890	--	890	9%
1976-77	6,290	970	--	970	9
1977-78	6,910	1,040	--	1,040	7
1978-79	7,610	1,100	--	1,100	6
1979-80	8,140	1,140	120	1,260	15
1980-81	8,710	1,180	220	1,400	11
1981-82	9,320	1,210	300	1,510	8
1982-83	9,980	1,250	370	1,620	7
1983-84	10,480	1,260	440	1,700	5
1984-85	11,000	1,270	500	1,770	4
1985-86	11,550	1,270	560	1,830	3

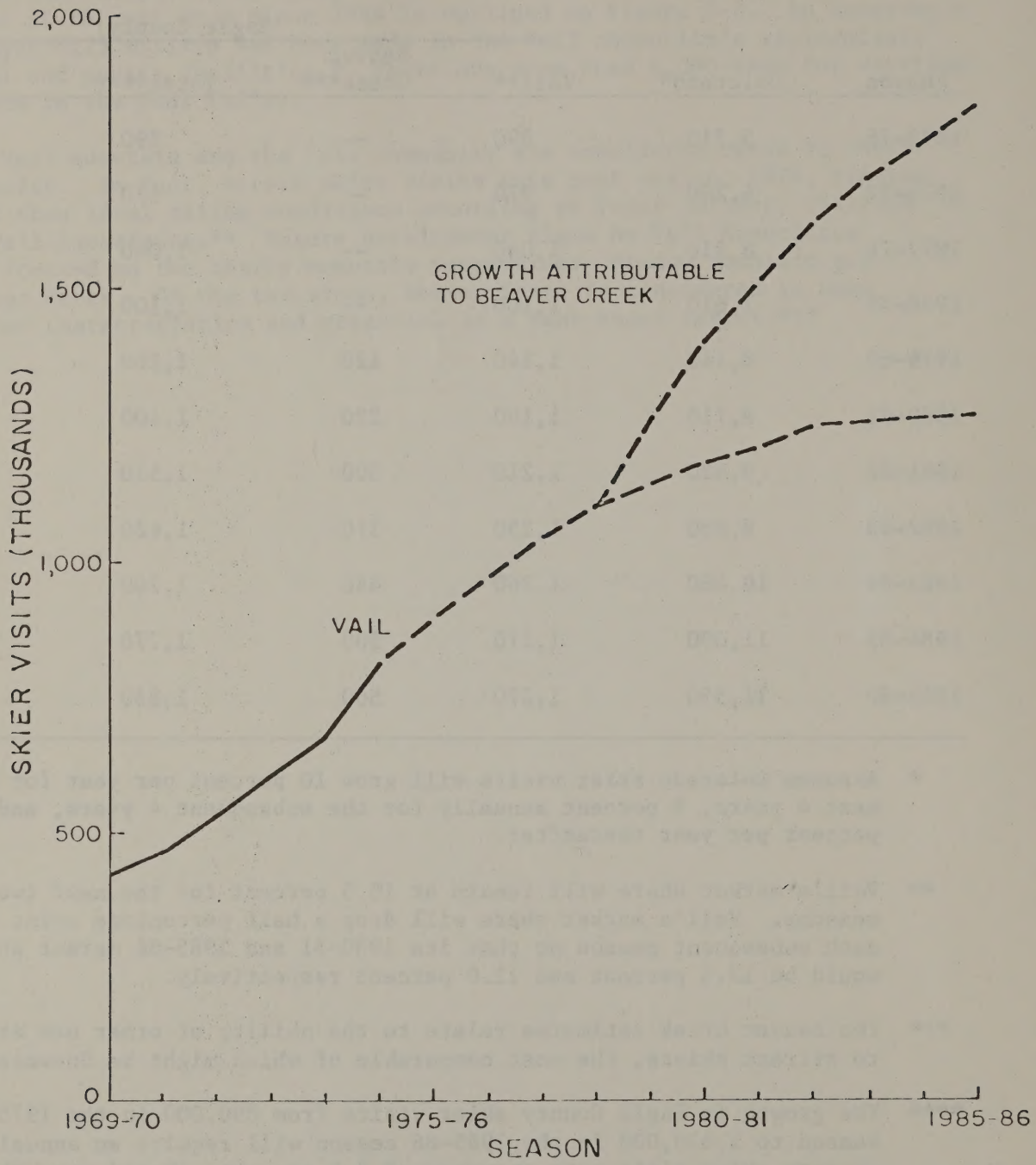
* Assumes Colorado skier visits will grow 10 percent per year for the next 4 years, 7 percent annually for the subsequent 4 years, and 5 percent per year thereafter.

** Vail's market share will remain at 15.5 percent for the next two seasons. Vail's market share will drop a half percentage point in each subsequent season so that its 1980-81 and 1985-86 market share would be 13.5 percent and 11.0 percent respectively.

*** The Beaver Creek estimates relate to the ability of other new areas to attract skiers, the most comparable of which might be Snowmass.

**** The growth in Eagle County skier visits from 890,000 in the 1975-76 season to 1,830,000 in the 1985-86 season will require an annual average skier visit rate increase of 7.5 percent. Based upon these projections, the county, with the Vail and Beaver Creek ski areas, would still account for more than 15 percent of the Colorado skiing market during the 1985-86 season.

FIGURE 5-2 EAGLE COUNTY SKIER VISITS, 1969-70 to 1974-75, WITH PROJECTIONS TO THE 1985-86 SKI SEASON



Source: Colorado Ski Country, USA; BBC estimates.

Recreation

Hunting and Fishing

Tables 5-13 through 5-24 give evidence of the excellent hunting in the SEPA. Mesa County had the highest archery deer harvest and highest rifle deer harvest in the state in 1974. It also accommodated the largest number of Colorado deer hunters in the state during this same period.

Garfield County accommodated the highest number of nonresident archery deer hunters in the state, and Eagle County accommodated the second highest number of resident deer hunters in the state in 1974.*

Fishing statistics made in 1972 by the Colorado Division of Wildlife show that 11 percent of statewide fishing activity occurred in an area similar to the SEPA (Summit County was also included).

The SEPA also provides great opportunity for cross-country skiing, hiking, backpacking, kayaking, boating and other types of outdoor recreation.

BLM's Contribution to the SEPA's Recreation-Tourism Industry

BLM lands in the region account for 34 percent of the total land area with Forest Service managed lands accounting for 37 percent of the total land area. A brief overview of the area suggests that public lands contribute to wildlife and fishing areas, in excess of their proportion of the total land area. The region's ski industry is almost totally associated with Forest Service managed lands (some facilities are on private lands).

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* Source: 1974 Colorado Big Game Harvest, Colorado Division of Wildlife.

TABLE 5-13 TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST ARCHERY DEER HARVEST, 1974

County	Harvest
Mesa	156
Garfield	128
Montrose	122
Larimer	88
Fremont	63
Rio Blanco	55
Gunnison	49
Eagle	45
Routt	37
Yuma	28

TABLE 5-14 TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST RIFLE DEER HARVEST, 1974[1/]

County	Harvest[2/]
Mesa	6,024
Montrose	5,470
Rio Blanco	4,627
Garfield	3,990
Eagle	3,906
Moffat	3,445
Delta	2,740
Grand	1,887
Larimer	1,860
Gunnison	1,856

1/ 66.1 percent of total state harvest was from these counties.

2/ Archery deer harvest was not included.

TABLE 5-15 TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST ARCHERY ELK HARVEST, 1974

County	Harvest
Rio Blanco	89
Routt	46
Garfield	45
Mesa	31
Eagle	22
Grand	18
Moffat	18
Montezuma	16
Montrose	15
Gunnison	11

TABLE 5-16 TEN COUNTIES WITH THE HIGHEST ELK HARVEST, 1974

County	Total Harvest 1/
Routt	3,369
Rio Blanco	2,860
Gunnison	2,252
Garfield	1,975
Moffat	1,024
Eagle	982
Jackson	920
Mesa	890
Archuleta	846
Grand	820
Total	15,938

1/ Archery harvest is not included.

TABLE 5-17 TEN COUNTIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF ELK HUNTERS, 1974[1/]

County	No. of Hunters
Resident	
Routt	11,517
Gunnison	7,860
Garfield	7,057
Grand	6,289
Saguache	6,068
Jackson	6,013
Rio Blanco	5,541
Eagle	5,198
Mesa	4,394
Larimer	3,537
	63,474
Nonresident	
Gunnison	3,946
Archuleta	3,513
Routt	3,129
Rio Blanco	2,217
Garfield	1,988
La Plata	1,757
Dolores	1,674
Mesa	1,263
Mineral	1,260
Hinsdale	1,189
	21,936
All Hunters	
Routt	14,646
Gunnison	11,806
Garfield	9,045
Rio Blanco	7,758
Grand	7,003
Saguache	6,869
Jackson	6,837
Eagle	6,378
Mesa	5,657
Archuleta	5,445
	81,444

1/ Archery elk hunting pressure is not included.

TABLE 5-18 TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF ARCHERY DEER HUNTERS BY RESIDENT, NONRESIDENT AND ALL HUNTERS, 1974

County	No. of Hunters
Resident	
Larimer	961
Eagle	412
Garfield	404
Routt	392
Fremont	338
Mesa	314
Montrose	240
Gunnison	237
Grand	222
Nonresident	
Garfield	540
Mesa	502
Rio Blanco	359
Montrose	342
Gunnison	260
Routt	189
Eagle	157
La Plata	126
Dolores	125
Archuleta	117
All Hunters	
Larimer	1,010
Garfield	944
Mesa	816
Montrose	582
Routt	581
Eagle	569
Rio Blanco	544
Gunnison	497
Fremont	378
Grand	283

TABLE 5-19 TEN COUNTIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF DEER HUNTERS BY RESIDENT, NONRESIDENT AND ALL HUNTERS, 1974 [1/]

County	No. of Hunters
Resident	
Mesa	10,078
Eagle	8,801
Garfield	6,815
Montrose	6,190
Grand	5,676
Larimer	5,665
Fremont	4,954
Routt	4,265
Delta	4,054
Moffat	3,891
Nonresident	
Rio Blanco	6,839
Montrose	4,691
Mesa	3,974
Moffat	3,807
Garfield	2,473
Dolores	2,465
Archuleta	2,369
Gunnison	1,827
San Miguel	1,639
Delta	1,628
All Hunters	
Mesa	14,052
Montrose	10,881
Rio Blanco	10,615
Eagle	9,393
Garfield	9,288
Moffat	7,698
Grand	5,979
Larimer	5,932
Delta	5,682
Gunnison	5,499

1/ Archery hunters not included.

TABLE 5-20 TEN COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST NUMBER OF ARCHERY ELK HUNTERS BY RESIDENT, NONRESIDENT AND ALL HUNTERS, 1974

County	No. of Hunters
Resident	
Routt	267
Garfield	165
Larimer	162
Rio Blanco	161
Eagle	128
Grand	103
Jackson	77
Mesa	66
Clear Creek	65
Gunnison	65
Nonresident	
Rio Blanco	350
Routt	282
Garfield	205
Mesa	191
Gunnison	112
Hinsdale	95
Eagle	90
Mineral	83
Conejos	79
Archuleta	78
All Hunters	
Routt	549
Rio Blanco	511
Garfield	370
Mesa	257
Eagle	218
Larimer	187
Gunnison	177
Grand	133
Hinsdale	129
Mineral	113

TABLE 5-21 ARCHERY DEER HUNTING REPORT SHOWING RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, HARVEST AND PERCENT SUCCESS BY COUNTY, 1974

County	Hunters			Bucks			Does			Fawns			Total			% Success		
	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.
Adams	3	3	6		3	3								3	3		100	50
Alamosa	20	14	34		3	3								3	3		21	9
Arapahoe	9		9	3		3							3		3	33		33
Archuleta	29	117	146	3	3	6		12	12				3	15	18	10	13	12
Baca		3	3															
Boulder	117	3	120	8	3	11	5		5				13	3	16	11	100	13
Chaffee	181	23	204	3		3	8		8				11		11	6		5
Clear Creek	69		69	3		3							3		3	4		4
Conejos	26	46	72	3	3	6							3	3	6	12	7	8
Costilla	9	24	33															
Custer	102	11	113		3	3								3	3		27	3
Delta	114	76	190	5	3	8	5	6	11				10	9	19	9	12	10
Dolores	44	125	169	3	8	11		6	6				3	14	17	7	11	10
Douglas	58	3	61	3		3	5		5				8		8	14		13
Eagle	412	157	569	15	13	28	11		11		6	6	26	19	45	6	12	8
Elbert	40	3	43	5	3	8	8		8	3		3	16	3	19	40	100	44
El Paso	35		35															
Fremont	338	40	378	28	5	33	23	5	28	2		2	53	10	63	16	25	17
Garfield	404	540	944	34	65	99	8	12	20	3	6	9	45	83	128	11	15	14
Gilpin	21		21	3		3							3		3	14		14
Grand	222	61	283	8	3	11	5	3	8				13	6	19	6	10	7
Gunnison	237	260	497	26	8	34	3	9	12	3		3	32	17	49	14	7	10
Hinsdale	37	70	107	5	5	10							5	5	10	14	7	9
Huerfano	97	29	126	5		5	8	3	11				13	3	16	13	10	13
Jackson	175	50	225	3	3	6	11	8	19				14	11	25	8	22	11
Jefferson	46	6	52	3		3	3		3				6		6	13		12
Kiowa	3		3															
Kit Carson	12	6	18	3	3	6							3	3	6	25	50	33
Lake	26	3	29															
La Plata	131	126	257	14	8	22		3	3				14	11	25	11	9	10
Larimer	961	49	1010	26	3	29	45	6	51	8		8	79	9	88	8	18	9
Las Animas	49	29	78	3		3							3		3	6		4
Lincoln	6		6															
Logan	61		61															

TABLE 5-22 ARCHERY DEER HUNTING REPORT SHOWING RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, HARVEST AND PERCENT SUCCESS BY COUNTY, 1974 (CONTINUED)

County	Hunters			Bucks			Does			Fawns			Total			% Success		
	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.
Mesa	314	502	816	49	65	114	11	20	31	7	4	11	67	89	156	21	18	19
Mineral	29	44	73	3	3	6		3	3				3	6	9	10	14	12
Moffat	129	105	234	17	3	20							17	3	20	13	3	9
Montezuma	46	90	136	3	5	8	3		3		3	3	6	8	14	13	9	10
Montrose	240	342	582	17	44	61	26	28	54	3	4	7	46	76	122	19	22	21
Morgan	17		17	3		3							3		3	18		18
Ouray	35	55	90		5	5								5	5		9	6
Park	192	9	201	5	3	8	8		8				13	3	16	7	33	8
Phillips	6		6															
Pitkin	44	26	70	3	3	6	3		3				6	3	9	14	12	13
Prowers	8		8	3		3							3		3	38		38
Pueblo	18	3	21															
Rio Blanco	185	359	544	14	38	52					3	3	14	41	55	8	11	10
Rio Grande	67	44	111															
Routt	392	189	581	23	11	34	3		3				26	11	37	6	6	6
Saguache	155	58	213	8	3	11	3		3				11	3	14	7	5	7
San Juan	3	18	21				3		3				3		3	100		14
San Miguel	61	40	101	11	3	14	3	6	9				14	9	23	23	23	23
Sedgwick	6		6				3		3				3		3	50		50
Summit	105	3	108	8		8				3		3	11		11	10		10
Teller	67	12	79	5		5							5		5	7		6
Washington	3		3															
Weld	52	6	58	5	3	8		3	3				5	6	11	10	100	20
Yuma	75	6	81	17	3	20	5	3	8				22	6	28	29	100	35
TOTALS	6343	3788	10131	409	340	749	219	136	355	32	26	58	660	502	1162	10	13	11

TABLE 5-23 ARCHERY ELK HUNTING REPORT SHOWING RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, HARVEST AND PERCENT SUCCESS BY COUNTY, 1974

County	Hunters			Bulls			Cows			Calves			Total			% Success		
	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.
Alamosa	6	6	12															
Archuleta	16	78	94															
Boulder	14	2	16	3		3							3		3	21		19
Chaffee	39	28	67															
Clear Creek	65		65				3		3				3		3	5		5
Conejos	8	79	87					5	5					5	5		6	6
Costilla	6	13	19		2	2		3	3					5	5		38	26
Custer	22		22				3		3				3		3	14		14
Delta	33	20	53	3		3							3		3	9		6
Dolores	28	50	78	3	5	8							3	5	8	11	10	10
Eagle	128	90	218	4	8	12	3	5	8		2	2	7	15	22	5	17	10
Fremont	31	8	39	3		3							3		3	10		8
Garfield	165	205	370	10	16	26	3	10	13		6	6	13	32	45	8	16	12
Grand	103	30	133	8	5	13	2	3	5				10	8	18	10	27	14
Gunnison	65	112	177	5		5	3	3	6				8	3	11	12	3	6
Hinsdale	34	95	129		8	8		2	2					10	10		11	8
Huerfano	39	5	44															
Jackson	77	32	109	2		2		3	3				2	3	5	2	9	5
Jefferson	33	2	35															
Kiowa	3		3															
Lake	6	3	9															
La Plata	36	62	98		4	4				3		3	3	4	7	8	6	7
Larimer	162	25	187	3		3							3		3	2		2
Las Animas	8	11	19		3	3								3	3		27	16
Mesa	66	191	257		10	10	8	5	13	3	5	8	11	20	31	17	10	12
Mineral	30	83	113				3		3				3		3	10		3
Moffat	39	53	92	5		5	3	5	8		5	5	8	10	18	21	19	20
Montezuma	23	42	65	3	3	6	5	5	10				8	8	16	35	19	25
Montrose	42	45	87	8	2	10	5		5				13	2	15	31	4	17
Ouray	5	11	16															
Park	63		63	2		2	2		2				4		4	6		6
Pitkin	39	33	72	5		5		3	3				5	3	8	13	9	11
Pueblo	2		2															
Rio Blanco	161	350	511	8	46	54	10	25	35				18	71	89	11	20	17

TABLE 5-24 ANTELOPE HUNTING REPORT SHOWING RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, HARVEST AND PERCENT SUCCESS BY COUNTY, 1974.

County	Hunters			Bucks			Does			Fawns			Total			% Success		
	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.	R	NR	Tot.
Adams	20	2	22	9	2	11	6		6				15	2	17	75	100	77
Arapahoe	83		83	27		27	17		17	2		2	46		46	55		55
Baca	52		52	25		25	10		10	6		6	41		41	79		79
Bent	45		45	22		22	4		4	1		1	27		27	60		60
Chaffee	1		1	1		1							1		1	100		100
Cheyenne	83		83	19		19	14		14				33		33	40		40
Conejos	25		25	19		19							19		19	76		76
Crowley	39		39	25		25	10		10	1		1	36		36	92		92
Custer	41		41	22		22	11		11	2		2	35		35	85		85
Delta	21		21	12		12							12		12	57		57
Douglas	33		33	9		9	5		5	2		2	16		16	48		48
Elbert	151	2	153	66	2	68	26		26	11		11	103	2	105	68	100	69
El Paso	251	1	252	122	1	123	58		58	5		5	185	1	186	73	100	74
Fremont	2		2															
Huerfano	67	1	68	32	1	33	12		12	3		3	47	1	48	70	100	71
Jackson	130		130	46		46	50		50	2		2	98		98	75		75
Kiowa	21		21	9		9	1		1	2		2	12		12	57		57
Kit Carson	68		68	19		19	13		13	1		1	33		33	49		49
Larimer	246	1	247	113	1	114	45		45	11		11	169	1	170	69	100	69
Las Animas	197	3	200	103	3	106	45		45	11		11	159	3	162	81	100	81
Lincoln	250	1	251	128	1	129	55		55	15		15	198	1	199	79	100	79
Logan	130	2	132	55		55	32	1	33	10	1	11	97	2	99	75	100	75
Mesa	9		9	5		5							5		5	56		56
Moffat	1096	13	1109	752	12	764	223	1	224	46		46	1021	13	1034	93	100	93
Morgan	43		43	20		20	5		5	5		5	30		30	70		70
Otero	28	2	30	21	1	22	3		3	1		1	25	1	26	89	50	87
Park	16		16	14		14							14		14	88		88
Phillips	3		3	1		1							1		1	33		33
Prowers	9		9	1		1	2		2				3		3	33		33
Pueblo	88	3	91	46	3	49	19		19	5		5	70	3	73	80	100	80
Rio Blanco	2		2	2		2							2		2	100		100
Rio Grande	12		12	11		11							11		11	92		92
Saguache	49		49	33		33							33		33	67		67

Chapter 6

CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT PATTERNS

The City of Grand Junction serves the region with almost all services found in a medium-sized city. Wholesale and retail establishments supply most goods required by the region's populace. Excellent railroad and truck freight facilities are available to the city. Air freight is excellent. Wholesale and retail ties are close between Grand Junction, Denver and Salt Lake City.

Not only does Grand Junction serve the Upper Colorado Mainstem Region, but it also serves as regional center for a large portion of the Western Slope of Colorado and parts of eastern Utah.

Subregional market towns include Vail, Glenwood Springs, Rifle and Aspen. There have been complaints in Aspen and Vail from residents who feel that they are paying too much for goods because stores are pricing their products toward the purchasing power of the more affluent tourists. It is interesting to note that the old customs of canning preserves, hunting and fishing still exist on the Western Slope to a considerable degree and people in the small towns use these means to supplement commercial sources of subsistence.

In Grand Junction there are eight commercial banks, three industrial banks and four savings and loan institutions to provide for the financial and credit needs of the area.

Glenwood Springs and Aspen both have three commercial banks and one industrial bank. There has also been a market analysis prepared on the proposed Pitkin County Bank and Trust Company which is expected to open in 1978.

Snowmass, Rifle, Carbondale, Vail, Eagle and Minturn also have banks.

Table 6-1 shows retail sales information by business class. It should be noted that the figures for manufacturing in Garfield County look rather high. In fiscal year 1970 the Department of Revenue reported Mesa County's manufacturing sales figure was $14,313,000 and Garfield County's figure was $1,560,000 for that same category.* Table 6-1 showing 1974 fiscal year information and reports that Mesa County's manufacturing sales figure was $18,920,000 and Garfield County's manufacturing sales was $23,645,000. This change is not explained.

Excluding the Garfield County manufacturing figure, its largest sales category was auto dealers and service stations. Mesa County and the State of Colorado also reported that auto dealers and service stations were their largest sales category. Eagle and Pitkin County reported that hotels and other lodging places and eating and drinking places were the counties' largest sales categories respectively.

*UCM SEPA Bassett, 1973.

TABLE 6-1 SALES TAX: RETAIL SALES BY BUSINESS CLASS BY COUNTY FOR THE SEPA

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1974

--Thousands of Dollars--

County	Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries	Mining	Contract Construction	Mfg.	Transportation Communication Electric, Gas & Sanitary Svcs.	Wholesale Trade	Building Materials & Farm Equipment	General Mdse.	Food Stores	Auto Dealers & Service Stations
Eagle	3	36	1,146	3,725	1,738	1,842	3,667	1,445	7,650	4,515
Garfield	611	145	1,126	23,645	6,732	3,810	6,336	2,136	12,391	22,330
Mesa	930	1,865	15,230	18,920	15,588	20,182	16,469	20,265	31,471	44,444
Pitkin	42	--	1,196	1,865	2,728	128	6,174	1,245	7,013	2,875
SEPA TOTAL	1,586	2,046	18,698	48,155	26,786	25,962	32,646	25,091	58,525	74,164
STATE TOTAL	42,542	35,915	328,698	1,880,899	590,263	1,169,372	715,665	802,798	1,483,515	1,939,169

County	Apparel & Accessory Stores	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	Eating & Drinking Places	Misc. Retail Stores	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	Services Other Than Lodging	Govt. Facilities	Nonclassifiable Estab.	Totals
Eagle	935	904	9,099	8,755	2,328	10,333	1,226	21	21	59,390
Garfield	1,966	2,309	5,152	8,885	375	3,727	4,218	--	367	106,262
Mesa	9,485	8,425	11,328	24,093	65	4,227	15,091	--	229	258,306
Pitkin	4,270	2,112	15,677	14,279	3,767	11,521	2,188	3	39	77,124
SEPA Total	16,656	13,750	41,256	56,012	6,535	29,808	22,723	24	656	501,082
STATE TOTAL	354,141	365,760	642,948	1,090,963	26,562	194,090	705,469	5,792	12,808	12,387,370

Source: Annual Report, Department of Revenue, State of Colorado 1973-1974.

Table 6-2 shows Bank Deposits of Eagle, Garfield and Pitkin Counties and towns within them. From the table it is evident that Vail has the highest per capita bank deposit ratio of any of the towns and cities evaluated.

Pitkin County has the highest per capita bank deposit ratio of the three counties and it is likely that Mesa County would not top it; however, figures for Mesa County were unavailable.

TABLE 6-2 BANK DEPOSITS OF EAGLE, GARFIELD AND PITKIN COUNTIES

City/County	Population 1/	Bank Deposits 2/ (000)	Per Capita Deposits
Aspen	2,250	$35,844	$15,930
Snowmass	550 3/	1,703	3,096
Pitkin	7,560	37,547	4,966
Glenwood Springs			
Rifle	2,500	11,269	4,508
Carbondale	726	2,864	2,981
Garfield	16,300	63,744	3,910
Eagle	790	7,635	9,667
Vail	600	10,582	17,636
Minturn	662	1,215	1,835
Eagle	8,850	18,432	2,082

Source: American National Bank, A Study of the Banking Industry in Colorado, June 1975. Sno-engineering economics.

1/ City Populations from: A Study of the Banking Industry in Colorado. County Population figures from: Local Government Financial Compendium, Department of Local Affairs, State of Colorado, 1974.

2/ Deposits as of 12/31/74.

3/ Snowmass Populations 550 - Pitkin County Planning Department.

Chapter 7

HOUSING

The quality and availability of housing in any region or community can and usually does reflect that areas social-economic growth. In periods of declining or negative growth, the housing has a tendancy to age and not be upgraded as rapidly as in periods of sustained growth. In periods of sustained growth, an area's housing will increase both in number and quality to meet demand. In periods of accelerating growth, there is a tendency for temporary shortages in the supply mix to occur. Newcomers to an area may find it necessary to temporarily substitute lower grade housing or mobile homes for more permanent and desirable housing. This situation is sometimes aggravated by a shortage of production capacity of financing capital in a regional housing industry, as well as purchaser financial difficulty.

Availability of Housing Related to Demand

In Mesa County the present housing construction nearly equals that of the uranium boom days during the 1950s, however, single family units constructed during the last six years have fallen behind new multi-family units constructed. One problem concerning the housing industry in Mesa County is that there is much land area, but there is little available for urban use. Other problems are that many families cannot afford the median priced house, and rental units of any type of price are scarce. These last two problems also apply to the entire SEPA.* The Welcome Wagon survey for Grand Junction showed that 35 percent of the families wishing to buy a house were not able to do so due to limited supplies in the families' particular price ranges.

With the addition of Beaver Creek Recreational Area, Eagle County will require a great amount of construction to house workers in the area while demand will also be strong for the primary and secondary home market in the mountains near the completed resort.

Garfield County's greatest housing problems are in Glenwood Springs and Carbondale. There is little land available for housing in Glenwood Springs except south of town. There are also few houses to rent and few moderately priced houses to buy.

Pitkin County's housing problem is mainly associated with Aspen. Houses are for the most part too expensive for working families to buy, thus, many families are moving out of the city to the outlying areas. (See Problems, Trends, and Issues.)

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* Housing '75 Mesa County Development Department, Jan. 1976.

Household Income

Since effective demand is determined not only by current and projected needs in terms of numbers and households, but also by the ability of potential purchasers and renters to pay in terms of their incomes, household income data is included in Table 7-1. Household income data is an indication of effective demand for housing in general and rental housing in particular.

Family Income

As numbers of households and their incomes are particularly indicative of effective demand for rental housing, numbers of families and their incomes can be considered indicative of effective demand for sales housing. Table 7-2 shows family income by percentile group between April 1, 1973 and April 1, 1974.

Housing Demand as a Result of Oil Shale Development

"Housing a major share of the influx of population in permanent housing located in viable communities will be a major challenge," according to THK Associates.* "If permanent housing were available for all of those seeking it, as many as 45,000 new units might be occupied by 1989 as a result of intensive oil shale (or coal) development. Another 10,000 mobile homes might be in use. Assuming an average constant dollar price of $22,000 per unit (both single and multi-unit) or permanent (or site) housing, and $7,000 per mobile home (80 percent of which is assessable), this will be a large contribution to tax base (30 percent of value). If less permanent or site housing is available, more mobile homes will be required." Table 7-4 shows the possible absorption rates for housing, assuming that site housing would be available when people are ready to buy or rent it.

Government Assistance

The Division of Housing has found that an estimated 25,822 government-subsidized housing units were under management or development in the State of Colorado on April 1, 1974. This figure represents less than 3 percent of all year-round housing units. Some 7,823 of these units were federally assisted low-rent public housing units. In addition to the publicly-owned units, the Division estimates that some 3,283 privately owned, government-assisted "low price" rental units and 7,695 "moderate price" rental units were under management or development in Colorado, as well as 7,021 federally-subsidized sales units. Table 7-5 shows an inventory of subsidized housing units and dormitories for Garfield and Mesa Counties. There was no subsidized housing in either Eagle or Pitkin Counties as of April 1, 1974.

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* Impact Analysis and Development Patterns Related to an Oil Shale Industry (Garfield, Mesa, and Rio Blanco Counties), THK Associates, 1973.

TABLE 7-1 ESTIMATED ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOMES, BY PERCENTILE GROUPS, COLORADO COUNTIES, APRIL 1, 1973 TO APRIL 1, 1974

Household Percentile Group	Estimated Annual Household Income			
	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin
10--	$ 3,380	$ 2,590	$ 1,950	$ 3,370
20--	5,940	4,520	3,650	6,080
30--	7,540	6,150	5,090	8,120
40--	9,120	7,830	6,740	10,450
50--	10,500	9,580	8,580	12,960
60--	11,880	11,500	10,570	15,840
70--	13,630	13,790	12,590	18,730
80--	17,060	16,680	15,860	24,610
90--	23,390	21,510	19,770	31,560

Source: Income data are Division of Housing estimates based on 1969 income data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970. Tenth percentile and twentieth percentile 1969 incomes were adjusted by factors of 1.10 and 1.05, respectively, to compensate for under-reporting at the time of the 1970 Census. Household incomes for 1969 were then adjusted equally at all percentile levels by regional factors ranging from 1.27 to 1.30 to compensate for increases in household incomes in each of the counties since the 1970 Census.

TABLE 7-2 FAMILY INCOME BY PERCENTILE GROUP BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1973 - APRIL 1, 1974

Percentile Group	Eagle County # of Families	Eagle County Family Income	Garfield County # of Families	Garfield County Family Income	Mesa County # of Families	Mesa County Family Income	Pitkin County # of Families	Pitkin County Family Income
10	240	$ 5,290	495	$ 4,430	1,564	$ 3,640	182	$ 6,510
20	480	7,570	990	6,260	3,128	5,280	364	8,900
30	720	8,920	1,485	7,630	4,692	6,810	546	11,010
40	960	10,380	1,980	9,230	6,256	8,510	728	13,040
50	1,200	11,230	2,475	10,640	7,820	10,240	910	15,290
60	1,440	12,430	2,970	12,540	9,384	11,920	1,092	17,830
70	1,680	14,970	3,465	14,520	10,948	13,930	1,274	21,590
80	1,920	17,950	3,960	17,260	12,512	16,540	1,456	27,480
90	2,160	24,960	4,455	24,090	14,076	22,470	1,638	37,440

Source: Housing in Colorado, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 7-3 NUMBER OF YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS
APRIL 1, 1970 AND APRIL 1, 1974

County	Total Year-Round Housing Units*		Conventional Construction Year-Round Housing Units						Year-Round Mobile Homes	
			Total		Owner Units**		Rental Units***			
	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974
Eagle	2,787	3,769	2,283	2,639	1,162	1,360	1,121	1,279	504	1,130
Garfield	5,445	6,781	4,733	5,361	3,045	3,310	1,688	2,051	712	1,420
Mesa	18,798	22,550	17,445	19,430	12,432	13,637	5,013	5,793	1,353	3,120
Pitkin	2,658	3,259	2,364	2,749	1,438	1,665	926	1,084	294	510

* Includes other vacant year-round housing units.
** Includes vacant-for-sale only year-round housing units.
*** Includes vacant-for-rent only year-round housing units.

Source: 1970 Census of Housing, Colorado, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado, June 1974.

TABLE 7-4 TOTAL HOUSING DEMAND FOR GARFIELD, MESA, AND RIO BLANCO COUNTIES

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Year	Site Housing		Trailer/Mobile Home Space	
	Requirement	Incremental Requirement	Requirement	Incremental Requirement
0	--	--	--	--
1	--	--	--	--
2	19	19	456	456
3	402	383	1,674	1,218
4	442	40	1,058	616(s)**
5	1,538	1,096	1,910	236
6	2,219	681	1,894	16(s)**
7	5,777	3,558	4,165	2,255
8	8,645	2,868	6,197	2,032
9	10,217	1,572	6,190	7(s)**
10	11,325	1,108	6,280	83
11	16,027	4,702	7,123	843
12	21,412	5,385	7,699	576
13	25,490	4,078	9,479	1,780
14	29,168	3,678	10,673	1,194
15*	36,337	7,169	--	--
16	45,359	9,022	--	--

TABLE 7-4 (continued)

TOTAL HOUSING DEMAND FOR GARFIELD MESA, AND RIO BLANCO COUNTIES

MODERATE DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Year	Site Housing		Trailer/Mobile Home Space	
	Requirement	Incremental Requirement	Requirement	Incremental Requirement
0	--	--	--	--
1	--	--	--	--
2	19	19	456	456
3	402	383	1,674	1,218
4	442	40	1,058	616(s)**
5	1,455	1,013	1,993	319
6	2,142	692	1,966	27(s)**
7	4,705	2,558	3,438	1,445
8	4,884	199	3,358	80(s)**
9	7,637	2,753	4,570	1,132
10	6,692	945(s)**	3,115	1,455(s)**
11	10,919	3,282	4,705	135
12	9,419	1,500(s)**	3,805	900(s)**
13	13,948	3,029	5,338	633
14	11,218	2,730(s)**	3,868	1,470(s)**
15	15,916	1,968	--	--
16	15,916	0	--	--

* No attempt has been made to estimate the total housing demand after year 14, except for years 15 and 16. These reflect the 3 year lag in plant employee purchases.

** -- surplus of rooms

TABLE 7-5 INVENTORY OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS AND DORMITORIES, EAGLE, GARFIELD, MESA, AND PITKIN COUNTIES, APRIL 1, 1974

Jurisdiction	Total Low- and Moderate Price Units	Low-Price					Moderate-Price			
							Rental		Sales	
		Public Housing	Rent Supplement	USDA-FHA	State Grants	Locally-Funded	HUD-FHA	USDA-FHA	HUD-FHA	USDA-FHA
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	86	-	38	-	-	-	34	-	8	6
Glenwood Spgs.		-	38	-	-	-	34	-		
Mesa	495 + 21 dorms	-	60	-	68 + 21 dorms	-	283	-	21	63
Grand Junction		-	60	-	-	-	283	-		
Uninc. Areas		-	-	-	68 + 21 dorms	-	-	-		
Pitkin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Quality and Type of Available Housing

No comprehensive study of housing conditions in the region has yet been made other than the census. Table 7-6 shows the percentage of houses in the SEPA with plumbing and telephones in addition to showing the average number of persons per occupied unit.

Table 7-7 gives the year built of the occupied houses in the area. Almost 35 percent of the occupied units in Mesa County and 36 percent in Garfield County were built before 1940. On the other hand, 40 percent of the occupied houses in Eagle County and 38 percent in Pitkin County were built between April 1970 and March 1974.

Housing Needs

Projected housing requirements by tenure for the SEPA during the years 1974-1980 are given in Table 7-8. Most of the units required will be in response to demand stemming from household formation and in-migration. Garfield County will require the most units by 1980 with a projected total of 6,905. Mesa County is projected to require 5,935 units, Pitkin County will require 1,950 units, and Eagle County will require 1,250 units.

TABLE 7-6 1970 CENSUS HOUSING INFORMATION

	Counties				
	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin	Colorado
Number of Year-Round Units	2,787	5,445	18,798	2,658	741,650
Percent with All Plumbing	89.2	94.7	93.5	95.4	95.0
Percent Occupied	82.6	90.4	93.8	77.8	93.2
Percent with All Plumbing	92.4	96.2	95.0	95.7	96.4
Percent with Telephone	75.4	88.3	88.4	86.1	89.9
Average Persons Per Capital Unit	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1

Source: Demographic Profiles, Colorado Department of Health, Records and Statistics Section, March 7, 1975.

TABLE 7-7 YEAR BUILT OF OCCUPIED CONVENTIONAL STRUCTURE HOUSING UNITS
APRIL 1, 1974

	Number of Conventional Housing Units by County			
	Garfield	Eagle	Mesa	Pitkin
April 1970 - March 1974	628	366	1,985	390
1969 - March 1970	233	60	369	164
1965 - 1968	675	64	1,560	149
1960 - 1964	619	92	1,930	132
1950 - 1959	983	33	5,198	13
1940 - 1949	736	287	2,531	98
1939 or Earlier	2,185	0	7,228	52
Total	6,059	902	20,801	998

Source: 1970 Census of Housing, Colorado, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.; and Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs, Denver, Colorado, June 1974.

TABLE 7-8 PROJECTED HOUSING REQUIREMENTS, BY TENURE, FOR EAGLE, GARFIELD, MESA, AND PITKIN COUNTIES, APRIL 1, 1974 TO APRIL 1, 1980

Counties	Number of Units Required				
	Total	Household Formation and In-migration	Current and Future Vacancy Needs	Occupied Standard Unit Replacement	Occupied Substandard Unit Replacement
Eagle	1,250	1,040	20	10	180
Owner	864	775	5	4	80
Rental	386	265	15	6	100
Garfield	6,905	6,420	245	50	190
Owner	4,365	4,165	85	15	100
Rental	2,540	2,255	160	35	90
Mesa	5,935	4,780	165	110	880
Owner	4,020	3,445	70	35	470
Rental	1,915	1,335	95	75	410
Pitkin	1,950	1,810	40	10	90
Owner	1,283	1,240	10	3	30
Rental	667	570	30	7	60

Source: Housing in Colorado, Current Inventory and Needs, 1975, Colorado Housing Board and Division of Housing.

Chapter 8

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAX BASE

PROPERTY TAXES

The property tax is an ad valorem or value tax based on assessed valuation of real property. The owner's tax bill and the community's tax revenue depend on the mill levy applied to the assessed valuation. Assessed valuation in Colorado is fixed by statute at 30 percent of market value. The assessed value, multiplied by the appropriate mill levy, yields the property tax. Property taxes are designated to tax all land, improvements, and business personal property. Generally, the property tax is the most important source of revenue for local governments in Colorado, although it is becoming less important to municipalities than to school districts and counties, due to implementation of the service charges and sales tax by municipalities.

Cities and towns generally have a higher total mill levy than do rural areas. Property owners within the municipality are subject to the same county and school disctict levies as the rural areas and in addition, they are subject to taxation by the municipality and various combinations of special districts (fire protection, sanitation, library, etc.).*

Table 8-1 summarizes the property tax base and Table 8-2 shows the valuation, tax revenue, and average county mill for the four counties in the SEPA. Table 8-3 shows the assessed valuation mill levy and tax revenues for incorporated communities in the SEPA.

Eagle county deserves special attention for the county's assessed valuation has more than doubled since 1970. The town of Vail has accounted for 63 percent of the county's $35.5 million assessed valuation gain over the past 5 years. Incorporated towns accounted for 55 percent of the 1975 total county assessed valuation compared with 40 percent in 1970. The bulk of the assessed valuation increase is attributable to the increased value of residential property. More than half the county's assessed valuation is due to residential property; agriculture and natural resources have declined in absolute and relative importance.**

Assessed valuation will mushroom with energy development. For example, two 50,000 barrel per day oil shale plants will nearly double the assessed valuation of Garfield and Mesa counties. If the appraisal of actual taxable value of plant and equipment were $400 million and the assessed valuation were $120 million per plant, each plant would generate some $7 million annually in property taxes at a rate of 60 mills.

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* Evaluation of Selected Community Needs, McDowell-Smith & Associates, prepared for: Colorado West Area Council of Governments.

** West Eagle County Social Economic Study, N. W. Cog, 1975.

TABLE 8-1 SUMMARY OF PROPERTY TAX BASE, 1970 AND 1974
(Thousands of Current Dollars)

	County			
	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin
Total Assessed				
1970	29,386,240	43,916,550	108,531,950	48,831,060
1974	57,940,120	52,972,800	129,345,530	66,938,780
Residential				
1970	9,063,590	12,451,590	41,840,690	20,872,220
1974	31,252,780	19,249,960	53,370,860	41,691,280
Commercial				
1970	6,948,640	7,933,880	26,087,230	21,239,610
1974	13,866,040	11,498,200	32,789,010	18,877,940
Industrial				
1970	142,180	3,495,090	4,549,870	39,550
1974	264,090	1,814,550	3,430,960	0
Agriculture				
1970	5,443,830	8,334,990	17,096,580	3,306,020
1974	3,459,480	8,138,480	18,366,180	1,409,800
Natural Resources				
1970	2,617,830	1,482,600	1,484,910	1,014,360
1974	1,451,920	1,220,900	629,580	1,208,170
Public Utilities				
1970	5,170,170	9,218,400	17,472,670	2,359,300
1974	7,645,810	11,050,710	20,758,940	3,751,590

Source: Annual Report, 1970 and 1974, Colorado Division of Property Taxation, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 8-2 VALUATION, TAX REVENUE AND AVERAGE COUNTY MILL
1970 AND 1974

	County			
	Eagle	Garfield	Mesa	Pitkin
Total Valuation (000 Current $)				
1970	29,386.2	42,826.6	108,523.8	48,831.1
1974	57,940.1	52,972.8	129,478.3	67,010.9
Total Revenue (000 Current $)				
1970	2,275.5	3,233.9	10,308.0	2,564.5
1974	5,493.5	4,217.9	10,274.0	4,590.1
County Mill Levy				
1970	12.27	14.79	17.10	9.80
1774	14.75	18.50	17.45	18.10
Average Municipal Levy				
1970	7.85	9.28	14.54	3.60
1974	7.89	9.87	14.48	3.60
Average School District Levy				
1970	53.25	53.82	64.57	39.30
1974	62.43	53.29	48.02	38.62
Average Special District Levy				
1970	3.16	1.29	2.41	1.35
1974	3.50	1.43	2.34	3.68
Total Average County Levy				
1970	77.43	75.51	94.99	52.52
1974	94.81	79.62	79.35	68.50

Source: Annual Report, 1970 and 1974, Colorado Division of Property Taxation, Denver, Colorado.

TABLE 8-3 ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY AND TAX REVENUES OF INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

County and Incorporated Town	Community Assessed Valuation	Community Mill Levy ($/$1,000)	Community Revenue	Total Mill Levy ($/$1,000)	Total Property Tax Revenue
Eagle County					
Basalt	$ 927,570	$13.90	$ 12,893	$ 78.95	$ 73,232
Eagle	1,370,320	19.80	27,132	95.91	131,153
Gypsum	484,660	16.50	7,997	92.41	44,787
Minturn	627,610	39.37	24,709	115.28	72,351
Red Cliff	180,190	81.00	14,595	156.91	28,274
Vail	23,723,140	5.40	128,105	81.31	1,928,929
Garfield County					
Carbondale	2,449,670	11.36	27,681	78.09	191,295
Glenwood Springs	13,340,590	8.59	114,596	80.88	1,078,987
Grand Valley	433,210	12.07	5,229	104.21	32,941
New Castle	575,240	11.05	6,356	76.04	43,741
Rifle	4,078,920	10.49	42,788	81.04	330,556
Silt	660,830	24.13	15,946	89.12	58,893
Mesa County					
Collbran	352,250	24.00	8,454	79.94	28,159
De Beque	182,250	32.00	5,832	99.39	18,114
Fruita	2,482,900	19.00	47,175	85.42	212,089
Grand Junction	57,618,530	14.00	806,659	82.25	4,739,124
Palisade	1,475,150	21.00	30,978	87.42	128,958
Pitkin County					
Aspen	29,235,520	3.60	105,248	66.90	1,955,856

Source: Annual Report, 1974, Colorado Division of Property Taxation, Denver Colorado.

Coal mining and processing facilities will have a similar impact, although the property tax revenues have the lead time problem associated with oil shale development. There can be as much as a two and one-half year time lag between starting construction of a project and the receipt of revenues by the taxing agency.

A significant problem exists in all counties of the region because of the large percentage of public land not subject to payment of property taxes. According to the Colorado Interstate Gas Company, Colorado Yearbook, 1973, the total land area of the four counties (Mesa, Garfield, Rio Blanco, Moffat) is 9,565,300 acres, of which 6,134,830 acres, or 64.1 percent, is public. Much of the proposed new industrial development will be on public land. If a very low assessment of $1.60/acre for grazing land were used and 60 mills were levied against the land, this would amount to $588,944 in additional tax revenue. If the mineral producing public land were assessed at its true value, the additional tax revenue would be well into the millions of dollars. The present situation creates a substantial loss of revenue to local government in this region which would otherwise be available to provide normal public services. In certain cases the Federal government does make up for a portion of the revenue lost to local government.*

Receipts Returned to Counties by the BLM for Land Managed Within the Counties

As pointed out in a footnote earlier, 37.5 percent of all money collected by the BLM for mineral leases, grazing leases, and other sales are passed back to the State. Table 8-4 shows the amount of BLM receipts returned to the State in fiscal year 1974 for the counties and the SEPA.

Sales Tax

The sales tax is an important part of the revenue system in larger communities. Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs, Vail, and Aspen all derive substantial revenue from their sales tax. Local sales tax rates are shown on Table 8-5. A combined state, county, and municipal sales tax rate cannot exceed 7 percent according to Colorado Revised Statutes, 1973. Vail, as of June 30, 1974, had the highest municipal tax rate (4 percent) of the SEPA. Pitkin is the only county in the SEPA that has a county sales tax.

The sales tax is a good way to raise revenues for communities which have sufficient retail trade. There is less of a lead time problem than with the property tax and citizen acceptance is usually good. The sales tax, however, is regressive to income, with the heavier burden falling on lower income groups unless a system of rebates is adopted. There is also a tendency for business to locate outside the taxing district which can be detrimental to downtown retail trade areas. This problem can be alleviated through planning, zoning, and utility extension policies. More communities in the SEPA are adopting the sales tax and several are increasing their sales tax rate.

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* The BLM pays to the State of Colorado 37.5 percent of the income from mineral, timber, and grazing leases to be used for schools and roads, however, it is not stipulated that the money be used in the impacted counties. (See page VIII-7 for additional public lands benefits to counties.)

TABLE 8-4 BLM SURFACE ACRES MANAGE AND OVERALL RECEIPTS RETURNED BY COUNTY
COLORADO, 1974

County	National Resource Lands (Acres) 1/	Reserved Lands (Acres) 2/	Total (Acres)	Program Source	Receipts Returned	Returned Per Surface Acre
Eagle	230,412	31,290	261,702	Min. Leasing	$ 24,768	$ 0.0946
				Sec. 3 Grazing	1,622	0.0062
				Sales	72	0.0003
Garfield	546,311	86,011	632,322	Min. Leasing	156,763	0.2479
				Sec. 3 Grazing	3,272	0.0052
				Sec. 15 Grazing	682	0.0011
				Sales	122	0.0002
Mesa	964,600	13,484	978,084	Min. Leasing	230,471	0.2356
				Sec. 3 Grazing	4,136	0.0042
				Sales	151	0.0002
Pitkin	23,583	0	23,583	Min. Leasing	13,679	0.5800
				Sec. 3 Grazing	151	0.0064
				Sales	19	0.0008
S.E.P.A.					$435,908	

1/ These lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

2/ These lands have been reserved for specific purposes. An example is the Naval Oil Shale Reserve in northwest Colorado.

Public Land Benefits to Counties, Not Reflected in Table 8-4

1. Federal aid to "impacted school districts" is based on factors including Federal lands and employment (both public and private) related to those lands (P.L. 874).

2. Allocation of Federal aid highway monies is based in part on public land ownership.

3. Use of and proximity to Federal land adds to the value of private land and hence the county tax base. For example, a BLM or Forest Service grazing permit usually adds substantially to the market value of the ranch to which it is attached. In addition, the clientele of guest ranches, outfitter services, ski areas, etc., and individual recreationists such as hikers, hunters, and fishermen, spend substantial sums locally. These monies support local economies and a portion of them become tax receipts of local governments.

4. Public lands provide a resource base that supports local industries, such as mineral extraction and development, ranching, forest products, recreation.

5. The Bureau of Land Management (and other Federal land management agencies) provides other facilities or services. Many of these would otherwise be provided at county or State expense from local tax revenues. These include:

   a. Construction and maintenance of roads and trails.

   b. Fire protection.

   c. Comprehensive long-range resource planning for maximum public benefit.

   d. Construction and maintenance of recreation areas, roadside rest stops, etc.

TABLE 8-5 LOCAL SALES TAX RATE

County City	Tax Rate	Effective Date
Eagle	None	
Basalt	2%	1/1/71
Eagle	2%	1/1/71
Minturn	2%	7/1/72
Vail	4%	7/1/74
Garfield	None	
Carbondale	2%	7/1/71
Glenwood Springs	1%	4/1/67
Rifle	2%	12/1/73
Silt	1%	1/1/69
Mesa	None	
Fruita	1%	1/1/69
Grand Junction	1%	8/1/64
Palisade	1%	1/1/70
Pitkin	2%	7/1/69
Aspen	2%	7/1/73

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue, 4th Annual Report, 1974.

Grants and Loans

Other important sources of funds for communities are loans and grants from State and Federal agencies. Table 8-6 shows a list of such funds for fiscal year 1976. While only those funds designated as EPA, 201 Steps I, II or III have actually been received by the communities, the others are relatively certain to be approved, except as noted. It is important to note that over half of the total source of funds is in the form of loans. These funds are now available to the communities, although interest rates and repayment schedules have yet to be negotiated. Another important point is that the smallest communities which often are least able to afford improvements also are not the recipients of major grants or loans at present.*

Table 8-7 shows the Federal projects in Garfield and Mesa counties assisting energy development impacted communities for fiscal year 1975.

Revenues vs. Expenditures

Eagle County

This section compares future public sector revenues with projected operating costs debt service capital outlay requirements.** These estimates assume Adam's Rib will not be built. Three local governmental entities receive attention:

- Town of Eagle
- School District RE 50J
- Eagle County

Estimates of Revenues

Table 8-8 presents revenue estimates for each of the three local government entities.

Town of Eagle. It is assumed that the present tax structure will remain unchanged. In other words, it is projected that the 1976 mill levies will prevail through 1985 and the Town of Eagle will continue to maintain the 2 percent local sales tax. It was further assumed that revenues generated from cigarette taxes, motor vehicle and highway user taxes, licenses, fees and water and trash service will increase in proportion to population.

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* Evaluation of Selected Community Needs, Prepared for Colorado West Area of Governments by McDowell-Smith & Associates, August 1975.

** The revenue and expenditure estimates presented should be viewed as approximations of what might happen over the next decade. It is beyond the study scope to prepare detailed capital investment schedules, or to analyze, in substantial depth, the operating funds needed by each of the local government entities. Projected revenues and expenditures are in constant 1975 dollars.

TABLE 8-6 GRANTS AND LOANS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976
AS OF JULY 1975

	Community	Source of Funds	Grants	Loans
WATER	Carbondale	EDA, Title IX Program		$650,000
		Oil Shale Lease Fund (State)		800,000
	Fruita	Farmers Home Administration	$231,000	
		Four Corners Commission	106,000	
		Ute Water Conservancy District	35,000	
		Fibreboard/Fruita State Bank	80,000	
	Rifle	Oil Shale Lease Fund (State)		400,000
SEWER	Carbondale	Dept. of Local Affairs (State)	85,000	1/
	Glenwood Springs	EPA, 201 Program, Steps II & III	462,000	
		State of Colorado	217,000	
	Grand Junction	EPA, 201 Program, Steps II & III	795,000	
		State of Colorado	375,000	
	New Castle	EPA, 201 Program, Step I	20,000	2/
	Rifle	EPA, 201 Program, Step I	20,000	
	Silt	EPA, 201 Program, Step I	20,000	2/

1/ These funds have not yet been confirmed and should be considered tentative.
2/ Allocations recommended by the Colorado Water Quality Commission, 6-17-75.

Source: Evaluation of Selected Community Needs, Prepared for Colorado West Area Council of Governments by McDowell-Smith & Associates, August 1975.

TABLE 8-7 FEDERAL PROJECTS IN COLORADO ASSISTING ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IMPACTED COMMUNITIES ($ THOUSANDS), FISCAL YEAR 1975

Federal Agency	Project (Identification No. Refers to catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance)	Garfield County			Mesa County		
		Carbondale	Glenwood Springs	Rifle	Collbran	Fruita	Grand Junction
EDA	Title IX Water Supply Grant [1]	$700					
	Storm Sewer Grant [1]						
EPA	66.418 Wastewater Const. Grant-Planning		$ 50				$ 27
FmHA	10.418 & 10.423 Community Services Program						
	Water Supply Grant						
	Water Supply Loan					$250 [2]	
	Water & Sewage Grant						
	Water & Sewage Loan						
	Sewage Treatment Grant				$100		
	Sewage Treatment Loan				$150		
	10.422 & 10.424 Business Loans						
	Trailer Court						
	Low Income Housing	$500					
	Student Housing		$785				
	Western Slope Medical & Dental Clinic			$145			
	40 Unit Housing Project						
	Additional Applications Expected [3]	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
HEW [4]	13.220 HEW Facility Construction Grant						
	13.257 Alcohol Formula Grant						$ 21
	13.363 Nursing Scholarships (Grant)						$ 3
	13.364 Nursing Student (Loans)						$ 5
	13.458 Higher Education - Public & Private University (Grant)		$247				
	13.460 Insured Loans - Higher Education						$ 5
	13.600 Child Development - Head Start (Grant)						$111
	13.956 Student Loan Insurance Fund						

TABLE 8-7 (Continued) FEDERAL PROJECTS IN COLORADO ASSISTING ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IMPACTED COMMUNITIES ($ THOUSANDS), FISCAL YEAR 1975

1/ Funds for EDA are not approved as of 4/24/75.

2/ Funds are provided by Four Corners Regional Commission.

3/ Discussions with community leaders indicate more applications are pending.

4/ HEW funds shown only includes July 1 - December 31, 1974. Complete FY'75 data will not be available until September 1975.

Source: Socio-economic Impacts and Federal Assistance in Engergy Development Impacted Communities in Colorado, Mountain Plains Federal Regional Council, 1975.

TABLE 8-8 REVENUE ESTIMATES (thousands) FOR THE TOWN OF EAGLE, SCHOOL DISTRICT RE 50J AND EAGLE COUNTY, 1976 to 1985, WITHOUT ADAM'S RIB *

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Town of Eagle										
Sales tax	$ 102	$ 111	$ 120	$ 130	$ 140	$ 152	$ 164	$ 176	$ 189	$ 203
Property tax	27	30	33	36	39	43	48	52	57	62
Water and Trash service	94	100	106	113	121	129	138	146	154	162
Revenue sharing	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Other sources	39	41	43	46	50	53	56	59	63	66
Total	$ 274	$ 294	$ 314	$ 337	$ 362	$ 389	$ 418	$ 445	$ 475	$ 505
School District RE 50J										
Property tax	$3,111	$3,489	$3,882	$4,307	$4,777	$5,302	$5,848	$6,425	$7,035	$7,676
Local sources	283	306	329	355	382	409	436	464	491	519
State sources	718	750	777	824	871	914	957	1,000	1,039	1,097
Federal sources	85	89	92	98	103	109	114	119	123	130
Total	$4,197	$4,634	$5,080	$5,584	$6,133	$6,734	$7,355	$8,008	$8,688	$9,422
Eagle County										
Property tax	$ 855	$1,173	$1,305	$1,430	$1,550	$1,743	$1,941	$2,130	$2,344	$2,538
Intergovernmental transfers	889	960	1,021	1,074	1,172	1,267	1,350	1,442	1,516	1,574
Licenses, fines and fees	191	206	219	231	252	272	290	310	326	338
Other taxes	44	47	50	53	58	62	66	71	74	77
Revenue sharing	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Other sources	171	185	197	207	226	244	260	278	292	303
Total	$2,210	$2,631	$2,852	$3,055	$3,318	$3,648	$3,967	$4,291	$4,612	$4,890

*See Appendix B for a description of each of the local revenue sources.

The 1976 budget for the Town of Eagle shows $11,600 in Federal revenue sharing funds. This amount is assumed annually through 1985. It is estimated that revenues for the town will increase from $274,000 in 1976, to $505,000 in 1985.

School District RE 50J. Revenues will come from four primary sources--property tax, local, State, and Federal funds. At the current mill levy, property tax revenues will increase 1.5 fold by 1985. Local sources of receipts include specific ownership taxes and lunch sales. The two primary sources of State receipts are State equalization funds and funds for transportation. Federal funds will come from a variety of sources including forest lands, P.L. 874, and lunch reimbursements. Revenues for the school district are forecast to reach $9.4 million by 1985.

Eagle County. The largest single revenue source in Eagle County after 1976 will be property taxes assuming constant mill levies. By 1985, property taxes will account for slightly over 50 percent of county revenues. The second largest source of funds to Eagle County will be intergovernmental transfers, primarily highway users tax redistributions. Cigarette tax, licenses, fines, fees, and other revenue sources are projected in a per capita basis. Revenue sharing funds are assumed to remain constant at $60,000 per year.

Estimates of Operating Costs and Debt Service Requirements

Operating costs are projected on a per capita basis:

- Town of Eagle $156 per new resident
- School District RE 50J $1,853 per new resident
- Eagle County $155 per new resident

Table 8-9 estimates operating costs for each government entity. Of the three entities, Eagle County will experience the fastest increase in operating expenditures, increasing 58 percent over the 10-year period.

The Town of Eagle and School District RE 50J currently have bonds outstanding:

- The Town of Eagle issued $386,000 in bonds for its water treatment facility in December 1972. As of year-end 1975, the town's debt was $366,000.
- As of year-end 1975, School District RE 50J had bonded indebtedness of $11.1 million. This amount includes $2.5 millon of an aproved $9.9 million bond issue. The annual debt service shown on Table 8-9 includes the remaining $7.4 million assuming it will be issued by the end of 1977 with an interest rate of 7 percent and paid off over a 20 year period.

TABLE 8-9 ESTIMATES OF OPERATING COSTS AND DEBT SERVICE (THOUSANDS)
FOR THE TOWN OF EAGLE, SCHOOL DISTRICT RE 50J, AND EAGLE COUNTY, WITHOUT ADAM'S RIB

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Town of Eagle										
Operating Costs	$ 227	$ 236	$ 247	$ 259	$ 273	$ 287	$ 301	$ 315	$ 329	$ 343
Debt Service	32	32	32	31	36	46	47	47	45	43
Total	259	268	279	290	309	333	348	362	374	386
School District RE 50J										
Operating Costs	3,445	3,564	3,712	3,842	4,064	4,286	4,490	4,694	4,898	5,083
Debt Service	979	1,315	1,313	1,312	1,451	1,449	1,428	1,445	1,448	1,445
Total	4,424	4,879	5,025	5,154	5,515	5,735	5,918	6,139	6,346	6,528
Eagle County										
Operating Costs	2,450	2,597	2,724	2,834	3,037	3,234	3,406	3,597	3,750	3,869
Debt Service	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2,450	2,597	2,724	2,834	3,037	3,234	3,406	3,597	3,750	3,869

Comparison of Revenues and Expenditures

Table 8-10 compares funds available with the expenditure requirements.

Each entity is expected to experience a surplus of funds. Local officials will be faced with several alternatives. For example, mill levies could be reduced lowering the tax burden on many permanent residents. On the other hand, there are several immediate facility needs that would require substantial capital outlays. Additional capital needs will become apparent over time.

Town of Eagle. The primary capital investment priority for the Town of Eagle revolves around water. The present system is not paying its own way. The water treatment facility is inadequate and costly, and the distribution system is old and needs to be upgraded. In addition, with a questionable water supply, water represents the major constraint to Eagle's growth. Needed water system improvements might require between $500,000 and $1,000,000; consequently, a major investment in the water system would likely require debt financing.

Other needs for the town include:

- Increase administrative space for the city--1,500 square feet of space at $30 per foot would require a $45,000 investment.

- Recreation facilities are limited in the town. National standards indicate about 3.5 acres per 1,000 population for an active recreation area. For older children or adults, a park facility would require about 15 acres.

School District RE 50J. The district's school enrollment is expected to increase from 1,776 in 1975, to 2,230 in 1980, and up to 2,810 by 1985. The total student capacity is presently 2,800. Three new schools are expected to open in the next 3 years which will increase the enrollment capacity to 3,900. With the expansion and improvement of school facilities that has taken place, little additional capital outlay should be required over the next 10 years. The cumulative surplus that is anticipated should allow ample funds for any needed facility expansion or a reduction in the mill levy.

Eagle County. The county has no debt. However, certain public facilities are in need of improvement or lacking in the area. The issuance of county bonds could increase certain amenities for the local populace while spreading out capital improvement costs over time. A capital investment program for the county might include:

- Construct a law enforcement building. The present county jail is below State standards. An investment of over $500,000 could be expected.

TABLE 8-10 COMPARISON OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (thousands) FOR THE TOWN OF EAGLE SCHOOL DISTRICT RE 50J, AND EAGLE COUNTY, 1976 TO 1985, WITHOUT ADAM'S RIB

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Town of Eagle										
Estimated revenues	$ 274	$ 294	$ 314	$ 337	$ 362	$ 389	$ 418	$ 445	$ 475	$ 505
Estimated expenditures	259	268	279	290	309	333	348	362	374	386
Annual surplus (deficit)	15	26	35	47	53	56	70	83	101	119
Cumulative surplus (deficit)	15	41	76	123	176	232	302	385	486	605
School District RE 50J										
Estimated revenues	$4,197	$4,634	$5,080	$5,584	$6,133	$6,734	$7,355	$8,008	$8,688	$9,422
Estimated expenditures	4,424	4,879	5,025	5,154	5,515	5,735	5,918	6,139	6,346	6,528
Annual surplus (deficit)*	--	--	55	430	618	999	1,437	1,869	2,342	2,894
Cumulative surplus (deficit)	--	--	55	485	1,103	2,102	3,539	5,408	7,750	10,644
Eagle County										
Estimated revenues	$2,210	$2,631	$2,852	$3,055	$3,318	$3,648	$3,967	$4,291	$4,612	$4,890
Estimated expenditures	2,450	2,597	2,724	2,834	3,037	3,234	3,406	3,597	3,750	3,869
Annual surplus (deficit)**	--	34	128	221	281	414	561	694	862	1,021
Cumulative surplus (deficit)	--	34	162	383	664	1,078	1,639	2,333	3,195	4,216

*It is anticipated that additional funds would be granted through an increased mill levy by the State School District Review Board in 1976 and 1977.

**Adequate cash is available to cover the 1976 county deficit.

- Expand and remodel administrative space, especially the county courthouse. A $300,000 capital investment might be required.

- Improve library building and parking.

- Establish county recreation complex.

- Expand airport facilities and runway.

Summary

The anticipated Eagle County economic growth will have a positive effect on local government finances. The school district and county will benefit substantially from assessed valuation increases. The Town of Eagle will not experience the financial benefits to the same degree as the school district or county, but will have funds available for limited capital investment. School District RE 50J has planned for and expanded its facilities to accommodate the enrollment increases expected over the coming decade. Eagle County with its present tax structure would have a cumulative surplus of funds of over $4 million by 1985, exclusive of capital investment. This money is viewed as the source of funds for several needed public facility improvements.*

Mesa and Garfield Counties

1974 Expenditures for selected communities of these two counties are shown along with revenue on Table 8-11. The largest expenditure per capita was made in Glenwood Springs while the smallest was made in Silt. Descriptions and comments upon the various community devices may be found in the infrastructure systems analysis section of this profile.

Pitkin County

Public Sector Activity. As noted, the public sector must make capital expenditures in response and in anticipation of private sector development.

Two government agencies exist in Pitkin County, the city of Aspen, a home rule municipality, and Pitkin County. In addition, there are two fire districts, three sanitation districts, a school district, and a hospital district. These governmental and quasi-governmental agencies are responsible for a great deal of capital investment. Their projects are generally funded in one or a combination of four ways: bonds (revenue + general obligation), operating revenues and user fees, property taxes, and sales taxes.

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* Source: West Eagle County Socio-economic Study, N. W. Cog, 1975.

TABLE 8-11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR GARFIELD AND MESA COUNTIES

COUNTIES Cities and Towns	GENERAL					INCOME				EXPENDITURES				
	1974 Population Estimate	1974 Assessed Value	Total Mill Levy 1/	Community Mill Levy 1/	1974 Dollar Value Bldg. Permits	1974 Total Revenue	1974 Community Property Tax Income	% City Sales Tax	1974 Sales Tax Income	1974 Expenditures	Expenditures per Capita	1974 Water Expenses	1974 Sewer Expenses	1975 Budget
GARFIELD														
Carbondale 2/	1,600	2,449,670	88.26	13.93	1,399,234	267,064	21,584	2	57,986	221,135	138.21	50,036	64,899	381,889
Glenwood Springs 3/	4,646	13,340,590	80.49-86.59	8.59	1,846,701	1,214,772	0	1	313,627	1,550,270	333.68	148,094	54,415	1,122,304
Grand Valley 2/	400	433,210	135.52	34.29	N.A.	53,657	14,452	0	0	50,524	126.31	2,717	12,164	75,000 4/
New Castle	618	575,240	80.72	11.05	N.A.	39,555	2,781	0	0	51,128	82.73	5,995	8,713	62,712
Rifle	2,403	4,078,920	86.57	10.49	1,140,000	536,049	28,791	2	183,062	418,914	174.33	86,383 5/	57,589 5/	676,754
Silt	720	660,830	98.30	24.13	10,000	69,277	14,015	1	4,789	57,031	79.21	18,686 5/	12,458 5/	89,675
MESA														
Collbran	360	352,250	98.97	24.00	6,500	45,442	7,958	0	0	37,964	105.46	10,505	10,914	35,654
DeBeque	300	182,250	99.83	32.00	N.A.	29,395	6,654	0	0	24,882	82.94	7,465 5/	4,976 5/	35,261
Fruita	2,000	2,482,900	90.98	19.00	868,442	316,560	43,677	1	40,820	274,051	137.03	81,841	34,788	350,352
Grand Junction	26,400	57,618,530	80.46-95.00	14.00	11,586,788	6,717,323	681,358	1	1,137,446	6,052,300	229.25	725,937	452,454	7,455.557
Palisade	900	1,475,150	90.29-90.79	21.00	N.A.	242,918	28,851	1	16,798	204,763	239.49	92,291	5,156	240,140

1/ The mill levy given is for 1974 and will generate income during 1975. The income amount given is from the 1973 assessed valuation and mill levy but represents the amount of property tax income actually received during 1974. In the case of Glenwood Springs a zero mill property tax was levied in 1973 resulting in no property tax income in 1974.
2/ Includes Sanitation District.
3/ Does not include electric system.
4/ Does not include $18,000 in water improvements.
5/ Estimated amounts (see town chapters).

A review of the city and county budgets over the past decade demonstrates the tremendous growth that has taken place in the city and county. Between 1963 and 1976, the city budget has increased from one half million dollars to nearly five and one half million dollars. From 1967 to 1976, the county budget has gone from $886,000 to $4.4 million in 1976. The 1975 county budget exceeded $6.5 million including a $1 million bonding of a new airport facility.

The city is largely financed by a 3.06 cent sales tax. Two cents are collected city wide on retail sales and 1.06 cents is collected county wide. The city wide 2 cents are earmarked. The 6th penny is appropriated for open-space acquisition and improvement, and the 7th penny is directed towards transportation related activities. The city's share of the county-wide sales tax is placed in the general fund. The city has only a 3.6 mill levy on property.

In the county, both sales tax and property tax assume major roles in financing the budget. The county receives 47 percent of the 2 percent county-wide sales tax and levies a 21 mill property tax. Special districts are funded out of additional mill levies.

Capital Investment by the Public Sector. The city and county have both become involved in developing government services in addition to the more traditional services of water, sanitation, electricity, and protection. As the area has grown, the residents have demanded increased performance on the part of local government.

The city and county are engaged in carrying out the following capital improvement programs within the city and county (Table 8-12).

Table 8-12 is not all inclusive. It represents the current planning and commitment of the present government administrations. It has been estimated by county administrator, Allen Blomquist, that the private sector would invest twice what the public sector commits to. In other words, a private sector investment of $74 million would occur if the public sector fully executed the above investment program.

In Pitkin County, the government budgets now total $10 million annually. And, an anticipated investment of $37.05 million is projected by 1980. The capital investment will be funded through many sources including State and Federal agencies.

Summary. In conclusion to this economic profile of Aspen and Pitkin County, Aspen has become a center for summer cultural and winter sports activities. The economy is primarily supported by tourism. The tourist industry will continue to grow during, first, the summer, winter, and then the fall seasons. As Aspen is attracting tourists to the valley, the economy of the area, however, is growing on a 12 month basis and should continue to do so.

TABLE 8-12 CITY AND COUNTY CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM 1/

Facility	Completed-Total Cost	Local Cost
Hospital	$4.5 million	$3.2 million bond issue - balance by donations up to 100%
Airport Terminal	$1.0 million	100%
Total Airport Improvements	$5.5 million	46%
Open Space Acquisition (Aspen)	$4.0 million	100%
Open Space - Hunter Creek	$2.0 million	0%
Parking (Aspen)	$1.75 million	100%
Local Transit	$ .8 million	100%
Trails	$ .5 million	100%
Aspen Temporary Mall	$ .1 million	100%
	Proposed-Total Cost	
Light Rail Transit	$12 million	20%
Publically Supported Employee Housing	?	?
Mall Construction	$ .9 million	100%
Trails System Completion	$1.0 million	100%
Community Center (City)	$3.0 million	100%

1/ Source: City of Aspen and Pitkin County Planning Department, Growth Management Plan, Pitkin County.

The population base is nearly 13,000 - growth and development is being toned down from its "boom" proportions of the 60s and the early 70s, and maintaining a steady rate controlled growth and expansion. The average age of the Aspen resident is 26.3. Education level and the median income are well above the State average.

Retail activity is gaining. Retail sales being the major tax base for the community permits extensive public sector capital investment, which in turn is a stimulus for sizeable future private sector total investment.

As the Aspen City Manager, Dr. Philip S. Mahoney, an economist, states: "Aspen is at the center of a whirling vortex; it doesn't appear too capable of being thrown into the mainstream of the economic turbulence. As long as we stay in the eye of the hurricane, we are economically protected."

Chapter 9

LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE

Some land area and ownership is shown in Table 9-1. BLM manages 34 percent of the land surface area in the region in comparison with only 13 percent for the State of Colorado. Management responsibilities related to mineral right expand BLM's management role to an estimated 60 percent of the total land area in the region. Surface and/or subsurface ownership by such agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Navy (Naval Oil Shale Reserve), National Park Service, etc., would likely increase total federal ownership to over 70 percent of the total land area.

Tables 9-2 and 9-3 provide some insight into land use based on 1958 and 1967 studies by the Soil Conservation Service. The urban and built-up area has nearly doubled with decreases in cropland, pasture and range, and a slight increase in forest lands. It is important to note that major changes have occurred since 1967, and a revised study by the Soil Conservation Service is in the making.

Historically, there has not been continued or broad-based pressure for BLM to dispose of public lands in the region. Livestock and energy-minerals interests have exerted some pressure in connection with economic and political fluctuations. The recreation-tourism "boom" has increased public use of National Resource Lands (BLM managed lands) especially for hunting, camping and other recreation uses. Trespass, both willful and unknowing, has increased near the growth centers and is a real problem.

In conclusion, the effects of recreation-tourism, energy minerals and other developments have and will likely continue to increase the significance and role of BLM lands in the region's and State's economy.*

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* U.C.M. S.E.P., Bassett 1973.

TABLE 9-1 LAND AREA AND OWNERSHIP

	Total Acres	BLM		FOREST SERVICE		OTHER FEDERAL, STATE & PRIVATE	
		Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Eagle	1,076,480	236,099	22	579,337	54	261,044	24
Garfield	1,918,080	695,862	36	513,869	27	708,349	37
Mesa	2,113,920	981,904	46	545,681	26	586,335	28
Pitkin	622,720	23,665	4	483,745	78	115,310	19
U.C.M. Region	5,731,200	1,937,530	34	2,122,632	37	1,671,038	29
Colorado	66,327,040	8,465,124	13	14,361,432	22	43,500,484	66
11 Western States	751,960,320	171,578,647	23	36,528,234	18	443,853,439	59

SOURCE: Socio-Economic Data System.

TABLE 9-2 LAND USE ACRES IN INVENTORY - 1958 and 1967

County or Region	Total Inventory		Cropland		Pasture and Range
	1958	1967	1958	1967	1958
Eagle	276,775	276,770	20,338	28,000	71,920
Garfield	702,330	702,327	86,644	53,250	132,663
Mesa	669,157	669,143	120,055	80,647	279,575
Pitkin	121,460	121,465	16,442	13,100	14,517
U.C.M. Region	1,769,722	1,769,705	243,479	174,997	498,675
Colorado	42,467,089	42,406,426	12,616,994	11,786,036	21,547,979

SOURCE: Colorado Conservation Needs Inventory, December 1969; S.C.S.

TABLE 9-3 LAND AREA, NON-INVENTORY AND INVENTORY ACREAGES - 1958 - 1967

Area	Total Land Area	Non-Inventory Acreages								Inventory Acreage	
		Federal Non-Cropland		Urban and Built-Up		Small Water Areas		Total			
		1958	1967	1958	1967	1958	1967	1958	1967	1958	1967
Eagle	1,078,400	793,437	973,437	7,747	7,752	441	441	801,625	801,630	276,775	276,770
Garfield	1,916,160	1,199,174	1,199,714	13,919	13,919	200	200	1,213,830	1,213,833	702,330	702,327
Mesa	2,119,680	1,418,959	1,418,959	3,000	30,024	1,554	1,554	1,450,513	1,450,537	669,157	669,143
Pitkin	623,360	497,002	497,002	4,692	4,687	206	206	501,900	501,895	121,460	121,465
UCM Region	5,737,600	3,909,112	4,089,112	29,358	56,382	2,401	2,401	3,967,868	3,967,895	1,769,722	1,769,705
Colorado	66,485,760	22,989,787	22,995,858	972,375	1,031,170	52,264	52,306	24,014,426	24,079,334	42,467,089	42,406,426

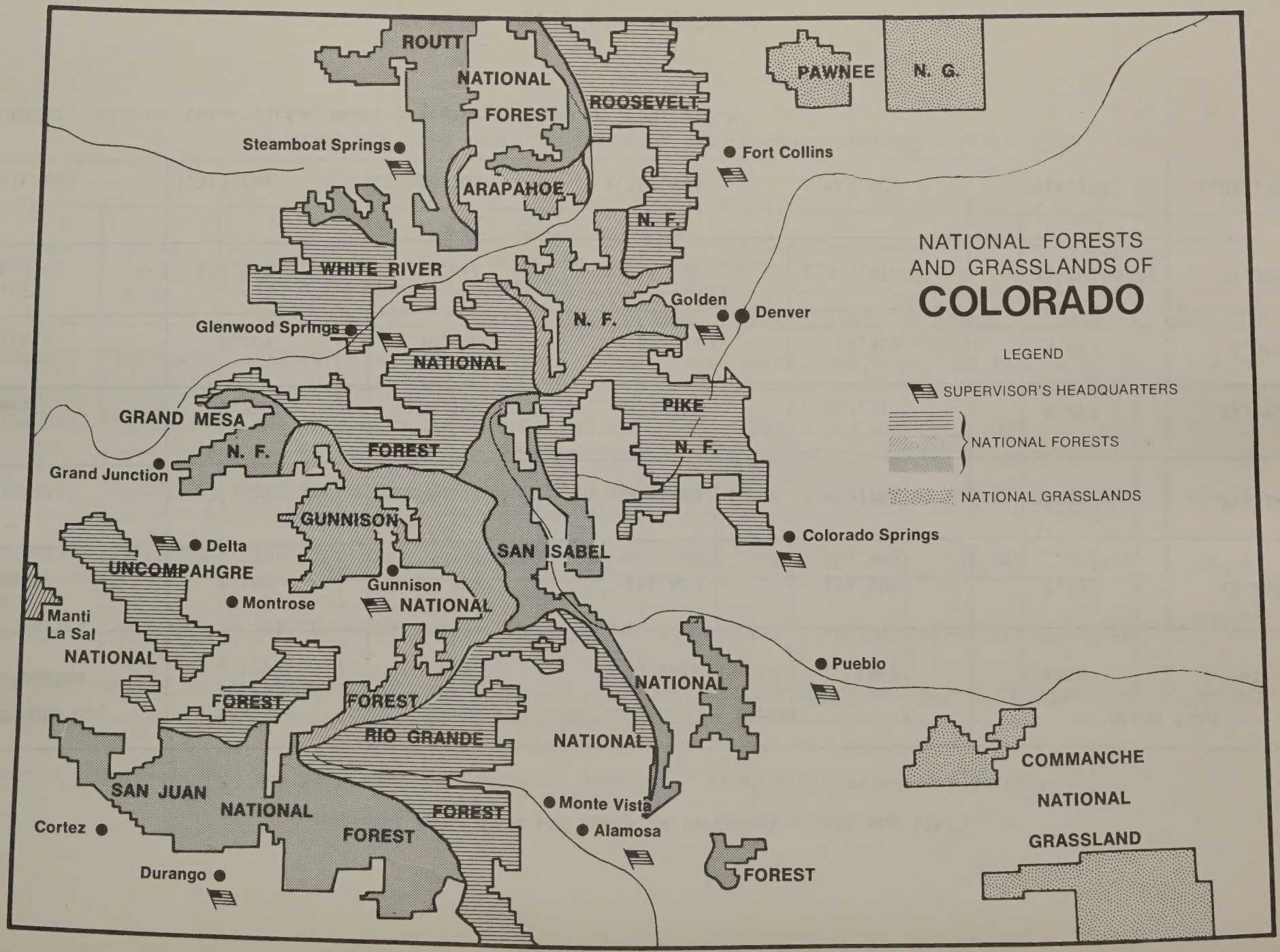
Source: "Colorado Soil and Water Conservation Needs Inventory," 1969; Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 9-4. LAND USE ACRES IN INVENTORY - 1958 and 1967

County or Region	Pasture	Range	Forest		Other Land	
	1967	1967	1958	1967	1958	1967
Eagle	8,160	68,765	181,885	156,605	2,632	15,240
Garfield	35,458	109,542	478,796	478,703	22,227	25,374
Mesa	83,700	108,789	263,312	363,312	6,215	32,695
Pitkin	7,265	39,750	87,474	55,350	3,027	6,000
U.C.M. Region	134,583	326,846	1,011,467	1,053,970	34,101	79,309
Colorado	1,353,868	21,290,702	7,787,958	6,963,501	514,158	1,012,319

SOURCE: Colorado Conservation Needs Inventory, December 1969; S.C.S.

FIGURE 9-1


ROUTT
NATIONAL
FOREST
ROOSEVELT
PAWNEE
N. G.
Steamboat Springs
Fort Collins
ARAPAHOE
N. F.
WHITE RIVER
NATIONAL FORESTS
AND GRASSLANDS OF
COLORADO
Golden
Denver
Glenwood Springs
N. F.
NATIONAL
LEGEND
SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS
PIKE
N. F.
GRAND MESA
N. F.
FOREST
NATIONAL FORESTS
Grand Junction
NATIONAL GRASSLANDS
GUNNISON
Colorado Springs
Delta
SAN ISABEL
UNCOMPAHGRE
Gunnison
Montrose
NATIONAL
Manti
La Sal
NATIONAL
Pueblo
NATIONAL
FOREST
FOREST
RIO GRANDE
NATIONAL
COMMANCHE
NATIONAL
GRASSLAND
SAN JUAN
NATIONAL
FOREST
Monte Vista
Alamosa
Cortez
FOREST
FOREST
Durango
FOREST

Further Information and References Concerning Land Use

Garfield County

County's future growth is delineated in the 1968 Garfield County General Plan. Some of the towns' and cities' land use controls are as follows.*

The town of Carbondale is increasing development controls. The community has zoning and subdivision regulations, a building code and mobile home requirements. The previously completed General Plan, Garfield County, Colorado 1968, which included long-range plans of each of the county's communities, is now being used in Carbondale as a partial guide to the generation of the community's own plan, which should be completed during the early part of 1976. The town has recently hired a full-time city planner to provide guidance to local planning efforts. With all of these land use efforts, the community has and should continue to show the capability of dealing with problems relating to planning and land use controls.

Glenwood Springs' future growth is delineated in the 1968 Garfield County General Plan. The city has a zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations.

There presently are no land use controls in the town of Grand Valley. The community has a planning commission which is in the process of developing regulations. There is no current long-range plan of development for the community but this is also under study by the commission. The last planning effort which included Grand Valley was the 1968 General Plan: Garfield County, Colorado. In this plan, the town was described as a potential urban center because of the growth envisioned by the energy resource development. The mesas were indicated as the areas of substantial growth. The town itself was shown as growing up the Parachute Creek basin for residential use with proposed industrial development between the railroad and the river in the developable areas. Commercial use was shown at the Parachute bypass to the north of town and along the present route of U.S. Highway 6 and 24. The following table provides a summary of dwelling unit and land requirements:

The planning function in New Castle is carried out by the Town Council and there is no established Planning Commission. The community has adopted zoning and has regulations for mobile homes. New Castle was included in the 1968 General Plan: Garfield County, Colorado, which projected the town as growing in the areas where development has actually occurred, except that industrial use was projected to fill in all of the land south of the railroad tracks and the land south of U.S. Highway 6 and 24 to the west of Elk Creek as well. Residential use is also indicated

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* Evaluation of Selected Community Needs, McDowell Smith & Associates, August 1975.

south of the river to the west of the community. Since the time of that plan, there has been no other land use guide developed for the community's long-term future.

Development of Rifle is guided by the Garfield County General Plan, 1968. This plan shows development areas sufficient to accommodate the 1980 projected population. The plan makes recommendations regarding location of various land use elements, highways and public facilities. The city has a zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, and is in the process of upgrading the subdivision regulations. The city has recently hired a land planner who is working on a Master Plan and is engaged in upgrading the various regulations relating to development.

The town of Silt is included in the 1968 Garfield County General Plan, which recommends future land use patterns, a circulation plan, and general public facilities plans to meet future growth needs. The town also has zoning and a zoning board.

Mesa County

The new Comprehensive Plan is at the preliminary stage. The intent behind this effort is to provide a framework, collection of information, to help clarify and support the task of land use decisions. The costs of providing services to the public have motivated a coordinated effort by the city and county officials.

Some of the cities' and towns' land use controls are as follows:

The town of DeBeque has not adopted any land use regulations and there has been no planning carried out for the community. There is no local planning committee which is charged with carrying out zoning and subdivision regulations. There have been efforts made toward adopting a building code.

There are no land use regulations in the town of Collbran other than a modified version of the Uniform Building Code. There are no long-range land use plans for the community or any other study efforts which have been undertaken that affect this area.

Local land use planning in the city of Grand Junction was carried out by the Western Colorado Regional Planning Commission, which was the planning agency for Mesa County and the city. The Plan of Development: Grand Junction and Central Mesa County which was prepared in 1970 has been adopted by the community as its future land use guide. This plan generally reflects the development which has occurred in the existing portions of the community and indicates an extensive amount of residential development south of the Colorado River and in the area west of the city across the river in the direction of the Colorado National Monument. A large area of commercial and industrial use is also located west of the city approximately three miles from where the interstate swings to the northwest toward Fruita. Residential development is also projected to the east of the

presently developed portions of the city and a small subcommunity is also located in the town of Clifton to the east at a distance of approximately three miles from the corporate limits. A large portion of the valley is retained for agricultural purposes to the east and northwest of the community and the narrative of the plan contains an extensive amount of detail regarding land use, community facilities and utility needs and recommendations.

The city has adopted a complete set of land use regulations including zoning, subdivision and building requirements and other codes and ordinances dealing with physical development. The city/county department of development has the largest planning staff in western Colorado and provides planning services to the outlying communities, as well as the city and incorporated areas. There are also a number of back-up agencies in the local government which deal with community facilities and services in Grand Junction.

In January of 1975, the town of Palisade passed legislation which created a Town Planning and Zoning Commission and established the community's first zoning ordinance to regulate land use development. A zoning map of the town was also approved as a part of the zoning regulations. The Commission is further charged with carrying out other plans and programs dealing with the development of the town and its environs. There presently is no current comprehensive or master plan of the community, although Palisade was included in the Western Colorado Regional Planning Commission Plan of Development--Grand Junction and Central Mesa County. This effort was completed in 1970 and indicated that the town would develop outward from its present boundaries for single housing purposes with the majority of lands surrounding the development put to agricultural purposes.

The town is now in an excellent position to begin a locally administered program of land use guidance and regulation. One of the more critical problems on a long-term basis will be the conflicts that arise by the removal of land from agricultural use for urban and suburban purposes in the valley between Palisade and Grand Junction.

The town of Fruita has adopted zoning regulations and a zoning map, as well as mobile home regulations. The town's Planning Commission has recently reviewed and recommended a new subdivision regulation to the Board of Trustees for their consideration and adoption. There is no current comprehensive or master plan to direct the long-range growth and development of the community. Fruita is included in the 1970 Plan of Development--Grand Junction and Central Mesa County, which shows the community growing in a concentric fashion entirely north of the highway for residential purposes. No heavy industrial development was expected to occur within the town, nor was development expected to cross Interstate 70 to the south. Land between Fruita and Grand Junction was recommended as remaining in agriculture.

Pitkin County

The majority of Pitkin County residents prefer developments along the mountainsides, rather than close to the main access roads. The local public officials are committed to resisting the development of an urban corridor along Highway 82. These goals seem more likely to be met as the Pitkin County planners have recently completed a "Land Use Code" which combines zoning, subdivision and supplementary regulations into a single review procedure. This document is intended to reflect and facilitate the implementation of the goals and objectives of the county, as well as prevent any further proliferation of overlapping land use regulations. Adoption of this code, anticipated in Spring 1976, will allow both prospective land developers and county officials to review each proposed development in relation to its conformance with existing land use plans and county growth goals.

Land developers in Aspen have, to a great extent, become an unwanted class. Practically without exception, the residents of the area have reached a consensus supporting a controlled growth policy, recognizing that it will assure a continued high quality of life--an Aspen style of life--and continued economic prosperity based on tourist/skier spending. Thus there is the anomaly of local land owners and developers, who have lost potential fortunes through controversial down-zoning of their resort land, expressing general agreement with slow-growth policies. Those developers from outside Aspen are harassed, frustrated, and blocked by town and county officials, using new regulations, bureaucratic delays, and the limits of official power, all with the hearty approval of the insular Aspen community.*

Eagle County

Over 20 percent of the 1,079,040 acres of land in Eagle County is in private ownership. Federal lands make up the largest proportion of the county land with over 77 percent of the total. Most of this Federal-owned land is in the White River National Forest covering about 599,173 acres; the Bureau of Land Management administers the remaining Federal Property totalling about 236,099 acres. State-owned lands account for another 1.6 percent of the county area and include school lands administered by the State Board of Land Commissioners as well as other lands managed by the Colorado Department of Game, Fish, and Parks. The remainder, less than 1 percent of all land in the county, is under municipal or county ownership.

According to rounded-off estimates made from the 1965 generalized land use map of the Soil Conservation Service, the predominating land use in Eagle County is forested and wooded land covering about 676,000 acres. The second largest portion, about 219,000 acres, is in sage and brush land. Irrigated cropland covers roughly 34,500 acres, alpine terrain around 69,000 acres, and

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* Preliminary Environmental Impact Analysis of the Proposed Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System, Weiner and Associates, Inc. January 1976.

pasture and grasslands about 35,000 acres. Urban uses cover approximately 1,000 acres.*

Eagle County goals and objectives concerning land use planning are outlined in The Land Use Master Plan for Future Land Use and Development prepared by Gerald E. Brown, September 1973.

Three areas in Eagle County with critical development problems are Gore Valley, Eagle Valley (Wolcott to Dowd Junction), Basalt (El Jebel Area of Roaring Fork Valley). Gore Valley is a critical area because of the development associated with the Vail Ski Area. Eagle Valley is a critical area because of Vail Associates impending development of the Beaver Creek Ski Area. Basalt is being impacted by the development in the Aspen area.

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* Source: Eagle County Water and Sewer FAcility Plans, Colorado State Planning Office.

Chapter 10

TRANSPORTATION

Located at the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers, Mesa County and more particularly Grand Junction is the transportation hub of western Colorado. The Colorado headwaters are on the western slope of the Continental Divide and the stream exits the state about 30 miles west of Grand Junction. It is the major river drainage of western Colorado and is the location of I-70 and the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The Gunnison drains a large area to the south and east of Mesa County. U.S. Highway 50 enters the headwater area of the Gunnison enroute from Pueblo (a front range city) to Grand Junction where it swings west into Utah following the Colorado River. A tributary of the Gunnison, the Uncompaghre, drains an area extending south to the San Juan Mountains. U.S. Route 550 follows this stream to Red Mountain Pass (11,018 feet) and from there to Durango, principal city of southwestern Colorado. The lower elevations of the Gunnison drainage are served by a D&RG branch which connects to the main east/west line at Grand Junction.

Highways

Mesa County

Principal east/west access is provided by I-70 which enters Mesa County's northern border near DeBeque on the Colorado River, passes just north of Grand Junction and heads west into Utah; eventually linking the region with the west coast via the Interstate System at Los Angeles. U.S. Highway 6 traverses the same route generally but, being an older facility (built in the 1930's), it is being supplanted by I-70 for regional circulation. U.S. 6 serves DeBeque, Cameo, Palisade, Clifton and Fruitvale east of Grand Junction and Fruita, Loma and Mack west of the City.

U.S. 50 enters Mesa County from the southeast and follows the Gunnison River through the town of Whitewater to Grand Junction where it joins with U.S. 6 and continues westerly into Utah.

State Highway 141 serves southwestern Mesa County, including the community of Gateway and joins U.S. 50 at Whitewater, about 7 miles south of Grand Junction.

S.H. 139 originates at Loma and departs from the I-70 corridor to the north to traverse Garfield County over Douglas Pass (8,268 feet) to terminate as a county road near Rangely in Rio Blanco County where it joins with S.H. 64.

S.H. 65/330 originates near Cameo on I-70 and follows Plateau Creek easterly to a point where the route divides with 65 striking south to serve the town of Mesa and continues on across the Grand Mesa and serve the towns of Skyway and Grand Mesa and eventually rejoins U.S. 50 south of Mesa County near Delta (in the county of that name). S.H. 330 continues on to Collbran, where further progress is via county and National Forest roads, generally of a lower level of improvement, being either oil and gravel or unpaved; a situation which is typical of all outlying lands and higher elevations of the county. Some of these roads are only seasonally passable.

Garfield County

Garfield County is served by two major U.S. Highways and one major State Highway.

Interstate 70 (I-70) and U.S. Highway 6 (U.S. 6) basically follow the same route, along the Colorado River. Both enter the east border of Garfield County, presently, as a single road.[1/]

Six miles east of New Castle, U.S. 6 separates from I-70, the latter on the north side of the D&RG main line and I-70 on the south side of the D&RG main line. U.S. 6 bisects the communities of Silt, New Castle, Rifle and Grand Valley, whereas I-70 bypasses New Castle and Silt on the south and it is proposed that I-70 will bypass Rifle and Grand Valley on the south.

In addition to the U.S. Highways, there are six Colorado Highways (S.H.) serving Garfield County.

S.H. 82 proceeds southeasterly from Glenwood Springs, through Aspen, Pitkin County, to U.S. 24 south of Leadville, Lake County.

S.H. 133 travels southerly from its intersection with S.H. 82 near Carbondale, Garfield County, over McClure Pass to Paonia, Delta County.

From Rifle, a single State Highway proceeds north,[2/] S.H. 13, through Meeker, Rio Blanco County, Craig, Moffat County, to Baggs, Wyoming and thence to I-80 near Divide, Wyoming.

In the western part of Garfield County, S.H. 139 begins at Loma, Mesa County, and proceeds northerly across Douglas Pass into Rio Blanco County. In Rio Blanco County, the State Highway terminates but the roadway continues as a county road to Rangely, Rio Blanco County.

1/ I-70 is not complete in Garfield County. Much controversy surrounds the issue of making I-70 a four-lane highway through scenic Glenwood Canyon.

2/ U.S. 789 is posted as a part of the old Pan-Am Highway from Mexico to Canada, which is S.H. 13. S.H. 325 is a short spur off S.H. 13.

The outlying areas of Garfield County are served by a county road system consisting of oil-base and gravel roads. The more remote areas of Garfield County are served by U.S. Forest Service roads, many of which are passable only on a seasonal basis.*

Eagle County

Principal east/west access is provided by I-70 and U.S. 6. Both follow the Eagle River and Gore Creek. They enter the county from the east as a single road, split just outside the town of Avon, and merge just outside of the county seat of Eagle. Here I-70 presently halts and U.S. 6 becomes the primary highway until I-70 begins again just east of Glenwood Springs. U.S. 6 bisects the communities of Avon, Edwards, Wolcott, Eagle, Gypsum, and Dotsero, whereas I-70 bypasses the above with exception to Gypsum and Dotsero where I-70 has not yet been completed.

North/south access is principally provided by State Highway 131 and U.S. 24. S.H. 131 begins at its intersection with U.S. 6 at Wolcott, runs north through the towns of State Bridge and Bond, and heads into Routt County eventually intersecting U.S. 40 a few miles south of Steamboat Springs. U.S. 24 enters Eagle County from Lake County to the south. It goes north bisecting the towns of Redcliff, Gilman, Minturn, and Dowd and intersects U.S. 6 approximately midway between Avon and Vail (which is on I-70). It becomes a single road with U.S. 6 leading west to Garfield County.

Pitkin County

The following is an excerpt from The Preliminary Environmental Impact Analysis of the Proposed Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System prepared for The Pitkin County Board of Commissioners, January 1976, by Weiner & Associates Inc. Such a long excerpt has been included due to the fact that noise and air pollution caused by automobiles is most likely Pitkin County's greatest social-economic problem.

"Pitkin County, particularly the Roaring Fork Valley, has been extensively studied for all modes of transportation: bike trails, free-bus systems, vehicle-bypass corridors, auto-free malls, and even horse-drawn sleighs. These approaches are among the many concepts that have been proposed or implemented at one time or another to solve Aspen's chronic traffic problems. Yet, congestion and noise still persist, even though plausible recommendations have been made.** These recommendations call for long-range programs that discourage reliance on automobiles, which are the principal culprit in the county's transportation problem.

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* Transportation & Related Information for Oil Shale Counties.

** We refer specifically to the Aspen General Plan (1966), the Regional Transportation Plan (Voorhees, 1973) and the Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System (Ross, 1974).

Auto Traffic and Road Conditions

Voorhees (1973), Briscoe-Maphis (1973) and Halprin (1975) studied Highway 82 and up-valley tributary roadways. These consultants and local traffic engineers agree that frequent overloading occurs and will worsen as tourist and permanent populations soar.

"Present volumes along Highway 82, the sole year-round access to the Roaring Fork Valley, increase as Aspen is approached from Glenwood Springs. Between Basalt and Aspen this road changes from rural in nature to suburban and urban. Figures 10-1 and 10-3 show present and future traffic volumes along this road, based on the projections of Halprin and other consultants. These projections clearly indicate that almost every paved arterial roadway will eventually experience volumes well in excess of present capacities.

"Obviously, something must be done; however, arguments have continued since 1969 over proposed construction of a four-lane road between the airport and the city. A four-lane road to Basalt and eventually to I-70 (41 miles NW) has also been proposed, stimulating little local support. Fence lines along undeveloped portions of this highway are the only significant physical limits to road access.

"The existing Highway 82 is one of the most hazardous in the state, particularly under adverse weather conditions. Areas of increasing activity include intersections with airport terminals, the Airport Business Center, Cemetery Lane, Brush Creek (to Snowmass Resort), Maroon Creek, Castle Creek and Owl Creek Roads. Halprin summarized the conditions on Highway 82 at Castle Creek Bridge as follows:

> The entrance to Aspen via Castle Creek Bridge is the most congested part of the highway and serves as a bottleneck for the area near Aspen. Existing in-season peak hour traffic volumes are extremely high, producing a low speed forced-flow condition. Significant congestion also occurs at the intersections of Castle Creek Road and Red Butte Road with S.H. 82. The single most important factor contributing to traffic congestion in this area is the fact that Castle Creek Bridge is the only entrance to Aspen. While considerably higher volumes of traffic can be tolerated in this part of the corridor as trips are shorter and driver perception of the situation is of an "urban" or "suburban" piece of highway where speeds are expected to be restricted, congestion is already serious.

- p. 16

"A limited access, bypass parkway may be warranted between Aspen and Sardy Field for safety reasons alone:

> The conclusion of this design concept study is therefore that a 4-lane, divided, at-grade parkway similar to Alternate 2, well-designed and landscaped to Aspen, is at the same time the minimum highway facility required in the up-valley sector of the corridor, between Aspen and Sardy Field, and the most suitable type for mitigating the impact of the new highway on Aspen's environment.

- p. 7

"Through maintenance of uniform speeds, as such a parkway would allow, a beneficial effect could accrue to air quality, which is contrary to popular belief. But enlarged road systems provide short-term solutions at best. They do not in themselves generate more tourism and growth-related impacts, but they do facilitate and perpetuate these conditions.

"All residential areas outside the city limits are served by one paved, two-lane arterial (Study Area Map, Figure 10-1). Access to these areas is summarized in Table 10-1. With the possible exception of Brush Creek Road, all arterial roadways focus traffic toward the city from three principal directions. Present noise and periodic congestion in the Aspen area will then intensify as further development occurs in these subdivisions and as tourism increases.

"Castle Creek Road experiences heavy vehicle traffic during summer months, particularly as iron ore is trucked from Ashcroft to Highway 82 and then down valley to a railhead at Woody Creek. This traffic creates a significant hazard for bicyclists and unfamiliar motorists on Castle Creek Road due to minimal road shoulders and numerous tight turns. No plans currently exist to alleviate this problem.

"Maroon Creek Road is subject to year-round traffic loads. In the winter, skiers travel by car and bus to Aspen Highlands, two miles from Highway 82. Beyond Highlands, winter traffic is limited to the few up-valley residents. Summer traffic is more of a problem, particularly as tourists drive to the Maroon Lake area, nine miles up the valley. Typical summer conditions include stop-start traffic and packed parking lots.

"Upper Roaring Fork conditions along Highway 82 are also under stress during the summer. Tourists traveling over Independence Pass join local traffic near the Mountain Valley subdivision as they approach Aspen from the east. County officials are discussing closing the Pass during the summer in order to control traffic flow into Aspen. This action could result in a year-round closure of the Pass since it is already closed in the winter.

"Brush Creek traffic increases annually as growth is channeled to Snowmass Resort. This traffic comes from summer and winter tourists and the commuting work force, who put growing pressure on the intersection at Highway 82 as well as West Village's parking lots.

"Woody Creek Road becomes a scenic dirt road once the residential area is left behind at the Roaring Fork. Except for growing traffic near the residential and light-industrial areas, Woody Creek Road is not seen as a future problem because of Forest Service Control of Valley property.

"The Crystal River Valley experiences moderate tourist traffic in the summer and very little in the winter. However, coal mining at the Redstone by Mid-Continent Coal and Coke Company creates heavy truck traffic. It has been estimated that current truck traffic results in one 25-yard truck every 2.75 minutes through Carbondale, the nearest rail head (Weiner, 1975*). Expanded mining operations at the Anschutz Mine will undoubtedly worsen this situation.

"It is apparent that even with slowed future growth, traffic will further congest area roadways. Although summer is seen as the critical traffic period, residents and tourists will be forced to endure more year-round noise, dust, congestion and general deterioration of their environment.

"To counter this trend, local officials look beyond road improvements for a solution. In a strategy often referred to as "Zermatt 1980," county personnel envision drastically reduced or possibly eliminated automobile movement in the upper Roaring Fork Valley beyond the airport. Extension of the downtown malls, interceptor parking lots, and collector bus systems are all seen as a supplement to the main people mover, a light rail system. This system would connect principal winter activity centers (ski areas), the airport, and the Snowmass Resort, a satellite community having summer and winter tourist draw."

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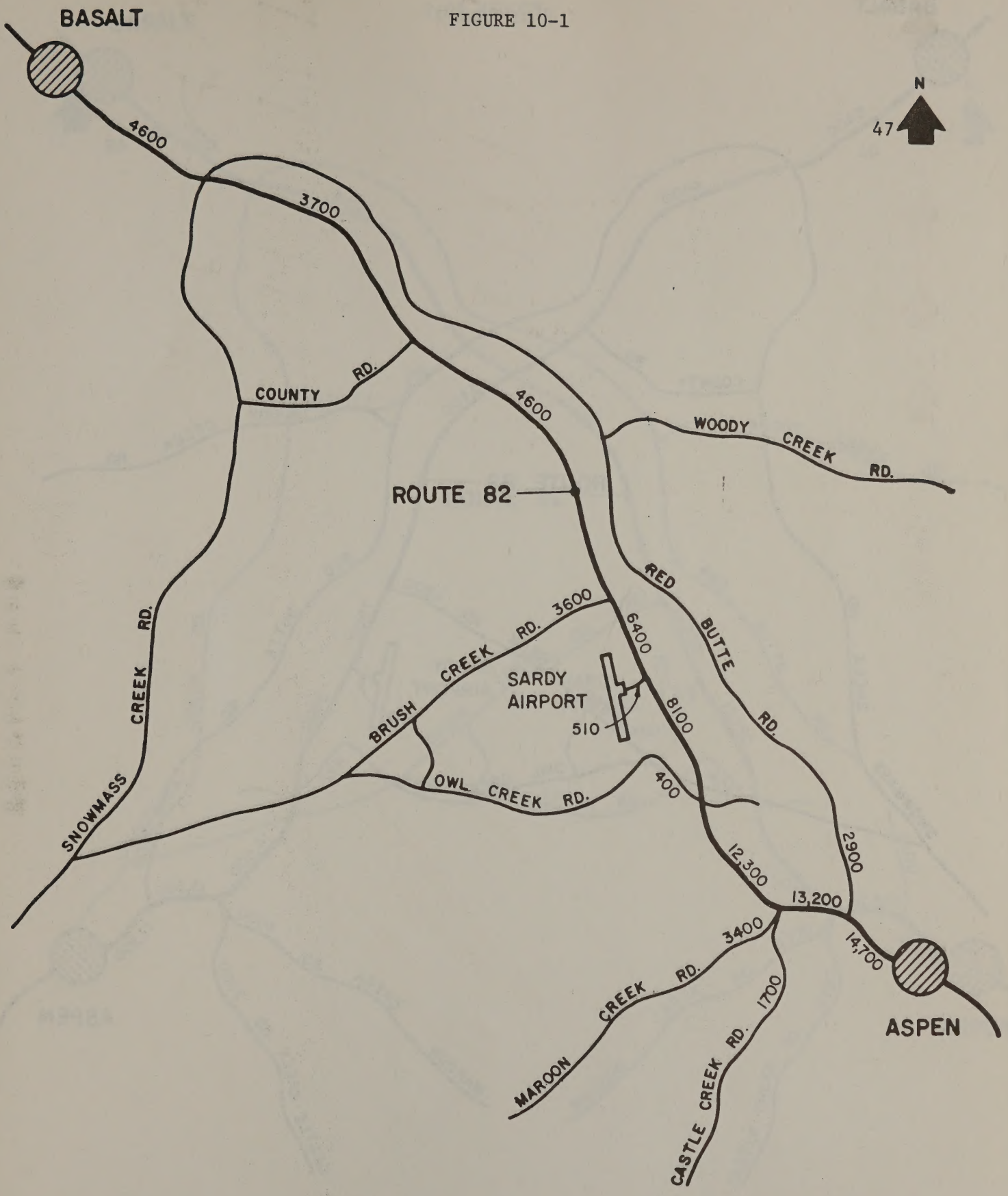
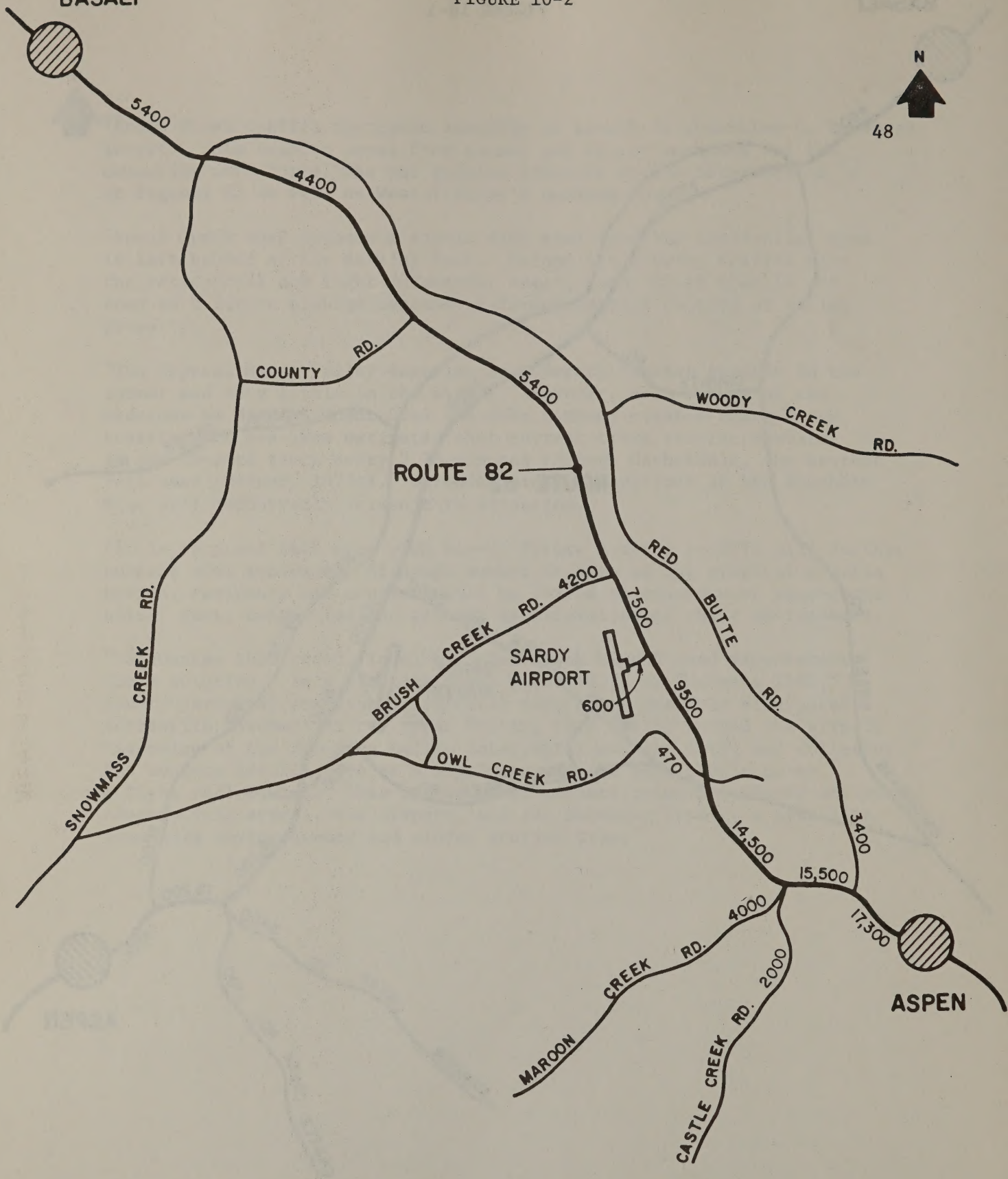
* "Environmental Assessment for the Town of Carbondale, Colorado Water System," Eco-Analysis Inc., Denver, May 12, 1975.

FIGURE 10-1



1974 ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC

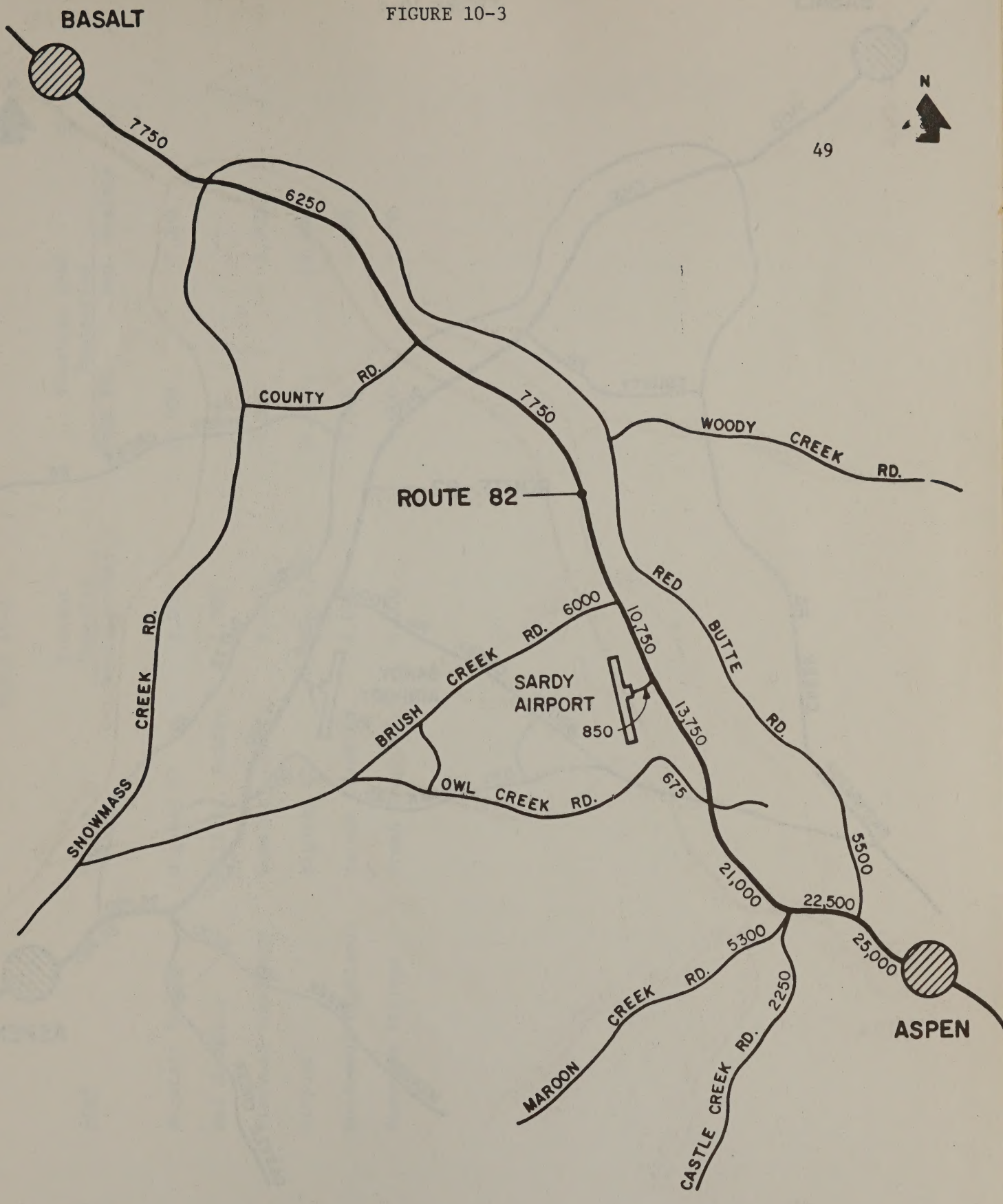
FIGURE 10-2



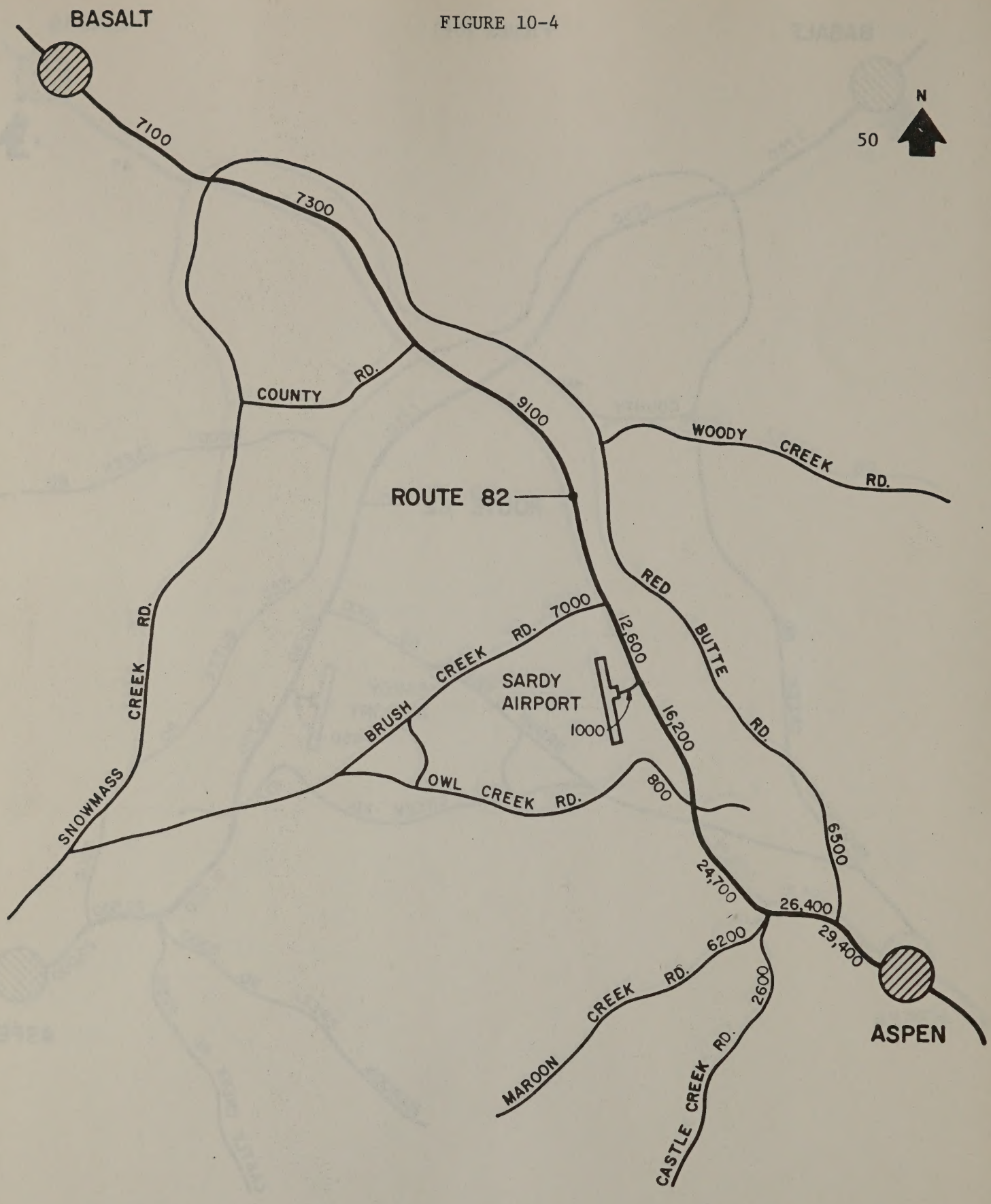
1974 AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC FOR SUMMER SEASON

(AVERAGE FOR THREE MONTHS)

FIGURE 10-3



ESTIMATED 1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC



ESTIMATED 1990 AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC FOR SUMMER SEASON

(AVERAGE FOR THREE MONTHS)

TABLE 10-1

Area	Access	Present Capacity Vehicles/day	Voorhees 1980 Projection	
			Peak No.	Ann. Average
Mountain Valley	Highway 82	4,000	10,000	5,000
Red Mountain	Mill St. Bridge	1,500	---	---
Starwood-Snowbunny	Cemetery Lane	4,000	4,000	2,500
Airport	Highway 82	8,000-12,000	22,000	14,000
Meadowood Highlands	Maroon Creed Rd.	4,000	7,000	2,500
Snowmass Village	Brush Creek Rd.	4,000	8,000	3,000

TABLE 10-2 MOTOR VEHICLE: NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS BY TYPE OF LICENSE BY COUNTY, CALENDAR YEAR 1973

Line No.	County	Passenger	State Trucks	City Trucks	Metro Trucks	Farm Trucks	State Tractors	City Tractors
19	Eagle	5,634	1,851	0	1	305	39	0
23	Garfield	9,258	3,439	0	2	862	74	0
39	Mesa	31,549	11,994	0	58	2,317	368	0
49	Pitkin	7,548	2,190	0	7	126	25	0

Source: CO Department of Revenue 3rd Annual Report Fiscal Year Ended 6-30-74.

Colorado Division of Highways Current Projects in the Upper Colorado Mainstem Area

The following is a listing of new highway construction projects for fiscal year 1975/1976 in Colorado Division of Highways District 3 which have been categorized into Intermediate and Minor levels of action or which have been budgeted for Preliminary Engineering Studies.

A MINOR project will seldom change the function of a roadway, require little or no additional right of way, cause no home or business relocations, and will not have significant economic, social, or environmental effects. The following are MINOR projects:

1. I 70-2(56), Eagle - Dowd, Eagle County.
   Seal coat approximately 25 miles of Interstate 70.

2. C 08-0070-04, Utah State Line - East, Mesa, Garfield, and Eagle Counties. Pavement striping of completed sections of Interstate 70.

3. RF 070-2(4), East of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County.
   Construction of a pedestrian-bikeway overpass over Interstate 70 east of Glenwood Springs and west of the Glenwood Canyon Tunnels.

4. RS 0082(7), In Glenwood Springs, Garfield County.
   Install traffic signalization at the intersection of 23rd and State Highway 82 in Glenwood Springs.

5. RS 0133(6), In Carbondale, Garfield County.
   Channelization of the Main Street and State Highway 133 intersection in Carbondale.

6. C 44-0070-04, West of Dotsero, Garfield County.
   Resurface approximately 15 miles of U.S. 6 through Glenwood Canyon and install guard rail in critical areas.

7. I 70-1(46), Silt - Chacra, Garfield County.
   Overlay and seal coat approximately 12 miles of Interstate 70 east of Silt.

8. RS 0139(4), South of Rangely, Garfield County.
   Widen and resurface approximately 10 miles of State Highway 139 in the Douglas Pass area.

The following project has been budgeted for Preliminary Engineering Studies which involves development of a project with feasible alternate highway alignments and evaluating the probable social, economic, and environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. After this assessment has been completed, the project will then be assigned a Major, Intermediate, or Minor category designation or level of action.

1. RS 0082(6), In Glenwood Springs, Garfield County.
   Allow for study and evaluation of alternate State Highway 82 locations which would bypass the City of Glenwood Springs.

The Division of Highways District Office invites any interested parties who desire to be kept informed of these projects, or any other projects within District 3 and wish to have their name placed on the District mailing list for one calendar year, to send their name, address, and area of interest or concern to the District Office, Box 2107, Grand Junction, CO 81501. As information is developed, interested parties who have requested to be kept informed will be notified.

District 3 includes the following counties: Delta, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, and Routt.*

Possible Improvements of Roads and Highways

Improvement of the roadway from DeBeque south to Highway 64 and then east through Collbran to Vega Reservoir has been considered for some time. A portion of this route could be used as a bypass route to Grand Junction during construction of I-70 west of DeBeque.**

* Source: Co Division of Highways Current Projects in District 3. State Department of Highways, August 1975.

** Evaluation of Selected Community Needs, McDowell-Smith and Associates, August 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION GUIDELINES FOR CONSIDERATION OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

"Social, economic, and environmental effects" means the direct and indirect benefits or losses to the community and to highway users. It includes such effects that are relevant and applicable to the particular location or design under consideration as to:

(1) *regional and community growth including general plans and proposed land use, total transportation requirements, and status of the planning process,*

(2) *conservation and preservation including soil erosion and sedimentation, the general ecology of the area as well as manmade and other natural resources, such as: park and recreational facilities, wildlife and waterfowl areas, historic and natural landmarks,*

(3) *public facilities and services including religious, health and educational facilities; and public utilities, fire protection and other emergency services,*

(4) *community cohesion including residential and neighborhood character and stability, highway impacts on minority and other specific groups and interests, and effects on local tax base and property values,*

(5) *displacement of people, businesses, and farms including relocation assistance, availability of adequate replacement housing, economic activity (employment gains and losses, etc),*

(6) *air, noise, and water pollution including consistency with approved air quality implementation plans, PHWA noise level standards, and any relevant Federal or State water quality standards (as set forth in Sections 3 and 9 of Chapter 7, Volume 7 of the Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual, and*

(7) *aesthetic and other values including visual quality, such as: "view of the road" and "view from the road," and the joint development and multiple use of space.*

This listing is not meant to be exclusive, nor does it mean that each effect considered must be given equal weight in making a determination upon a particular highway location or design (See paragraph 9).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Protection Program Manual, 1974.

TABLE 10-3 I-70 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE - EAST END OF GLENWOOD CANYON TO EAGLE

LOCATION	MILES	START	OPEN TO TRAFFIC
West of Eagle	2.2	7/76	8/78
Gypsum - Eagle	5.2	9/76	8/78
Gypsum - Eagle	7.4	8/77	8/78
Dotsero - East	6.6	4/77	6/78
West - Dotsero	2.5	4/77	10/77

Source: R.A. Prosence, District Engineer, Department of Highways

TABLE 10-5 MINIMUM HIGHWAY DISTANCE TO SELECTED POINTS FROM GRAND JUNCTION

Colorado	Distance	United States	Distance
Alamosa	255 miles	Amarillo, Texas	620 miles
Boulder	273 miles	Albuquerque, New Mexico	503 miles
Colorado Springs	289 miles	Chicago, Illinois	1,289 miles
Denver	257 miles	Dallas, Texas	981 miles
Ft. Collins	320 miles	Kansas City, Missouri	894 miles
Greeley	310 miles	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,062 miles
Pueblo	288 miles	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	825 miles
Sterling	382 miles	Omaha, Nebraska	809 miles
Trinidad	346 miles	Phoenix, Arizona	733 miles
		Salt Lake City, Utah	186 miles
		San Francisco, Calif.	1,071 miles
		Wichita, Kansas	722 miles

Source: Highway Department Maps

TABLE 10-4 AREA AND LONG DISTANCE MILEAGE CHART

	Grand Valley	Rifle	Silt	New Castle	Glenwood Springs	Carbon-dale
Grand Valley	--	16	23	30	42	54
Rifle	16	--	7	14	26	38
Silt	23	7	--	7	19	31
New Castle	30	14	7	--	12	24
Glenwood Springs	42	26	19	12	--	12
Carbondale	54	38	31	24	12	--
Grand Junction	46	62	69	76	89	100
Denver	210	194	187	180	168	180
Colorado Springs	259	243	236	229	217	229
Pueblo	269	253	246	239	227	239
Aspen	84	68	61	54	42	30
Los Angeles	1109	1125	1132	1139	1151	1163
Salt Lake City	333	349	356	363	375	387
San Francisco	1118	1134	1141	1148	1160	1172
Seattle	1147	1163	1170	1177	1189	1201
Dallas	994	978	971	964	952	940
Kansas City	812	800	793	786	774	786
St. Louis	1069	1053	1047	1040	1028	1040
Chicago	1223	1207	1200	1193	1181	1193

Source: Transportation and Related Information for Oil Shale Counties.

Railroads, Bus Lines, and Trucking

Rail

The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. (D&RG) is the single railroad serving Garfield, Mesa, and Eagle Counties. The D&RG mainline parallels I-70 through Mesa, Garfield, and the western part of Eagle County. It parallels U.S. 24 in the eastern section of Eagle County where it runs south to Lake County. It is a bridge for trans-continental rail service. Passenger service is provided tri-weekly, and freight service is provided daily by approximately twenty trains per day.

At Glenwood Springs, a branch line of the D&RG runs south-easterly towards Aspen. This branch line handles freight only consisting primarily of iron-ore-unit trains every 4 days and coal-unit trains tri-weekly.

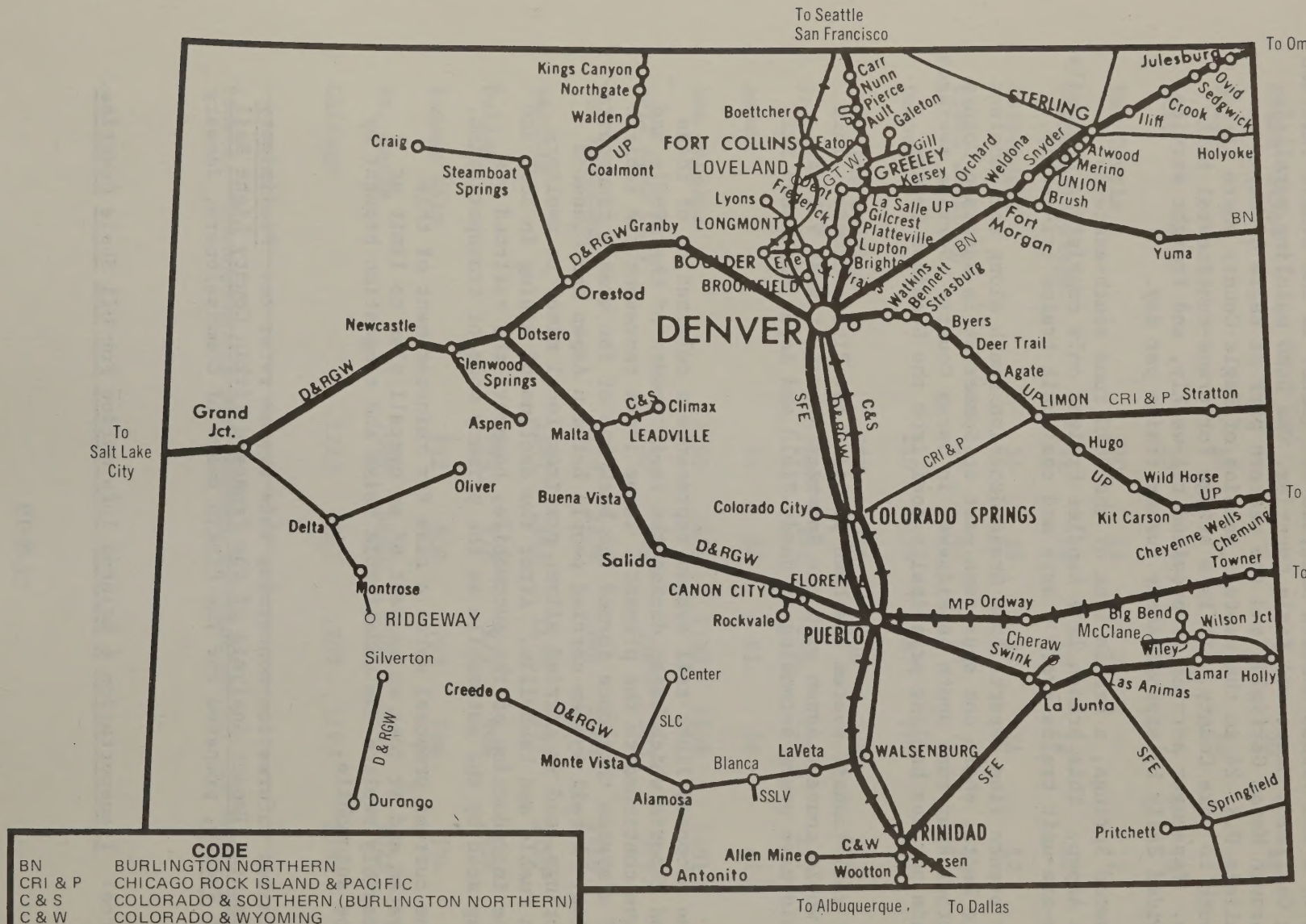
Another branch line departs from Grand Junction south along the Gunnison River to Delta, where one spur runs east to Sommerset in Gunnison County and another spur runs south to Ridgeway in Ouray County. Service averages one train per day hauling principally coal from the Gunnison County area.*

A light rail transit system has been proposed for Pitkin County. This system would connect Aspen with the Snowmass Resort at West Village and would have spurs extending to Sandy Field and Aspen Highlands Ski Area.

> The proposed light rail system represents a culmination of ideas and reports which began during the rapid growth of the 1960's and have continued to the present. These ideas represent the rebirth of a system that once formed the backbone of the area's transportation. A rail system carried people between Aspen and Glenwood Springs, and it carried silver ore from local mines to smelters in Pueblo and Leadville. After the decline of mining in 1893 and the introduction of the automobile, however, the railroad was replaced by the automobile as the primary mode of transportation.
>
> The current proposal makes a case for reinstatement of this system and it does so as part of an overall plan to limit or possibly replace the undesirable noise and congestion brought by the automobile.

For detailed information concerning this system refer to: Preliminary Environmental Impact Analysis of the Proposed Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System, prepared for The Pitkin Board of Commissioners, January 1976.

* Source: Transportation & Related Information For Oil Shale Counties.



CODE

BN	BURLINGTON NORTHERN
CRI & P	CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC
C & S	COLORADO & SOUTHERN (BURLINGTON NORTHERN)
C & W	COLORADO & WYOMING
D & RGW	DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN
GT. W.	GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MP	MISSOURI PACIFIC
SFE	ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE
UP	UNION PACIFIC
SLC	SAN LUIS CENTRAL
SSLV	SOUTHERN SAN LUIS VALLEY

Railroads Serving Colorado

SOURCE: Colorado, A Regional Approach
Colorado Division of Commerce and Development

FIGURE 10-5

Bus Lines

Garfield County

Continental Trailways - Operates three busses eastbound and three busses west-bound each day. Serves communities located on Route 6.

Wilderness Transit Company - Operates one bus each way between Craig and Grand Junction serving Rifle in Garfield County.

Glenwood Aspen Stage - Operates two busses per day between Glenwood Springs and Aspen during the tourist season, and one bus each way during the off season. Offers charter service.

Mesa County

Continental Trailways - Three busses in each direction between Denver and Salt Lake City; two busses in each direction daily between Grand Junction and Pueblo, Colorado; one in each direction daily between Grand Junction and Durango, Colorado.

Plateau Valley Stage Lines - One bus daily in each direction between Grand Junction and Collbran, Molina and Mesa.

Wilderness Transit Company - One bus in each direction daily between Grand Junction and Craig in Moffat County.*

Eagle County

Continental Trailways

Pitkin County

Gray Line of Aspen-Glenwood Springs
Continental Trailways

Presently, public transit is provided by the city and county jointly and the ski corporations (winters only). One corporation, the Aspen Skiing Corporation, operates 12 buses to Snowmass Resort and 5 to Buttermilk. Last season's ridership statistics for this company are as follows:

Aspen Skiing Corporation (74-75 Season)

To Snowmass - 90,494 persons/season (one way only)
Peak day - January 9, 1975 - 1,319

To Buttermilk - 80,765 persons/season (one way only)
Peak day - February 16, 1975 - 1,377

Similar data for the Aspen Highland Ski Corporation (74-75 season) is not available.

* Transportation & Related Information for Oil Shale Counties.

The Aspen Skiing Corporation estimates that 45-50 percent of Buttermilk skiers ride their buses, compared to only 15-20 percent for Snowmass (Jim Adams, personal communication, December 24, 1975). Highlands estimates that 30 percent of their skiers utilize their free buses from town. The Aspen Skiing Corporation pays a flat fee of $250,000 to Gray Line for the bus service besides contributing personnel to assist tourists. Highlands owns nine buses but estimates of annual costs were not available at publication time.

A growing number of the Aspen/Snowmass work force must commute from down valley locales. They do so because housing near their jobs is very hard to find and extremely expensive (the costs are no bargain down valley either). This bus service has recently been expanded to include the El Jebel area and the KOA Campground in Eagle County; however, the ridership pays fares. The overall bus network is quite sophisticated and expensive, and represents a significant planning agency accomplishment.

The city-county bus system will play an integral role in Aspen's future transportation strategies. The future of buses in Pitkin County is perceived in many ways:

- as a collector from auto interceptor parking lots
- as a feeder network to a light rail system
- as the sole means of area mass transit
- as a tourist accommodation for ski area access only
- a combination of the above.

Besides coercing, compelling, begging or forcing local residents and tourists into participation, public transit must serve all activity centers. It has been estimated that, during peak ski season, as much as 60 percent of all tourists fly into the Aspen/Snowmass area via Sardy Field. Currently, the bus system does not serve these natural patrons, perhaps to sustain the taxi, limousine and car rental* interests that thrive on the airport. Bus information must be made more freely available and access locations more clearly designated. Eventually an interceptor parking lot should be located in the general area of the airport. This site would replace the present lot known as the Rio Grande property which is in poor condition and does only a token job of deterring motorists from their vehicles.

* Source: Preliminary Environmental Impact Analysis of the Proposed Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System, prepared for The Pitkin County Board of Commissioners, January 1976.

Trucking in the SEPA

Rio Grande Motorway - Regular route freight service. Straight truckload capacity. Freight transfer dock.

Ephraim Freightways - Regular route freight service. Freight transfer dock.

Don Ward Co. - Primarily livestock carrier. Heavy equipment. Winch truck service. Flatbed.

Pitkin Portage Company - Local.

Air Routes and Location of Commercial Airports

There are three commercial airports in the SEPA area. By far the largest is Walker Field which is located north of Grand Junction. It is an Air Carrier Facility on the National Airport Plan with regularly scheduled service by two airlines, United and Frontier (Figure 10-7). Monarch Aviation also provides air charter, ambulance and freight service from Walker Field. According to Transportation & Related Information For Oil Shale Counties, there is a large amount of room in the event of expansion.

The two other commercial airports are Sardy Field near Aspen (Pitkin County) and the Eagle County Airport. Sardy Field is served by Aspen and Rocky Mountain Airways, and the Eagle County Airport is served by Rocky Mountain Airways.

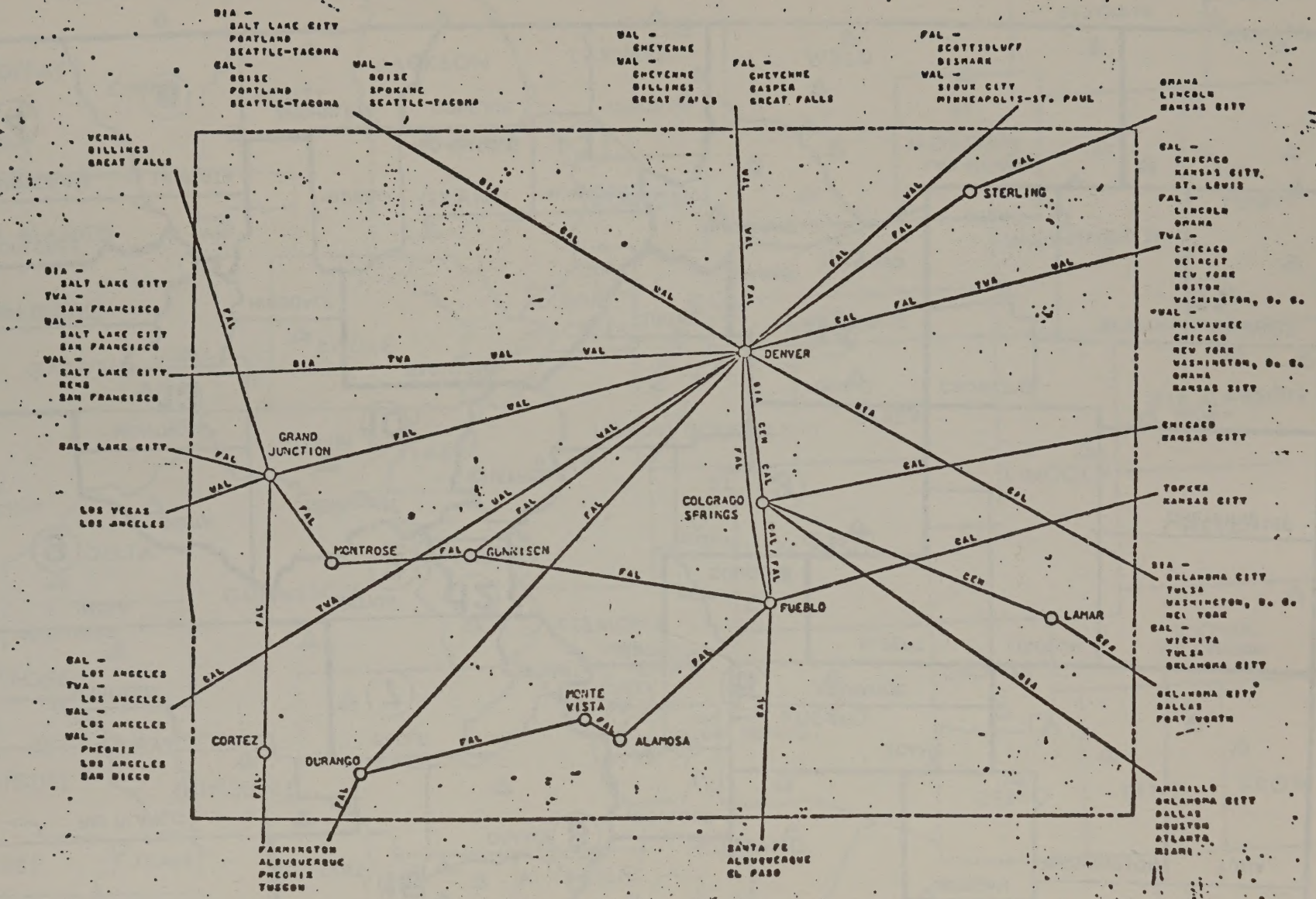
Private flights in the SEPA are also served by airports in Carbondale, Glenwood Springs, and Rifle.*

* Source: Airport Directory Part 2, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Autumn-Winter 1975-1976.

TABLE 10-6 PRIVATE AIRPORT FACILITIES

Glenwood Springs:	Strip - 3,300' x 50'
	Radio
	Flight instruction
	Fuel sales
	No charter service
	Very limited room to grow
	(This is probably a Basic Utility Airport on the National Airport Plan.)
Rifle:	Strip - 5,100' x 50'
	Fuel service by truck only
	(This is probably a General Utility Airport on the National Airport Plan. The present landing strip cannot be significantly expanded; however, use of the present strip as a taxi way and construction of a slightly re-oriented strip to the south could result in a 7,500-foot facility.)

SOURCE: Transportation & Related Information for Oil Shale Counties.



AIRLINES SERVING COLORADO

FIGURE 10-6

Colorado airports with scheduled commercial service

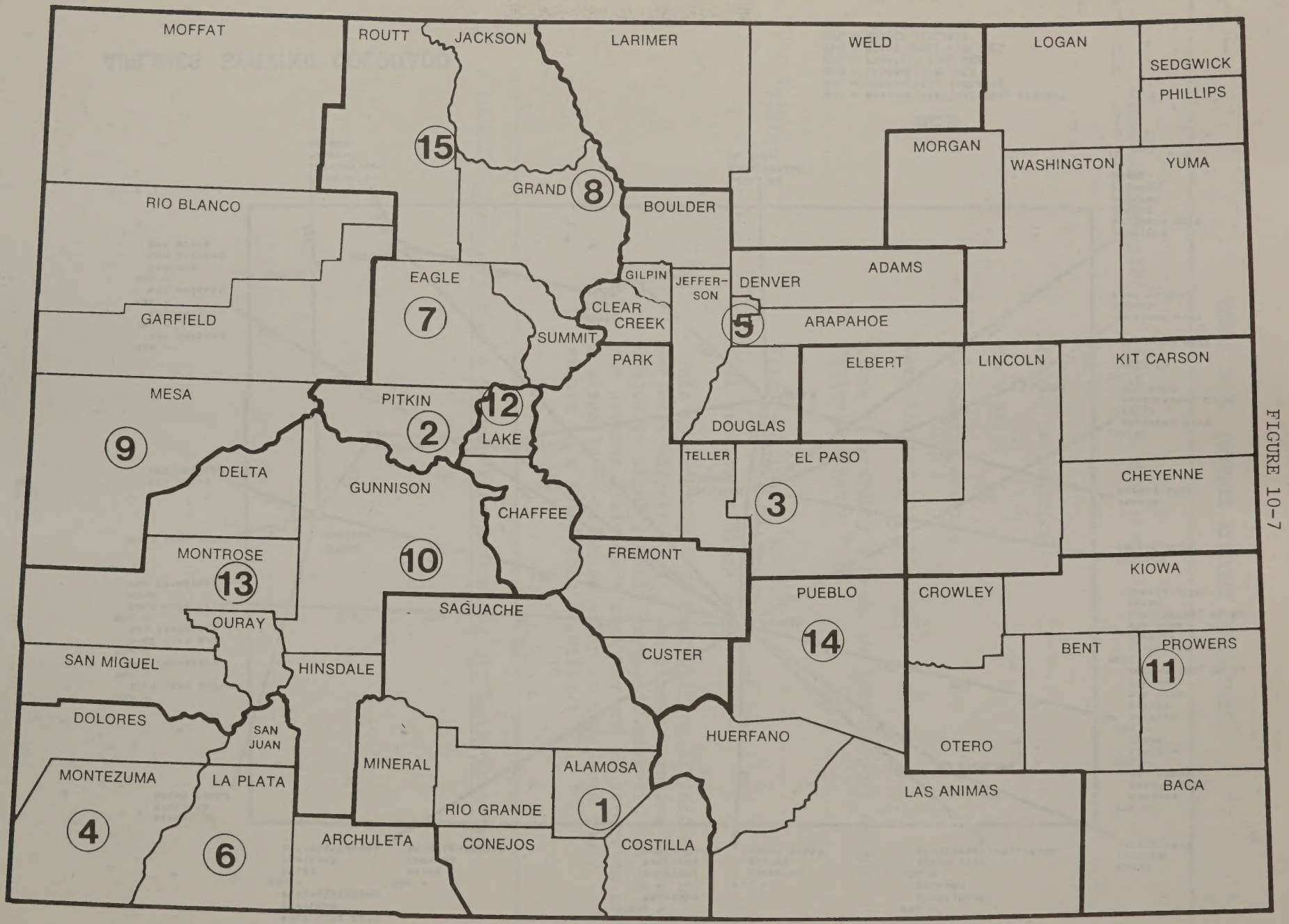


FIGURE 10-7

SOURCE: Colorado, A Regional Approach
Colorado Division of Commerce and Development.

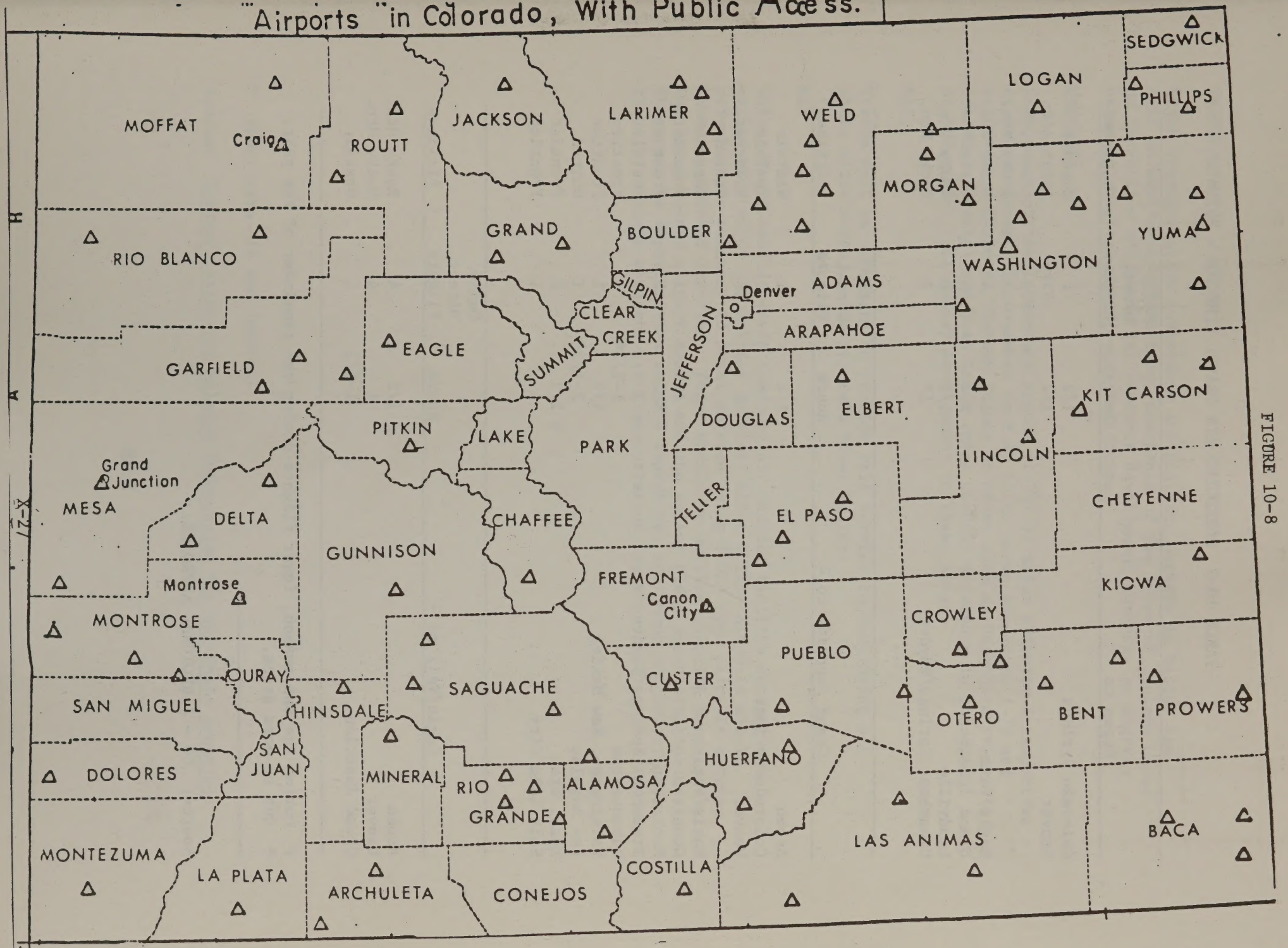

"Airports "in Colorado, With Public Access.
MOFFAT
Craig
ROUTT
JACKSON
LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
MORGAN
RIO BLANCO
GRAND
BOULDER
YUMA
WASHINGTON
GILPIN
Denver
ADAMS
CLEAR CREEK
JEFFERSON
ARAPAHOE
EAGLE
SUMMIT
GARFIELD
DOUGLAS
ELBERT
KIT CARSON
PITKIN
LAKE
PARK
LINCOLN
Grand Junction
MESA
DELTA
TELLER
EL PASO
CHEYENNE
CHAFFEE
GUNNISON
FREMONT
Canon City
KIOWA
Montrose
MONTROSE
CROWLEY
PUEBLO
OURAY
CUSTER
SAGUACHE
SAN MIGUEL
HINSDALE
OTERO
BENT
PROWERS
SAN JUAN
HUERFANO
DOLORES
MINERAL
RIO GRANDE
ALAMOSA
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
COSTILLA

FIGURE 10-8

TABLE 10-7 SCHEDULED AIR TRAVEL TIME

Aspen to -	Hours	Daily Direct Flights	Airlines
Colorado Springs	1/2	2	Westair
Denver	1/2	43/	Aspen Airways, Rocky Mtn.
Eagle/Vail	< 1/2	4	Rocky Mtn.
Grand Junction	1/2	1	Westair
Leadville	1/2	1	Rocky Mtn.
Steamboat Springs/Hayden	1*	2	Rocky Mtn.

Grand Junction to -	Hours	Daily Direct Flights	Airlines
Aspen	1/2	1	Westair
Colorado Springs	1*	2	Westair
Denver	1	6	Frontier, United
Eagle/Vail	1	1	Westair
Gunnison	1*	1	Frontier
Montrose	1/2	2	Frontier
Steamboat Springs/Hayden	1	1	Westair
Albuquerque	1-1/2*	1	Frontier
Farmington, New Mexico	1/2	1	Frontier
Los Angeles	2-1/2*	1	United
Moab, Utah	< 1/2	2	Frontier
Salt Lake City	1	1	Frontier

Eagle/Vail to -	Hours	Daily Direct Flights	Airlines
Aspen	< 1/2	4	Rocky Mtn.
Denver	1	4	Rocky Mtn.
Grand Junction	1-1/2	1	Westair

/ During the ski season, fewer flights during the remainder of the year.
* One or more stops.

Source: CO - A REGIONAL APPROACH.

TRANSPORTATION - NEEDS

Major transportation investment and historic pattern in region has been on east/west orientation; emergence of new interest centers based on recreation and potential resource development threaten to overtax existing, minimal north/south facilities.

HIGHWAYS

Completion of the Interstate System (I-70) of major priority irrespective of growth rates. Improvement to S.H. 13 to serve completed I-70 and oil shale. Improved highway access to areas such as Parachute Creek (Garfield County) and Roan Creek (Mesa County) necessary in the event of industrial (oil shale) development in these areas.

RAIL

Trains will be necessary to provide rail service to developing oil shale sites north of the Colorado River Valley.

AIR

Walker Field should remain the only air carrier facility serving the region with major air carrier service; other public airports should orient their thinking to local service using STOL* type aircraft between Denver and Grand Junction. There should be unified planning between the local county airport boards and the Walker Field administration. There may be opportunities to pool expertise, equipment and political clout to achieve a decent air transportation system.

* Short take off and landing

Source: Transportation and Related Information for Oil Shale Counties.

TABLE 10-8 SELECTED TRANSPORTATION VALUATIONS

Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company	
Eagle	3,532,900
Garfield	2,473,340
Mesa	2,920,900
Pitkin	346,540
Private Car Line Companies	
Eagle	78,970
Garfield	46,260
Mesa	55,440
Pitkin	5,910
Aspen Airways Inc.	
Denver	225,900
Pitkin	108,150
	334,050
Frontier Air Lines, Inc.	
Mesa	113,880
Rampart Aviation Company	
Garfield	4,200
Mesa	40
Rocky Mountain Airways, Inc.	
Eagle	56,150
Garfield	280
Pitkin	140,530
United Air Lines	
Mesa	42,820
Western Air Lines	
Mesa	2,390
Western Air Stages	
Eagle	750
Mesa	30,440
Pitkin	1,300

SOURCE: State of CO 1974 4th Annual Report of the Division of Property Taxation.

Communications

The region is served by all the major means of communication. There is one television station in the region, KREX Grand Junction. Numerous TV stations from outside the area transmit to the region.

There are nine radio stations originating within the region. They are listed in Table 10-9.

There are numerous daily and weekly newspapers available in the SEPA. The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel follows major current events in the area and is widely read. Selected newspaper information is given in Tables 10-9 and 10-10.

Mountain Bell is the predominant phone company in the region. Calls between counties in the region are generally long distance. A cooperative system of toll-free service within selected areas would greatly improve communication service and reduce expenses. As for most utilities, the best services are provided to the more populous areas. Rural areas often are served by party lines with a large number of phones on each extension. Parts of Eagle County, especially in the western portion, are also served by the Eagle Valley Telephone Company.

The Eagle Valley Telephone Company had 590 main stations in 1965, 770 in 1970, and 1,777 in 1974. Residential main stations have increased 41 percent from 1970 to 1974.*

Table 10-12 selectively provides information on telephone and telegraph valuations. Western Union is the only telegraph company in the region. It serves all four counties.

Figure 10-9 shows the microwave facilities of Mountain Bell in Colorado.

* Source: West Eagle County Social Economic Study N.W. C.O.G., 1975.

TABLE 10-9

Media -- Newspapers, Radio, and Television

Radio Stations

KSNO	Aspen, CO	1260	KC	On air 1964
KSPN-FM	Aspen, CO	97	mhz ABC/FM	On air 1970
KGLN	Glenwood Springs, CO	980	MBS	On air 1950
KEXO	Grand Junction, CO	1230	ABC/Intermountain	On air 1948
KQIL	Grand Junction, CO	1340	MBS	On air 1961
KREX	Grand Junction, CO	1100	CBS	On air 1926
KREX-FM	Grand Junction, CO	92.3	mhz	On air 1960
KSTR	Grand Junction, CO	620	NBC	On air 1957
KWSR	Rifle, CO	810		On air 1967

Television

KREX-TV	Grand Junction, CO	Channel 5	CBS, NBC, ABC On air 1954

Daily Newspapers

Daily Sentinel	734 S. 7th Street Grand Junction, CO 81501	Ken Johnson, Publisher
Denver Post	P.O. Box 1709 Denver, CO 80201	C. R. Buxton Editor/Publisher
Rocky Mountain News	P. O. Box 719 Denver, CO 80201	Vincent Dwyer Editor/Publisher

TABLE 10-10

Local Weekly Newspapers

Aspen Times	P.O. Box E-1 Aspen, CO 81611	Wm. R. Dunaway Editor/Publisher
Aspen Today	P.O. Box BB Aspen, CO 81611	Tom Carter Editor/Publisher
Eagle Valley Enterprise	P.O. Box D Eagle, CO 81631	William Flackman Editor/Publisher
Fruita Times	P.O. Box 128 Fruita, CO	Michael W. Bonan Editor/Publisher
Glenwood Springs Post	P.O. Box 550 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	Thomas H. Collinson, Jr. Editor/Publisher
Glenwood Springs Sage-Reminder	P.O. Box 339 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	Allen D. Maggard Editor/Publisher
Grand Valley News	P.O. Box 188 Grand Valley, CO 81635	Floyd E. McDaniel Editor/Publisher
Mesa County Today	125 S. Sixth Grand Junction, CO 81501	
Palisade Tribune	P.O. Box 8 Palisade, CO 81526	W. H. Lorenzen Editor/Publisher
Rifle Telegram	P.O. Box 1330 Rifle, CO 81650	William R. Dunaway Editor/Publisher
Vail Trail	P.O. Box 10 Vail, CO 81657	George Knox Editor/Publisher
Vail Villager	P.O. Box 1362 Vail, CO 81657	Calvin C. Thomas and Joseph L. Keffeler Co-publishers

TABLE 10-11

Periodicals

Outdoor West
c/o Marjory Price
P.O. Box 564
Longmont, Colorado 80501

High Country News
Lander, Wyoming 82520

Mountain Gazette
1801 York
Denver, Colorado 80206

Colorado Magazine
(also - Colorado Business Magazine)
Merrill G. Hastings, Jr., Publisher
7190 W. 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80215

Colorado Playland Magazine
2117 S. Birch
Denver, Colorado 80222

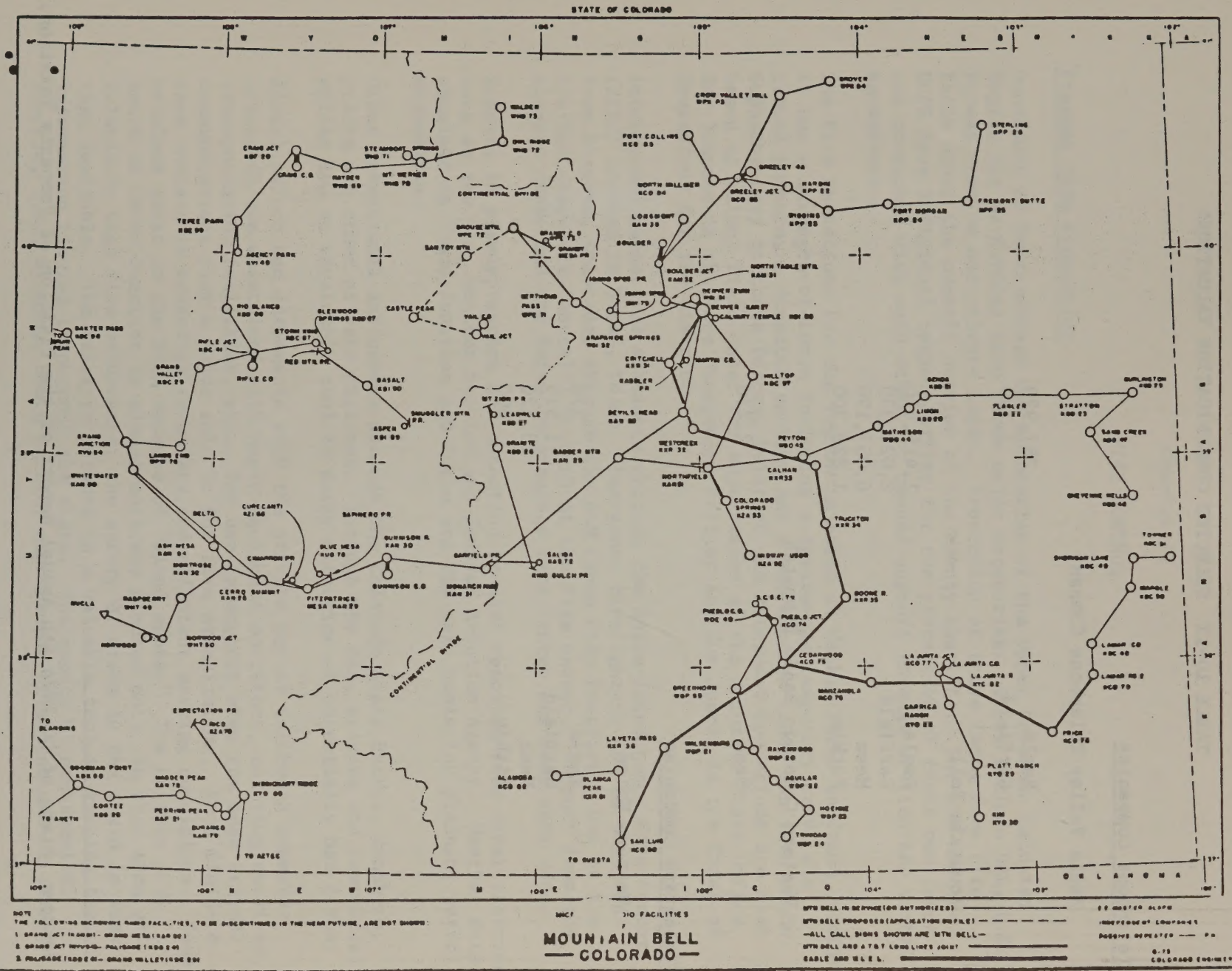

STATE OF COLORADO
MOUNTAIN BELL
COLORADO
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
OKLAHOMA
TO BLANDING
TO ANETH
TO AZTEC
TO GUESTA
GRAND JCT
GRAND C.O.
CRAIG JCT
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
WALDEN
CRAIG
HAYDEN
MT WERNER
OIL RIDGE
TERRY PARK
AGENCY PARK
RIO BLANCO
BAXTER PASS
GLENWOOD SPRINGS
STORM KING
RIFLE JCT
RIFLE CO
GRAND VALLEY
RED BUTTE
BASALT
ASPEN
SMUGGLER MTN
GRAND JUNCTION
WHITEWATER
LANDS END
DELTA
CURECANTI
BANANCO PR
ASH MESA
BOOKCLIFF
CIMARRON PR
BLUE MESA
GUNNISON R.
GUNNISON C.O.
CERRO SUMMIT
FITZPATRICK MESA
GARFIELD PR
SALIDA
ROUBIDEAU PR
RUCLA
RASPBERRY
NORWOOD
NORWOOD JCT
EXPECTATION PR
RICO
DOLORES
GROUSE MTN
SAN JOY MTN
GRANBY
GRANBY MESA PR
CASTLE PEAK
VAIL CO
VAIL JCT
MEEKWOOD PASS
ARAPAHOE SPRINGS
WATSON PR
LEADVILLE
GRANITE
BADGER MTN
DEVILS HEAD
WESTCREEK
NORTHFIELD
CRYSTAL
KASSLER PR
MARTIN CO.
HILLTOP
PEYTON
COLORADO SPRINGS
CALHAN
BOONE R.
PUEBLO C.O.
PUEBLO JCT
CEDARWOOD
GREENHORN
MANZANOLA
LA JUNTA JCT
LA JUNTA CO.
LA JUNTA II
CARRIZO RANCH
PRICE
PLATT RANCH
ELK
LAMAR CO
LAMAR NO 2
TORNER
SHERIDAN LAKE
MAPLE
BRUSH
FORT COLLINS
GREELEY
GREELEY JCT
NORTH MILLIKEN
LOVELAND
BOULDER
BOULDER JCT
NORTH TABLE MTN
DENVER
DENVER EAST
CALVARY TEMPLE
CROW VALLEY HILL
DENVER
STERLING
HARRIS
FREMONT BUTTE
SIDDINGS
FORT MORGAN
LIMON
FLAGLER
STRATTON
BURLINGTON
BIG SANDY
CHEYENNE WELLS
KIOWA
BATHESON
SPRINGFIELD
LA VETA PASS
WALSENBURG
RAVENWOOD
AGUILAR
HOEHNE
TRINIDAD
ALAMOSA
BLANCA PEAK
SAN LUIS
MICROWAVE FACILITIES
MTN BELL IN SERVICE (DO NOT MOBILIZE)
MTN BELL PROPOSED (APPLICATION ON FILE)
ALL CALL SIGNS SHOWN ARE MTN BELL
MTN BELL AND AT&T LONG LINES JOINT
EABLE AND WIRE
NOTE
THE FOLLOWING MICROWAVE RADIO FACILITIES, TO BE DISCONTINUED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, ARE NOT SHOWN:
1. GRAND JCT TRANSMIT - GRAND MESA (KAA 00)
2. GRAND JCT RECEIVE - FOLIAGE (KAA 01)
3. FOLIAGE (KAA 01) - GRAND VALLEY (KAA 02)

FIGURE 10-9

TABLE 10-12 SELECTED COMMUNICATION VALUATIONS

Telephone Companies

Eagle Valley Telephone Company	
Eagle	287,920
Garfield	3,790
Mountain Bell	
Eagle	1,419,650
Garfield	2,020,330
Mesa	6,057,190
Pitkin	1,823,300
Western Colorado Radio Dispatch	
Mesa	2,230

Telegraph Companies

Western Union	
Eagle	370
Garfield	1,510
Mesa	13,120
Pitkin	600

Source: State of CO 1974 4th Annual Report of the Division of Property Taxation.

Chapter 11

FIRE CONTROL

Present Fire Protection

Ownership of lands within the boundaries of the Upper Colorado Mainstem Region can be divided into three major categories. These include NRL, U.S. Forest Service and private lands. Protection of these lands from fire falls under the overall purview of the county sheriffs. The BLM and the USFS have individual responsibility for the protection of their own lands and cooperate with each other for needed support through written and verbal agreements.

The Fire Operations for the region is based at Walker Field in Grand Junction. It has a strength-of-force including a twelve-man temporary crew, six ground pumpers, a dispatch section and a one hundred (100) man fire cache. Supplementary to these forces, Helitack and Retardant Operations are also based at Walker Field under the supervision of the Colorado State Office. Roy Johnson is the Fire Management Officer and Gus Juarez is the Chief of Operations for the district.

Interagency support is available through the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) located in Boise, Idaho. Emergency firefighters can be obtained from Alamosa, Colorado, through the BLM Canon City District. One or two trained crews are "on-call" throughout the fire season. Support from the Alamosa crews and the Boise Interagency Fire Center has been very good.

Support in presuppression and detection is also received from other agencies such as the U.S. Weather Service and Federal Aviation Agency. Weather data obtained in Grand Junction and Eagle are the main basis for planning patrol objectives.

Other detectional influences include the Colorado State Patrol, ranchers, pilots and other private citizens. Through the FAA, private and commercial pilots are an invaluable tool in early detection of potentially bad fires.

Rental offers and agreements with the private sector (although somewhat outdated) are maintained with heavy equipment operators, catering services, transportation facilities, etc., for use in support when the need arises. Communications play a major role in the fire organization. Good field-to-base contact is essential to safety and efficient working conditions. Some problems exist in the SEPA because of "blind spots." The Gateway area south of Grand Junction is almost entirely blocked out. In this area of relatively high fire occurrence, the safety of crews in the field is less than desirable. The teletype network is a valuable tool in keeping the information flowing throughout the state. The amount of nonessential traffic, i.e., Wyoming, South Dakota, does hamper efficient use at times.

Fire Problems and Occurrences

Lightning is by far the main cause of wildfire on NRL. The number of occurrences per year varies to some degree, but is fairly constant. The percentage of lightning-caused fires each year has been between 60 percent and 83 percent.

Man-caused fires are increasing each year. With more industry, recreation and increasing access to NRL, the human factor becomes more important each year. Most fires have been less than 15 acres.

False alarms share in the overall fire problem. It exists where farmers and ranchers burn weeds, brush and debris, etc. An increased awareness program should be implemented to alleviate the high cost of constantly checking out each report.

The fire season begins in the area in late spring in the lower elevations. As the snowpack melts and the storm patterns change from winter to summer, the fire season becomes more intensified. In early July the fine fuels begin to cure, precipitation falls off and the temperatures average in the 90s° F. The fire season is at its peak during the last weeks of July and all of August. The months of September, October and early November have unstable weather conditions.

Summer weather patterns can exist late into the year and hunting seasons have proved to be high-occurrence periods. The high-value lands coupled with a manpower shortage late in the year has been a problem.

Local weather is diverse in the area because of natural barriers obstructing the general flow of weather. Completely different patterns can be observed at the same time, separated by short distances. This complicates the problems of daily planning of where to concentrate suppression forces.

Industry related problems are less than might be expected. Most organizations are fire conscious and take steps to prevent fires. Manpower is supplied by the industry responsible when fires are started by the railroad and oil companies.

Agriculture creates most of the problems through false alarms and occasionally letting their "controlled" fires cross fence lines onto NRL.

Size increase factors are important at all times throughout the season. Fine fuels play an important part in determining the size a fire will reach before controlled. The stage of growth in cheatgrass is a prime indicator. High-use periods during the fourth of July and Labor Day compound the size increase factors by causing multiple-fire days to increase.

Relative Resource Values at Risk

Value class assignments in the Grand Junction District range from II to V. The average value class for most lands has been established at III (high),

and at the request of the area managers and the approval of the district manager, the blanket class of III has been assigned. The present initial attack operations have been based on this value class, dictating immediate initial attack on all fires. The amount of expense incurred in suppressing each fire is determined by judging each case according to value-at-risk, potential, etc. An example of this would be backfiring the cheatgrass fires on the desert northwest of Grand Junction, instead of trying to catch the multiple heads with costly retardant drops. The relatively low resource value would give some leeway in planning the attack. The reverse would be true in higher resource value areas, where buying time with slurry could be a key factor in saving valuable resources.

Present Initial Attack and its Effects on Natural Resources

Initial attack by helicopter is the first line of defense in suppressing fires. The time factor is of greatest importance, with environmental factors of minimal disturbance to the land being a prime objective. Helipads are selected with considerations to safety and environment.

Retardant operations are also based upon the time factor involved in fighting fires. In high-risk, high-value areas the slurry bomber will buy valuable time. The effectiveness depends upon the capabilities of the plane to function in all types of geological aspects and elevations. Diammonium-phosphate (XA) is the compound used in the retardant mixture. Unlike borate (a herbicide), the XA breaks down into a nitrogen fertilizer. Minimal disturbance of the ecosystem is also inherent in slurry drops, rather than less favorable alternatives of constructing "bare earth" fire-lines.

Environmental consideration plays a second role of importance only to the safeguarding of human life. It is largely the policy in the SEPA to use heavy equipment, i.e., "cats," only as a last resort in controlling fires. In all cases the approval of the area manager and supervision of a quali-fied environmentalist is necessary before using heavy equipment.

On multiple-fire days the risk-value and potential is assessed for each fire and priorities are determined. Safety factors relating to accessi-bility (steep terrain, cliffs) may also preclude direct and fast initial attack in low potential areas. Low and high occurrence areas are assigned on a daily basis. Fire patterns develop as the season progresses and patrol of high occurrence areas with the ability to remain flexible is essential. All NRL in the SEPA are protected.

Fire Protection Town Index

The following is a Town Index listing cities, towns and fire protection districts ratings for which The Insurance Services Office of Colorado-Wyoming has published a book, or rate cards, systems of fire insurance rates. On each line is shown, in order named, the name of the city, town or fire protection district; county located; CRSP place code; zone for ECE rates (E for eastern and W for western); protection classification; and

designation of rural fire department. A few districts extend into more than one county. In such cases, only the principal county is indicated. Unprotected locations for which rate books are not published are omitted from this index. Symbols "A" or "B" following the name of city, town or district indicate approved Class "A" or Class "B" rural fire departments.

A rating of "1" is perfect fire protection. A rating of "10" is no fire protection. The percentage of total fire protection for the ratings are as follows:

Rating	Percent of Total Fire Protection Index
1	100
2	88.9
3	77.8
4	66.7
5	55.6
6	44.5
7	33.4
8	22.3
9	11.2
10	0

The fire systems were rated according to four variables:

a. 39% for the fire department itself

b. 39% for the water supply

c. 13% for the fire safety control, regulations, ordinances, enforcements, etc.

d. 9% for the communication system.

(Source: Town Index; Colorado-Wyoming September 1975; Insurance Services Office of Colorado-Wyoming, Denver, Colorado.)

TABLE 11-1 SEPA Town Index

City, Town or District	County	Place Code	ECE Zone	Class	Rural Protection
Aspen	Pitkin	04900	W	8	B-9
Avon District (see Vail)	Eagle	01900	W		B-9
Basalt	Eagle	01900	W	9	
Carbondale	Garfield	02300	W	9	B-9
Central Orchard Mesa District (see Grand Junction)	Mesa	03900	W		B-9
Clifton District (see Grand Junction)	Mesa	03900	W		B-9
Collbran	Mesa	03900	W	9	
De Beque (see Palisade)	Mesa	03900	W	9	
Eagle	Eagle	01900	W	9	
Eagle-Vail District (see Vail)	Eagle	01900	W		B-8
East Orchard Mesa District (see Palisade)	Mesa	03900	W		B-9
Fruita	Mesa	03900	W	8	B-9
Gilman (see Redcliff)	Eagle	01900	W	8	
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	02300	W	7	B-9
Grand Junction	Mesa	03900	W	6	B-9
Grand Valley	Garfield	02300	W	9	
Gypsum	Eagle	01900	W	9	
Minturn (see Vail)	Eagle	01900	W	8	
Palisade	Mesa	03900	W	8	B-9
Redcliff	Eagle	01900	W	9	
Rifle	Garfield	02300	W	7	

SEPA Town Index (cont.)

City, Town or District	County	Place Code	ECE Zone	Class	Rural Protection
Silt	Garfield	02300	W	9	
Snowmass-Wildcat District (see Aspen)	Pitkin	04900	W		B-6
State Bridge	Eagle	01900	W	10	
Vail District	Eagle	01900	W		B-6
Vail Village West District (see Vail)	Eagle	01900	W		B-8

Chapter 12

LAND SURVEY GRID

The present status of cadastral surveys in the Upper Colorado Mainstem District is portrayed on the following pages. Complete original survey records are kept in the BLM State Office.

A cursory examination into the cadastral surveys for the SEPA reveal that over 80 percent of the area has been surveyed. Few of the surveys have standing monuments, however, and this poses problems for resurveying in many areas in the SEPA.

Explanation of symbols used in the following cadastral surveys:

I. State of surveys - symbol in upper left corner of township.

A = surveyed before 1910
B = surveyed 1910 or later
C = unsurveyed

II. Difficulty of surveying (by reason of topography, brush, access, etc.) - symbol in lower right corner of township. Assume six-man party.

1 = 1/2 mile per day or less
2 = 1/2 to 1 mile per day
3 = 1 to 2 miles per day
4 = 2 to 3 miles per day
5 = 3 to 4 miles per day
6 = 4 miles per day and more

III. Interested public land agency - symbol in center of township or preceding estimated mileage and monument figures.

L = BLM
F = FS
W = Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
I = Indian Affairs
D = Department of Defense
P = National Park Service
Q = Other Interior Bureaus
T = Other non-Interior agencies

IV. Probable miles of line needed - symbol centered in township. If more than one agency is involved, mileage for each will be preceded by the agency's symbol. (See sample attached.)

Number followed by "U" = miles of original survey
Number followed by "R" = miles of resurvey of section lines
Number followed by "S" = miles of subd.-of-sec.
Number followed by "Z" = miles to segregate surveyed mining claims or other special surveys (see VII).

In this study resurveys will be assumed not necessary where iron post surveys were made since 1910. In assessing the required miles of resurvey, assume that 72 miles are needed for a township (subs. plus 12 miles of township boundary).

If 50 percent is Federal, assume 100 percent (72 miles) must be resurveyed.

If 25-50 percent is Federal, assume 75 percent (54 miles) must be resurveyed.

If less than 25 percent is Federal, assume 50 percent (36 miles) must be resurveyed.

These figures are intended to allow for the necessary retracement of control lines. In fractional townships more than 25 percent oversize or undersize the resurvey mileage should be prorated. An average figure of 4 miles has been assumed for the mileage of subd.-of-sec. lines needed for a section of intermingled ownership.

V. Number of monuments needed - symbol "M" in upper right-hand corner preceded by number and by agency symbol where more than one is involved in the township. Total monuments for resurveys, surveys and subdivisions are included in this category. Where 100 percent of township is to be resurveyed or surveyed, assume 108 monuments; for 75 percent--81 monuments for 50 percent--54 monuments. Monuments needed on subd.-of-section lines will be computed at 2-1/2 per mile.

VI. Townships with existing skeleton surveys - in states with two school sections per township, estimate 49 miles of original survey and 66 monuments to complete.

In states with four school sections per township, estimated 43 miles of original survey and 56 monuments to complete.

VII. Segregation Surveys. The following criteria will be used to determine the mileage and monuments to be reported where there are mineral surveys, homestead entry surveys, private land claims or donation land claims, etc.

Number per Section	Miles	Monuments
1-2	1	6
3-5	2	15
6-10	3	20
11-15	4	15
16-	3	10

Assume a rate of 1/2 mile per day. This will not affect the difficulty factor as described in (II). It will be given weight in the ADP when computing man months.

VIII. Illustration of data presentation (see figure).

(1) Townships labeled "B" show no resurvey mileage.

(2) No subdivision-of-section mileage is shown where all public land sections are assumed not to contain intermingled land.

(3) T. 13 N., R. 10 E., was assumed to be 75 percent National Forest, 25 percent intermingled private land and Indian land. If the resurvey mileage were based on these percentages as used regularly, the total would be 72 plus 36 or 108 miles. Therefore, in this case the percentages are applied to 72 miles, and only 54 miles are shown for National Forest needs, 18 for other. Monuments are estimated accordingly.

(4) The category showing amount of public land in a township, except in the special case (3) can be determined by examining the resurvey mileage.

Key: The following four cadastral surveys when combined comprise the SEPA. Each survey is numbered in the upper right-hand corner. The four surveys fit together as follows:

(See Appendix II)

Chapter 13

MAJOR UTILITIES

Electric and Gas

Public Service of Colorado provides much of the SEPA and approximately two-thirds of the state with electricity. Rural electric companies in the area are: Colorado Ute Electric Association, Inc., Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc., Holy Cross Electric Association, Inc. and Moon Lake Electric Association, Inc. Electric and rural electric companies' valuations may be found on Table 13-1. Map (Figure 13-1) illustrates the Colorado portion of the Rocky Mountain Power Pool and Table 13-2 lists the location and generating capacity of electric power plants 1970 and 1980. A hydroelectric plant located on the Colorado River east of Glenwood Springs provides some electricity to its surrounding area. This plant faces extinction when the I-70 route is completed through the canyon. The chapter of this profile concerning water systems and recent Bureau of Reclamation projects contains information of recent hydroelectric power additions.

Natural gas in the region is only available around the more populated areas. Other areas must rely upon LP gas. The Rocky Mountain Gas Company is the major supplier of natural gas in the SEPA. Selected valuations of gas companies and gas pipeline companies are included in Table 13-3. Map (Figure 13-2) shows the major gas pipelines throughout the state.

TABLE 13-1 RURAL ELECTRIC COMPANIES VALUATIONS

Colorado-Ute Electric Association Inc.		
	Eagle	396,980
	Garfield	182,500
	Mesa	353,440
	Pitkin	122,910
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.		
	Mesa	520,860
Holy Cross Electric Association, Inc.		
	Eagle	643,740
	Garfield	353,390
	Pitkin	457,070
Moon Lake Electric Association, Inc.		
	Garfield	49,040

Rocky Mountain Power Pool
Colorado Portion

Source: Colorado . . . a regional approach, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development.

FIGURE 13-1

Municipal systems are found in a number of Colorado communities, including Colorado Springs, Fort Collins, Fort Morgan, La Junta, Lamar, Longmont, Loveland, and Trinidad.

Rural electric cooperatives serve many of the farming areas. In the northern part of the state they draw their power from the Bureau of Reclamation hydro plants operated in connection with irrigation systems.

Colorado's electric power facilities, both public and private, are part of the Rocky Mountain power pool which, in turn, is part of the western United States power network, assuring industry an ample and reliable source in every part of the state.

Colorado's average electric rates, as shown in the Federal Power Commission's Survey of Typical Electric Bills, were well below the national average in all service classes. Specific rates will vary with the utility serving a locality, as well as the demand and energy requirements, load factor, and other requirements of large individual users.

MAP GUIDE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER POOL
COLORADO PORTION

A-2 Arkansas Valley G & T, Inc.
C-4 City of Colorado Springs
C-5 City of Lamar
C-6 City of Las Animas
C-7 Colo-Ute Elec. Assn.
D-1 Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines, Inc.
E-1 Empire Electric Assn.
G-3 Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.
G-4 Gunnison County Electric Assn.
H-1 Highline Elec. Assn.
H-2 Holy Cross Elec. Assn., Inc.
H-4 Home Light & Power Co.
I-2 Intermountain REA
K-1 K-C Elec. Assn.
L-1 La Plata Elec. Assn.
M-3 Moon Lake Elec. Assn.
M-4 Morgan County REA
M-5 Mountain Parks Elec. Assn.
M-6 Mountain View Elec. Assn.
P-0 Pueblo Ordnance Depot
P-3 Poudre Valley REA
P-4 Public Service Co. of Colo.
S-1 Sangre De Cristo Elec. Assn.
S-2 San Isabel Elec. Assn.
S-3 San Luis Valley Rural Elec. Co-Op, Inc.
S-4 San Miguel Power Assn.
S-5 SE Colo. Power Assn.
S-8 Southern Colorado Power Co.
T-2 Tri-State G & T
U-1 Union REA Colo.
U-2 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
W-2 Western Colorado Power Co.
W-5 White River Elec. Assn.
Y-1 Yampa Valley Elec. Assn.
Y-2 Y-W Elec. Assn.

FIGURE 13-1 (Continued)

TABLE 13-2 LOCATION AND GENERATING CAPACITY OF ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS, 1971 AND 1980

Plant	Location	Installed Capacity (KW)
1971 Existing Capacity:		
Hydroelectric Power Plants:		
Lower Molina	Mesa County	4,860
Upper Molina	Mesa County	8,640
Grand Valley	Mesa County	3,000
Redlands	Mesa County	1,400
		17,900
Thermal & Internal Combustion Electric Power Plants:		
Cameo	Mesa County	75,000
Grand Junction	Mesa County	16,250
1980 Projected Capacity:		
Hydroelectric Power Plants:		
Lower Molina	Mesa County	Under 500,000
Thermal & Internal Combustion Electric Power Plants:		
Cameo	Mesa County	500,000 - 1,000,000

Source: Upper Colorado Region Comprehensive Framework Study, Appendix XIV: Electric Power, 1971, Upper Colorado Region State-Federal Interagency Group.

TABLE 13-3

GAS COMPANIES VALUATIONS

Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Co., Inc.	
Eagle	105,500
Garfield	405,390
Mesa	456,150
Pitkin	427,910

GAS PIPELINE CARRIER COMPANIES VALUATIONS

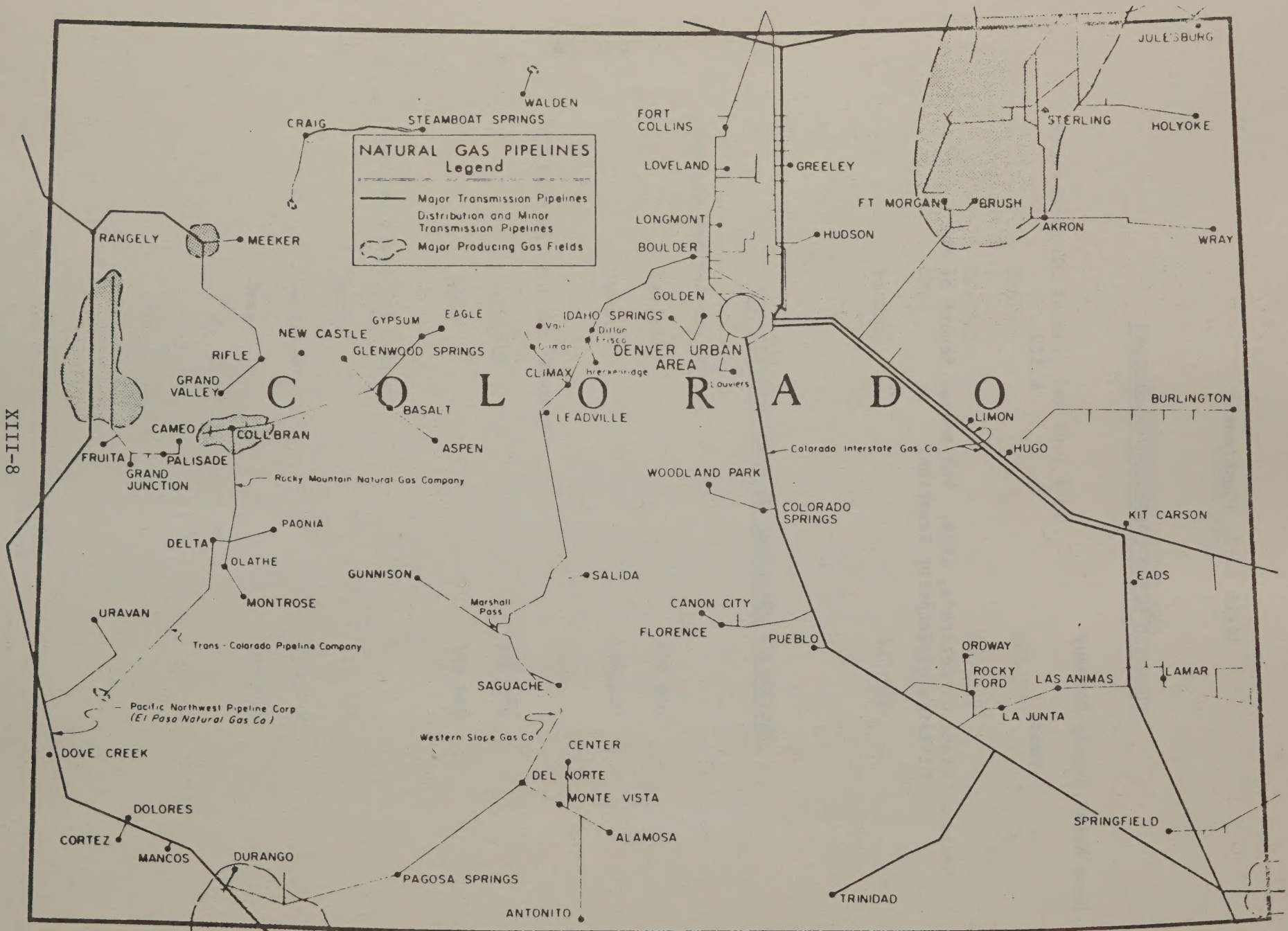
Cascade Natural Gas Corp.	
Garfield	399,520
Mesa	189,120
El Paso Natural Gas Company	
Garfield	336,530
Mesa	349,660
Western Slope Gas Company	
Eagle	178,360
Garfield	703,240
Mesa	619,670

TABLE 13-3 (Continued)

DOMESTIC WATER COMPANIES VALUATIONS

Home Water Supply Company		
	Mesa	6,120

Source: State of Colorado, 1974, 4th Annual Report of the Division of Property Taxation.



Source: Colorado. . . a regional approach, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development.

FIGURE 13-2

Electric and Gas Companies' Ability to Meet Future Needs

The major utility and power companies in the SEPA have designed their services to provide the amount of power required to meet anticipated future demand in the area, based on historic use patterns and population increases. Both the Colorado-Ute and Public Service Company have stated that no facilities are being planned to provide energy for oil shale plants. In keeping with normal business procedure, no expenditures are expected to be made for new production on transmission facilities designed to provide power for energy development until the demand is proven. However, according to a spokesman for the Public Service Company, the overall electric power and utility capacity in the region, including both power generating and transmission facilities, substantially exceeds present demands.

Natural gas is somewhat less plentiful than electrical power in the area. While gas companies are meeting present customer needs and adding moderately to stored reserves, many new customers are presently awaiting service. Major new demands might face significant problems in the future.

Selected Utility Valuations

Electric Companies

San Miguel Power Association, Inc.		
	Mesa	7,390
White River Electric Association, Inc.		
	Garfield	34,160
Yampa Valley Electric Association, Inc.		
	Eagle	21,500
Public Service Company of Colorado		
	Eagle	923,020
	Garfield	4,020,790
	Mesa	8,980,470
	Pitkin	317,370

Municipal systems are found in a number of Colorado communities, including Colorado Springs, Fort Collins, Fort Morgan, La Junta, Lamar, Longmont, Loveland and Trinidad.

Rural electric cooperatives serve many of the farming areas. In the northern part of the state they draw their power from the Bureau of Reclamation hydro plants operated in connection with irrigation systems.

Colorado's electric power facilities, both public and private, are part of the Rocky Mountain power pool which, in turn, is part of the western United States power network, assuring industry an ample and reliable source in every part of the state.

Colorado's average electric rates, as shown in the Federal Power Commission's Survey of Typical Electric Bills, were well below the national average in all service classes. Specific rates will vary with the utility serving a locality, as well as the demand and energy requirements, load factor and other requirements of large individual users.

Water (Municipal and Industrial) and Sewer and Solid Wastes

Mesa County

The Grand Valley area (the most heavily populated area of Mesa County) is served by treated domestic water from one of four sources: City of Grand Junction, town of Fruita, town of Palisade and Ute Water Conservancy District. With few exceptions, the municipal water supplies serve those areas within their corporate boundaries and the remainder of the area is served by the Ute water system. Each of the supplies obtain their water directly or indirectly from precipitation deposited on the Grand Mesa except for the town of Fruita which derives its water from Pinion Mesa. Several small districts receive treated water from the Ute water system which is delivered through the district's system of distribution lines. The Clifton Water District obtains raw water from the City of Grand Junction while the Fruitvale area receives treated water from Grand Junction.

Sanitary sewer service is available to most of the populated areas, however, some areas are developing at a rate which is dictating the need for additional services. Local engineering firms have done a great deal of the preliminary work for the additional services needed.*

The following excerpts concerning water supply and sewer service have been provided by the Colorado West Area Council of Government's Evaluation of Selected Community Needs 1975 prepared by McDowell-Smith and Associates. Further information can be found in the above report and The Mesa County Comprehensive Plan 1975 prepared under the direction of the City-County Development Department, Grand Junction.

Town of Collbran

The town owns and operates both the water supply and sewage disposal systems. There are approximately 164 water taps and 143 sewer taps served. The principal problems appear to be with an old and inadequate water distribution system and very high infiltration in the sewage collection system. No major improvements to the water and sewer systems are in the planning process at the present time, although town officials would like to correct both the leakage and infiltration problems.

Collbran has recently raised its water and sewer tap fee. Each fee was increased $300 in 1974 and is currently $1,000. This $2,000 total for both services is one of the highest in the SEPA. The bonded indebtedness of $338.89 per capita is also very high. The new tap fees should help pay for any growth that occurs, but with a stable population, these fees will add little revenue. Before any large-scale additional borrowing for utility improvements is undertaken, the ability of the residents to pay for such improvements must be carefully evaluated.

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* The Mesa County Comprehensive Plan, 1975. City-County Development Department, Grand Junction.

Collbran has no unusual litter or spillage problem resulting from its solid waste storage system. There is no public or locally available private trash collection service, so residents transport their own refuse to the landfill site. This results in a mixture of trash size and content at the dump. The Collbran Sanitary landfill is a state-designated site located approximately 1 mile west of town and a renewable lease between the owner of the property and the Mesa County Board of Commissioners grants use of the site for a 5-year period at a rental rate of $700 annually.

De Beque

The town owns both the water and sewer systems. The municipal water system needs immediate improvement to meet current demand and the sewage system is at capacity and will need expansion to meet any future growth. De Beque does not have the economic resources to make needed improvements either out of current revenues or further bonding. De Beque's growth is mostly energy related as are the improvements required in its utility system.

Trash storage in De Beque is by means of open 55-gallon oil drums and assorted trash containers. No open burning in town was observed, although some debris was noticed. There are no collection services, so residents haul their own refuse to the disposal site, thus creating problems of improper disposal methods. The De Beque town dump is a designated site located about 1 mile east of town and is operated by the county.

Fruita

The city owns and operates both the water and sewer systems. Water is supplied by a long, raw-water transmission line which is in poor condition. The water supply system for the city is currently being evaluated. The sewage disposal system also needs additional work. The city has some additional bonding capacity with which to finance a part of these improvements, but will require outside assistance for major projects.

Fruita ordinance provides for storage in proper containers by residents. No unusual litter or spillage problems were observed, nor was any trash burning observed in the town. Collection by private haulers is optional to Fruita residents. Many of the residents choose to transport their own waste to the landfill. The county operates a 20-acre landfill site 1 mile north of town. A December 10, 1974, letter from the Supervisor of the Mesa County Road Department to the Mayor of Fruita recommended that the county close this site because operating costs exceeded revenues. The May 1975 State Health Department inspection found smoldering refuse and refuse at the water table. A subsequent letter to the County Road Supervisor cited burning, lack of equipment and water pollution problems with this site. The Health Department asked that the site be brought into compliance with minimum standards or be closed. The county replied

that the operation would have to continue at its present level of maintenance until the State takes formal action to have the site closed.

Grand Junction (Water and Sewer Systems)

The city owns and operates both the water and sewer systems and is involved in an ongoing process of evaluating and upgrading its utility systems. The city has recently received a large Federal grant for improvements to its sewer system. Grand Junction has a sophisticated financial and budget system and is in good economic health.

The city is involved in a continual process of study of its water supply system, and the major water system needs are budgeted in the 5-year capital improvements program. Because these needs change often, the 5-year program is updated each year. Major projects are paid for out of the capital improvements budget and/or bonding if needed. The present 5-year plan calls for approximately $5,000,000 in capital improvements. These projects include expansion of the water plant from 16 million gallons per day to 24 million gallons per day in 1980, construction of new water transmission lines from Grand Mesa, miscellaneous reservoir enlargements and improvements and replacement of portions of the distribution system. In 1976 the city plans to replace water mains in about 25 locations which account for 40 percent of water main breaks in the city.

The city presently provides sewage collection for residences and businesses within the city limits, as well as treating sewage and maintaining sewage treatment plants for special districts outside of present city limits. A facilities plan (Step 1) prepared under Section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act has recently been completed and is under review by the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition to the 201 study, a preliminary engineering report of the Paradise Hills interceptor sewer was prepared in November 1975 by Henningston, Durham and Richardson, Inc. which will provide for connection of the residential area north of Grand Junction with the Grand Junction sewer system.

The city is presently operating on a discharge permit issued by the State of Colorado, which is valid through June 30, 1978. The present treatment plant meets all requirements of that permit, but it is expected that the plant will be overloaded in a few years. Upon approval of the 201 plan by the Environmental Protection Agency, the city plans to proceed with Phase 1 of the plan, which includes plant modifications and construction of the Paradise Hills interceptor sewer. The estimated cost for this work is $1.2 million and it is expected that the city will receive a 75 percent EPA grant.

There is presently considerable interest shown in a city/county sewage system which would include many of the outlying areas which are not being served by Grand Junction. The main components of this plan would include a new sewage treatment facility west of the Redlands area on

the Colorado River, and various trunk sewers and interceptors which would eliminate numerous small treatment facilities scattered around the area. Such a new plant would relieve the load on the existing plant which would continue to operate.

Solid Waste Storage System

Grand Junction ordinance governs the types and sizes of allowable containers. Visual inspection of streets and alleys indicated no untoward problems in this regard. Interestingly, according to the Public Works Director, a recent spot check of 1,000 residences showed 40 percent of households were in violation of this code. About half the violations were missing lids, and the other violations were improper or damaged containers, loose debris, etc. While no comparisons were possible with other communities in the region because of a lack of data, the normal assumption would be that in a more urban environment, like Grand Junction, residents are more likely to have proper containers than would rural residents.

Solid Waste Collection System

Collection of solid waste is mandatory in the city. That portion of the city of Grand Junction north of the Colorado River is served by crews operated by the City Sanitation Division of the Department of Public Works. Refuse is collected in the portion of the city south of the river (Orchard Mesa) by two private haulers--Valley Refuse Removal, Inc., and Lashbrook Sanitation Service, Inc. Their contracts state the intention of providing the same level of service as do the city crews in the balance of the city. Rates until January 1, 1976, are $2.54 per month per residence for weekly collection. This will decrease in 1976 to $1.95 due to a new sales tax which will become operative then.

The city's records show:

Item	Tons	Total Cost	Cost/Ton
Trash disposal	17,000	$ 51,000	$2.98
Sludge disposal	7,800	35,000	4.47
TOTAL		$ 86,000	
New tractor accrual		25,000	
1975 Budget		$111,000	

Costs are expected to exceed revenues by $50,000 for 1975 for the entire collection and disposal system. The sewer plant makes no contribution to the Sanitation Division for sludge disposal.

County residents can take their own refuse to one of the county dumps, or in suburban areas, contract with one of the private haulers.

Disposal Facilities

The disposal system for the city of Grand Junction and surrounding Mesa County formerly consisted of one city landfill and two county landfills. In November of 1975 the Orchard Mesa landfills of the city and the county were combined into one facility, jointly funded and operated by city employees.

City of Grand Junction-Mesa County Orchard Mesa Landfill

This designated site consists of a site located south of town on Orchard Mesa on BLM lands 1 mile south of Highway 50. The old 20-acre city site is nearly full, and operations are expected to begin on an adjoining 60 acres of BLM land. The county operation has added 40 acres to this for a total 120-acre site. The city operation was observed by the consultant in November 1975 to be an excellent facility with very high standards. Two crawler-tractors were operated onsite. Only city trucks formerly operated by city crews dumped at this site which certainly contributed to the well-run appearance of the site. The adjoining county site was less well maintained as it served county residents, and the private contractors serving Palisade, Fruita and the southern portion of the city of Grand Junction. Because of the large number of users and because the dumping area itself was not fenced, there was a considerable amount of debris at the site. It is assumed that the combining of this operation with the city will begin to alleviate these problems.

Mesa County Landfill - Bookcliff

In June 1975 Mesa County leased 40 acres of ground northeast of Grand Junction from BLM for a landfill. It is a 10-year lease at the rate of $5 per year. McDowell-Smith and Associates' November 1975 inspection showed this designated site to be well run. There is some concern, however, about the bird hazard presented to aircraft at Walker Field, the Grand Junction airport. A September 1975 inspection of the landfill by the Federal Aviation Administration revealed that the site was unattended, not properly covered and that about 25 large ravens were feeding at the site. According to the BLM lease terms, this site must be inspected semiannually jointly by the county, BLM and the State Health Department. Lease conditions also state that if it is determined that the site creates a bird hazard to aviation, the landfill will be closed immediately. Lease conditions also state that Mesa County must maintain an alternate landfill in the event that a bird hazard is determined to exist.

Grand Valley

The existing water system is owned and operated by the town of Grand Valley. The sewage disposal system is owned and operated by the Grand Valley Sanitation District. There are approximately 160 water taps and 130 sewer taps served by the town and district, respectively. The present utility problems are an inadequate water supply source consisting of springs on the south side of the river, a slightly overloaded sewage treatment plant and unreliable lift stations in the sewage collection system. No major improvements are being planned by the town or district at this time.

The town of Grand Valley is not involved with solid waste removal and has no unusual regulations regarding storage. The town takes no responsibility for trash collection; however, it does own a 7-acre sanitary landfill. This is a nondesignated site located on the south side of the Colorado River between the existing town site and the proposed Battlement Mesa new town. The April 1975 state inspection indicated that the site was smoldering at that time. While there was evidence of only irregular covering, the site was moderately well kept.

Palisade

The town owns and operates both the water and sewer systems and is currently studying its water treatment and distribution systems. Sewage treatment capacity is adequate for the near future; however, the sewage collection system is currently in need of improvements. The town has little additional bonding capacity to raise funds for any major improvements.

Garfield County

The following information concerning the larger populated areas in Garfield County were also provided by Colorado West Area Council of Governments' Evaluation of Selected Community Needs 1975.

Carbondale

The city owns and operates the water system and provides other municipal services such as solid waste disposal. The Carbondale Sanitation District owns and operates the sewage disposal system. The city is now involved in the major project of upgrading its water system. A new sewer plant was constructed in 1973 and an expansion is planned for the plant in the near future.

According to Palisade Town Ordinance 255, residential solid waste is to be stored in closed containers of a maximum size of 30-gallons. Open 55-gallon oil drums were observed in Palisade's alleys as well as a variety of improper containers of all sizes. Collection by a franchised private hauler, Valley Refuse Removal, Inc., is mandatory in the town. Palisade runs the Municipal Dump ground which is a designated site, south of town near the bank of the Colorado River. This site is technically limited to large items such as old appliances, tree stumps, etc. All other refuse is theoretically taken by Valley Refuse to the Orchard Mesa Solid Waste Disposal site near Grand Junction.

The city is in good financial condition because of recent grants it has received, its sales tax revenue and its realistic policy on service fees. According to local ordinance, garbage and rubbish are to be separately stored. Inspection of the town indicated no apparent problems with spilled rubbish in town. The town operates one 25-cubic-yard compactor with town crews. Collection is mandatory for all residents and businesses. Carbondale is currently operating a very well run designated sanitary landfill site on land leased from a private owner. This site, however, is near capacity and will be full within the next 1 to 1-1/2 years.

Carbondale was included in the regional solid wastes management plan for portions of Eagle, Garfield, Pitkin and Mesa Counties prepared in 1974. However, the recommendations of the report were not implemented. Additional planning has been undertaken and Carbondale is now in an excellent position vis-a-vis planning. A 1975 ordinance for a "Solid Waste System Improvement Fee" of $100 is assessed on every new residence or other use at the time of application for a building permit. This "tap fee" concept contributes the importance to solid waste it does have and gives the community resources for proper planning and improvement of the system.

To date, important planning has taken place regarding acquisition of a new solid waste landfill site. Carbondale has entered into planning with Basalt, a neighboring community 12 miles distant, in Eagle County.

Current plans call for joint leasing of a new site at an intermediary location and joint operation. At current rates of generation, the new site is expected to last 10 to 12 years.

Glenwood Springs

Water Rights

A study of water rights available to the city of Glenwood Springs was prepared in 1973 by Eldorado Engineering Company and additional work on the legal aspects of the water rights is presently underway by Glenwood Springs attorney, Frank Delaney. No yield studies relating to the city's water rights have been conducted in the past; however, a request has been filed with the United States Geological Survey for assistance in the construction of a gauging station on Grizzly Creek. The city presently is the owner of several rights with the major right consisting of 20 cfs from No Name and Grizzly Creeks. This is a senior right and should provide sufficient water to serve a population of approximately 20,000 persons. The city has applied to the U.S. Forest Service for authority to investigate the feasibility of constructing a dam on Grizzly Creek.

Water Supply

The city of Glenwood Springs provides treated water to residences and businesses within and without the city limits. The city also operates the West Glenwood water system under contract with the West Glenwood Water District.

The existing water treatment plant for the city is not adequately treating the water, particularly during the spring runoff when No Name Creek is quite turbid. For this reason, a new treatment plant has been proposed and is presently under design by Eldorado Engineering Company. The plant is to be located at the "cemetery site" and will be designed to utilize water from the No Name Creek diversion works. It is likely that the design will be completed by February 1976 and that construction of the new facility will be complete prior to spring of 1977. The new plant is designed for 8.6 million gallons per day, with expansion potential to 13.0 million gallons per day, which is based on utilization of the full 20 cfs water right on No Name and Grizzly Creeks. A new headworks is presently under construction on No Name Creek and is scheduled for completion in February 1976. The construction of the facilities is being funded by bonds issued in 1975 and additional bonds to be issued in 1976.

Sewage Disposal

The city of Glenwood Springs presently provides sewage collection and treatment for residences and businesses within the city limits and areas out of the city limits. The city also operates the West Glenwood sewage treatment plant under contract with the West Glenwood Sanitation

District. A facilities plan (Step 1) prepared under Section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is nearing completion. The study was prepared under contract with Eldorado Engineering Company and was funded by the city of Glenwood Springs with assistance from a 75 percent EPA grant. The 201 study area includes the city of Glenwood Springs, as well as the West Glenwood area and along the Roaring Fork River, south of Glenwood Springs to a point about 2 miles north of Carbondale.

The existing trickling filter which is used to treat the Glenwood Springs sewage is presently at capacity and in winter does not always meet the requirements of the discharge permit. Recommendations of the facilities plan are to convert the present treatment facility to a primary treatment plant and to provide a new secondary treatment plant west of town on the south side of the Colorado River, roughly across from the present West Glenwood plant.

Following approval of the facilities plan by the EPA, design will begin and construction of the required facilities can take place, hopefully in 1976.

Solid Waste Storage System

Solid waste storage is governed by local ordinance which prescribes maximum container size of 25 gallons for metal cans and 55 gallons for plastic containers. In addition, the city manager is empowered to require business or multi-family establishments to employ large metal dumpsters if regular cans are insufficient for the individual needs. No unusual storage problems were observed in Glenwood Springs.

Solid Waste Collection System

The city of Glenwood Springs provides solid waste collection within the city. They currently operate two 20-cubic-yard compactors, each with three-man crews and are planning acquisition of an additional truck. In addition, Scott Rubbish Removal, Inc., also operates in Glenwood Springs. The operation appears satisfactory in terms of control of spillage and frequency of operation.

Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

The city of Glenwood Springs and Garfield County jointly operate the South Canyon landfill. This major landfill is located west of the town in the south canyon area. It is open daily 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., April through October, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., November through March. There is a minimum disposal fee of $0.75. One bulldozer is in operation at all times and is jointly owned by the City and County. At the time the site was inspected in November 1975, covering was behind schedule and significant amounts of rubbish were exposed. Operations were being conducted in several fingers of a draw, making the coverage problem more difficult. The State Health Department inspection of April 1974

recommended that more cover should be stockpiled on the site and recognized that snow depths in the area might be a contributing factor in delaying covering operations. It appears that due to the nature of the draw and surrounding drainage patterns, water pollution could conceivably become a problem if disposal isn't carefully accomplished.

Solid Waste Planning

The Glenwood Springs Sanitation Department has performed a cost analysis for 1974. In summary, they indicated the following 1974 approximate costs:

Salaries	58,000
Landfill/operation costs	25,000
Capital outlay and amortization	12,000
	95,000

This was a total of 57,000 cubic yards, or a per-cubic-yard cost of $1.68. Revenues amounted to $.91 per cubic yard, resulting in a deficit of $.77 per cubic yard.

Future projections show slightly decreased costs due to decreasing equipment amortization costs. They also explored fee schedules and in brief determined that to break even, substantial rate revisions would be necessary.

New Castle

Both the water and sewer systems are owned and operated by the town. There are approximately 200 water taps and 190 sewer taps. Major problems are an unreliable and leaky water system, and there is a need for water treatment improvements. The sewage plant does not consistently meet State effluent limitations and needs some improvements.

New Castle takes no responsibility for solid waste storage regulations and has no municipal collection system nor any franchised operator. There are no data concerning solid waste planning, and it is difficult to estimate the useful life of the disposal site.

Rifle

Both the water and sewage disposal systems are owned by the city. There are 984 water taps and 860 sewer taps served by the city. The major problems appear to be an unreliable raw water intake and pumping system for the Graham Mesa plant, limited water rights and an unreliable finished water transmission line from the Beaver Creek plant. The sewage treatment plant may need chlorination and advanced treatment

facilities to meet State standards. Major improvements planned are the installation of water meters throughout the community and possible rebuilding of the raw water pump system for the Graham Mesa plant.

By 1972 city ordinance, storage shall be in proper containers and no solid waste is to be thrown or stored in the city. City ordinance also establishes the city as the sole collector within its jurisdicition. In order to dispose of its solid waste, Garfield County and the City of Rifle operate a jointly designed sanitary landfill site several miles south of town.

Silt

Both the water and sewer systems are owned and operated by the town of Silt. There are approximately 270 water taps and 260 sewer taps served by the town. The major problems are a shortage of water which could possibly be due to inadequate supply, a leaky distribution system or overuse, or possibly all three. The town is presently building a new 150,000-gallon water tank. No other improvements are planned at this time.

Storage of solid wastes in Silt is carried out in containers of various sizes, shapes and construction. While there are no town regulations regarding solid wastes storage, only minor amount of debris littering the community are observed. There is no town-regulated solid wastes collection system, although a private trash hauler operates in town. The Silt landfill site is located west of town approximately a half mile on private land which is leased for this purpose. The last recorded inspection of this site was conducted in February of 1974 according to Health Department records. At that time, it was stated that although the landfill is not a designated site, it was in compliance with State regulations.

Eagle County

The water systems presently being used in Eagle County depend generally on surface sources along with some underground springs and wells. These existing facilities are described in more detail in the following pages. Several of the communities mentioned in this section are currently trying to obtain financial aid to construct new facilities that will replace or improve on those now in use. A problem common to many towns is the prohibitive cost of installing new or improved facilities that would be necessary to serve an increased population. In some areas of the county, it may be possible to relieve at least some of the financial burden by installing systems that could be shared by residents of more than one community.

Sanitation facilities in Eagle County are most often provided for on a special district basis. These districts range in size from the purely local to large areas inclusive of a number of communities or settlements. As in the case of water facilities, needed extensions and improvements are costly and can rarely be financed by a community without some outside financial assistance.

The following information concerning water facilities and sanitation systems for the larger towns in Eagle County is from Eagle County Water and Sewer Facility Plans. The report was prepared for the Eagle County Commissioners by the Colorado State Planning Office and should be consulted for further information.

Basalt

Water facilities serving over 225 users are maintained by the town of Basalt. The source springs are located north of town, at elevations higher than the town. Some of this water is obtained by special agreement from lands maintained by the Colorado Department of Game, Fish and Parks. Storage facilities include two steel, ground-level tanks with joint capacity of 160,000 gallons. A gravity system distributes the water to users via 6-inch and 2-inch lines.

The town is currently trying to locate or obtain rights to new sources of supply and hopes to obtain financial aid for system improvements to accommodate a rapidly growing population.

The Basalt Sanitation District was formed in 1968 and serves the town of Basalt. The system has the capacity to serve 750 people and is presently serving over 300 residents plus 58 public and commercial buildings. The system was constructed with the aid of a loan from the Farmers Home Administration and a grant from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

The newly constructed facilities include a concrete aeration basin, polishing pond and blower building. There are 8-inch collection lines in the town with a 10-inch outfall line. The plant discharges to the Roaring Fork River.

Eagle

The town of Eagle has a community water system that serves about 1,200 people with an average daily consumption of 222,242 gallons. Water is obtained from Brush Creek via an earthen settling pond and a cement pond and then to a raw water treatment plant. The water is distributed by a gravity system.

New sources and distribution systems will have to be developed to accommodate future growth of any significant size.

The town of Eagle is served by the Eagle Sanitation District which has facilities based on a lagoon and waste water treatment plant that discharges to the Eagle River. Any significant increase in the population will require that the plant be expanded.

Gypsum

The Gypsum water system, serving over 400 people, has as its source Hoosier Creek. A 6-inch pipeline carries water approximately 8 miles from the creek to a storage tank near the town. The tank is a steel ground level facility with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. There is no treatment of the water. The distribution system consists of 4- and 6-inch piplines.

Area residents are concerned to obtain additional sources of water since the existing source is inadequate to supply any significant increase in town population.

The Gypsum Sanitation District has facilities with a design capacity for 370 people and is presently serving about 360 people. There is a 3.7-acre lagoon, constructed in 1964, with a multi-level outlet system discharging to the Eagle River.

Facilities would have to be expanded in order to accommodate new population growth in the town. Further inquiries should be directed to the Gypsum Sanitation District concerning more recent information.

Vail

The Vail Water and Sanitation District provides service for the town area. Water sources, including the Gore Creek and two springs, supply a total system capacity of 500,000 gallons per day. Water from Gore Creek is brought through a 350-gallon-per-minute treatment plant having a mix basin and reaction basin, to separation beds, into a clear well,

and is then pumped to storage tanks. The spring water is run via collection boxes to the storage tanks. Total storage capacity of 2 million gallons is provided by four concrete and steel ground level tanks. Water is distributed through the town in 4-, 6-, 10- and 12-inch lines.

The town of Vail uses sanitation facilities provided by the Vail Water and Sanitation District. These facilities, serving roughly 1,500 permanent residents at the present time, were designed in three phases constituting a long-range plant expansion scheme. Since the inception of that plan, the Upper Eagle River Valley Sanitation District has been formed, and the town of Vail has made agreements to coordinate its sanitation facilities with those of the district in terms of future expansion.

Phase I of the Vail Water and Sanitation District facilities plan is presently in operation. There are three aeration tanks, a settling tank, two chlorine basins and sludge dewatering and incineration facilities. The treated sewage is chlorinated and the final plant discharge is to Gore Creek.

Gilman

The company town of Gilman is served by a water system owned and maintained by the New Jersey Zinc Company. Average consumption, including town and mine areas, is about 90,000 gallons per day. The major source is Rock Creek, supplemented during the winter by Fall Creek. Water is treated with W and T chlorinator and stored in four wooden ground level tanks having a total capacity of 200,000 gallons.

Sanitation facilities for this company town are maintained by the New Jersey Zinc Company. There are secondary treatment facilities serving over 500 residents and the mine works. Effluent from the sewage treatment tanks joins the mill tailings at Rock Creek and is discharged into a new tailings pond located near the meeting point of the Eagle River and Cross Creek.

Redcliff

Over 600 people in Redcliff are supplied with water by the Redcliff Water and Sanitation District. Water is obtained from Tate and Turkey Creeks via a diversion dam. Both creeks together provide a total of 7.0-second-feet to the system. Storage is provided for by a 50,000-gallon wooden ground tank. New extensions proposed by the Eagle Engineering Company incude a water processing plant and additional distribution lines.

The town of Redcliff is presently trying to obtain financial aid to construct sewage facilities. The need is for a secondary treatment system, with disinfection, and the town has been given an abatement date of December 31, 1969. Redcliff's inclusion in the Upper Eagle River Valley Sanitation District was considered not feasible in light of the town's high elevation. There is now a Redcliff Water and Sanitation District.

Some other areas in the county are also served by community-type water systems. Most of these are in residential subdivisions or else at commercial operations such as ski facilities and trailer parks. The following descriptions are intended to characterize these systems and give only a partial listing due to the fact that new subdivision and development is occurring almost daily in the county.

Avon

The Nottingham Trailer Park at Avon has a community water system serving nearly 300 people on 85 taps. Water is brought from Buck Creek via 315-foot long lines and is distributed through 4-inch metal pipelines. The water is treated with chlorine.

Bighorn

In 1967 the Bighorn Water District installed a 100-foot gallery using 18-inch pipe along Black Gore Creek. Chlorine treatment is provided at the well and the pump discharge point. The storage facility is a 6,000-gallon steel ground level tank, and there is a gravity distribution system.

Buffer Creek Subdivision

This subdivision, located near the Interstate 70 route north of Gore Creek, is supplied by well water treated with a gas type chlorinator. The well and pumphouse were relocated in 1967.

Minturn

About 1,200 people in the Minturn area are served by the community system. Water is obtained from Cross Creek and is impounded in a 1-million-gallon reservoir. From this point, the water is piped to a steel ground level tank having a storage capacity of 50,000 gallons. The water is filtered by the use of two slow sand filtration ponds. After treatment with W and T hypochlorinator, the water is distributed via a gravity system consisting of 6- and 8-inch wooden pipeline with one 2-1/2 inch iron pipe.

Gore Valley Water District

The Gore Valley Water District serves a large commercial and residential subdivision area being developed by the Eagle County Development Corporation located on about 206 acres in the Gore Valley area off Interstate 70. Existing facilities include an infiltration gallery along the Black Gore Creek, a buried steel storage tank of 6,000-gallon capacity and a pump station with a capacity of 75 gallons per minute. There is also a chlorination facility. The distribution system includes 4-, 6-, 8- and 10-inch pipeline. According to the district service plan developed in 1968 by Phillips-Carter-Reister and Associates, future extensions will include a 250,000-gallon underground storage tank, additions to

the distribution system and a water treatment plant to be constructed when required by the demand for water. The service plan takes into account a population forecast for the area, based on annual growth rates for the State and for newly developed areas in the general Vail-Gore Valley area. That plan also notes that at some time in the future, it may prove feasible to consolidate the Gore Valley Water District and the adjacent Bighorn Water District.

Vail Mountain

The Vail Mountain Water System, owned by Vail Associates, Inc., serves the ski facilities at Mid-Vail and Lions Head. One spring supplies water to two concrete ground-level tanks having a total storage capacity of 250,700 gallons. The water is gas-chlorinated and is distributed by a gravity system.

Vail Village West

The Vail Village West Water and Sanitation District serves users in the West Vail area. The water is supplied from two wells each having steel casing and each going approximately 75-feet deep into the Gore Creek alluvium. Each well is treated with W and T gas chlorinator. There are two covered ground-level tanks: a concrete one with 0.15 million-gallons capacity and a steel one having a 2,000-gallon capacity.

Individual Systems

In addition to the community systems, there are a number of water supplies being provided through individual private systems. These use both surface and ground water supplies and most often serve relatively isolated ranchers.

Sanitation systems elsewhere in the county, with the exception of one large district, are either small community systems or individual private systems. As noted in the water facilities section of this report, development is occurring at such a rapid rate in the county that any facilities "inventory" is likely to be outdated by the time it is published. A number of the systems presently in operation are described on the following pages.

Bond

This town in the north-central area of the county has community sanitation facilities that have served as many as 75 people. There is a septic tank and a tile disposal field. Bond's population has been decreasing and, currently, the local post office serves about eleven households in all.

Upper Eagle River Valley

The Upper Eagle River Valley Sanitation District serves a large area including the Gore Creek development, West Vail, Minturn and Avon.

The facilities, designed in 1969, are being constructed with the aid of a grant from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. Present permanent population in the area served by the district is 2,469, and the facilities now under construction are designed for 6,900.

Facilities include an activated sludge plant, two aeration tanks (one a diffused air system and one mechanical) and a clarifier. There is an aerobic digestor, chlorination equipment and a contact tank. Plant discharge is to the Eagle River.

The towns of Gilman, Redcliff and Vail are in or immediately near district boundaries and are not presently members of the district. Gilman, a company-owned town, has its own facilities as maintained by the New Jersey Zinc Company. Redcliff's location at higher elevations would make connection to the district very expensive. Vail, on the other hand, has joined in agreements for future service from the district for such time when local growth exceeds the capacity of the existing sanitation facilities owned by the Vail Water and Sanitation District.

Vail Mountain

Sanitation facilities are maintained on the Vail ski slopes by Vail Associates, Inc. At the Lions Head Restaurant, there are facilities to serve a population equivalent of 300 based on an aerated package plant with capacity of 30,000 gallons per day. There is a gas chlorinator, a polishing pond and leaching bed with underground discharge.

The Mid-Vail Restaurant is equipped for a design loading of 2,000 meals, plus restroom facilities. The aeration plant includes an aeration tank with capacity of 23,400 gallons per day. There is a gas chlorinator and plant discharge is to an intermittent stream.

Individual Facilities

Individual facilities, such as cesspools and septic tanks, are maintained in various areas throughout the county. Most of these are in the more sparsely populated areas.

Water, Sewage and Solid Waste Effects of the Beaver Creek Recreation Area*

Water Supply

Favorable Effects

A high quality water supply system would be established for the Beaver Creek recreational area.

Compared to historic agriculture use, consumptive use of water from Beaver Creek would be less for recreational development.

A natural fishery would be maintained in Beaver Creek.

Adverse Effects

Water would be pumped from the mouth of Beaver Creek to the development at a cost of approximately $10,000 per year. This would be necessary to preserve minimum flows in Beaver Creek during the winter.

Ad valorem taxes would increase for residents in the Beaver Creek water district.

Mitigation of Adverse Effects

None

Unavoidable Adverse Effects and Assessment

Costs for a reliable and environmentally sound municipal water system would be unavoidable.

Sewage

Favorable Effects

Expansion of Upper Eagle Valley Sanitation District's facilities would permit certain economies of scale.

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*Source: Beaver Creek Environmental Analysis Report, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, White River National Forest, Holy Cross Ranger District, February 1976.

Adverse Effects

Beaver Creek and adjacent community development would result in sewage plant expansion.

Nitrification facilities could be required to keep ammonia levels safe for fish in the Eagle River.

Higher ad valorem taxes could be required for the Upper Eagle Valley Sanitation District.

Higher sewage plant flows could adversely affect the Eagle River water quality.

Mitigation of Adverse Effects

An Environmental Protection Agency 201 study is being conducted to optimize sewage treatment facilities for Vail, Upper Eagle and Redcliff Districts.

Ad Valorem taxes from new development would support expanded sewage treatment facilities.

Unavoidable Adverse Effects and Assessment

Higher ad valorem taxes for more sophisticated sewage and treatment facilities would be unavoidable.

Solid Waste

Favorable Effects

The proposed development could accelerate a more modern approach to solid waste disposal in Eagle County.

Adverse Effects

Expansion of existing sanitary landfill facility at Wolcott, Colorado, would be required.

Increased costs would be incurred by Eagle County to operate the expanded Wolcott facility.

Mitigation of Adverse Effects

Advanced planning by Eagle County for growth in solid waste disposal facilities is occurring.

Increased ad valorem taxes from new development would support expansion of facilities.

Unavoidable Adverse Effects and Assessment

None, with proper planning and engineering.

Pitkin County

Water Supply

Aspen has the only municipal water system in the county. This system serves residents in the city and those in the immediate areas. Full fire protection is also provided. There are no major problems due to shortages foreseeable in the near future. The only major projects planned are those concerning the rejuvenation of existing waterlines.

Sewage

Presently there are two sanitation districts that serve the city of Aspen. There is, however, a plan to phase out the Aspen Sanitation District. All of the equipment and men would be moved to the remaining Aspen Metropolitan Sanitation District. This project will be financed by a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency. According to "Swede" Culbertson, a supervisor at the Aspen Sanitation District, all standards of the Colorado State Health Department are being met at this time.

There are also three other sanitation districts in the county: the Snowmass Sanitation District, the Redstone Sanitation District and the Whitehorse Springs Water and Sewer District. Specific questions should be addressed to the above locations for details concerning sewage treatment and facilities.

Solid Waste

Trash collection service in Aspen is provided by a private firm. Residents have the option of taking their own trash to the disposal site. Container laws state that cans of no more than 32 gallons may be used by private residents. There is an environmental officer who checks the city on a day-to-day basis, and he has the authority to fine those who do not abide by the city's municipal solid waste code.

TABLE 13-4 SOURCE OF WATER

County	Number of Units Served By Public System or Private Company		Number of Units Served By Individual Well		Number of Units Served By Other Types	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Eagle	2130	2130	408	408	238	238
Garfield	3983	2423	967	953	480	480
Mesa	17075	7606	479	464	1248	1168
Pitkin	1787	1787	441	441	471	471

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1970.

TABLE 13-5 COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SELECTED CITIES AND TOWNS, 1974

Community	Water Supply Capacity (MGD)	Peak Water Demand (MGD)	Excess of Supply Over Peak Demand (MGD)	Total Hardness of Tap Water	Principal Sources of Water Supply
Glenwood Springs	7.0	6.4	0.6	177	River, Springs
Grand Junction	16.0	14.5	1.5	101	Lakes, Reservoirs
Rifle	2.0	1.3	0.7	158	River
Eagle	1.0	0.8	0.2	177	River
Aspen	6.6	6.1	0.5	235	River, Streams

Source: Colorado Community Profiles, 1974, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Community Development Section, Denver.

TABLE 13-6 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES IN SOME ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IMPACTED COMMUNITIES IN COLORADO, 1974

(1) Communities	(2) 1974 Population (estimated)	(3) Water Treatment Capacity (1,000 gals/day)	(4) Percent Capacity Used	(5) Sewage Treatment Capacity (1,000 gals/day)	(6) Percent Capacity Used
Carbondale	1,600	1,000	95	300	85
Collbran	360	200	100	50	80
DeBeque	300	52	85	50	40
Fruita	2,000	500	100	500	50
Glenwood Springs	4,646	7,000	75	1,000	80
Grand Junction	26,400	16,000	31	7,300	53
Grand Valley	354	100	100	30	100
New Castle	618	100	100	100	60
Palisade	900	1,500	100	2,500	60
Rifle	2,403	1,500	92	500	100
Silt	720	100	100	100	70

Chapter 14

PUBLIC PROTECTION

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in the State of Colorado is structured along three levels: state, county, and municipal. On the state level there is the Colorado State Patrol and the Colorado Bureau of Investigations. The State Patrol, administered under the Department of Highways, is primarily responsible for the enforcement of laws on state highways. The Upper Colorado Mainstem Region in in State Patrol Division 4 which has subdistricts in Grand Junction, Craig, Montrose, Eagle, Gunnison, and Glenwood Springs. The division has 50 patrolmen and 10 cars. Extensive emergency communication service is provided by the patrol for the region. Upon request, the State Patrol assists local governments in the investigation and detection of crime and enforcement of state criminal laws.

Each county in the SEPA has a Sheriff's Department responsible for patrolling all areas outside incorporated towns. Considering the size of the area to be patrolled, the manpower of each department is rather limited. Increased development outside the incorporated areas would necessitate expansion of sheriff's departments in each county (Table 14-1).

The municipal police departments are the primary law enforcement agencies in the incorporated areas of the SEPA. Many towns in the district employ only one full time officer or town marshall. Glenwood Springs, Fruita, Carbondale, Rifle, Vail, Minturn, Basalt, and Aspen all have larger staffs to serve larger populations. Grand Junction maintains a staff of 75 full time employees of which 40 are uniformed policemen (Table 14-2).

According to Undersheriff H. J. Hutchinson of the Mesa County Sheriff's Department, the capability of that department to meet BLM needs and to protect the public on natural resource lands is "very good." He also stated that there were "no unusual crime problems." Sergeant Cross of the Grand Junction Police Department stated that his department's capability of enforcing laws on BLM lands was "excellent." Lietenant Jack McNeil of the Garfield County Sheriff's Department felt that his department "did a good job for its small number of personnel." He also said that the department could use more men. Chief Robert Halbert of the Glenwood Springs Police Department stated that his department's capability of protecting BLM lands was "good." He also said that between 1971 and 1974, crime doubled in Glenwood Springs; however, major crime (murder, rape, burglary, etc.) has decreased considerably during the same years. Major crime offenses for Eagle and Pitkin Counties are shown on Tables 14-2 and 14-3.

TABLE 14-1 NUMBER OF PATROLMEN* AND VEHICLES OF SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

County	Patrolmen	Vehicles
Eagle	14	7 Marked Cars 1 4-WD Pickup Truck
Garfield	7	6 Marked Cars
Mesa	21	6 Marked Cars 4 Unmarked Cars 1 Pickup Truck 1 4-WD Truck 1 4-WD Firetruck
Pitkin	6	6 Marked Cars

* Includes investigators, sheriffs, undersheriffs, and captains.

TABLE 14-2 NUMBER OF PATROLMEN AND VEHICLES
OF MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS

City/Town	Patrolmen	Vehicles
Grand Valley	1	1 Car
Grand Junction	40	7 Marked Cars 7 Unmarked Cars
Fruita	5	2 Cars
Collbran	1 Part-Time	1 Car
Palisade	Undersheriff	1 Car
DeBeque	Marshall	1 Car
Gateway	Undersheriff	1 Car
Clifton	Undersheriff	1 Car
Coma	Undersheriff	1 Car
Mack	Undersheriff	1 Car
Glenwood Springs	14	2 Marked Cars 2 Unmarked Cars
Carbondale	3	2 Cars
Rifle	5 update 12	~~2~~ 6 Cars
New Castle	1	1 Car
Silt	1	1 Car
Eagle	(Under Eagle County Sheriff's Jurisdiction)	
Vail	11	5 Cars
Minturn	2	1 Car
Redcliff	1	1 Car
Basalt	2	2 Cars
Aspen	10	5 Cars

The following table shows the comparison of Part I Class offenses over a 4-year period in Eagle County. The figures for 1973 and 1974 represent only those offenses reported to the Vail Police Department. Information from other Eagle County law enforcement agencies was unavailable at the time of this writing.

TABLE 14-3 PART I CLASS OFFENSES IN EAGLE COUNTY

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Murder	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0
Robbery	1	2	2	2
Assault	10	6	1	2
Burglary	104	85	106	77
Larceny	305	289	498	573
Auto Theft	0	15	23	23
Total	421	398	630	677

Source: 1976 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan for State Planning and Management, Region XII, Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, August 22, 1975 (Preliminary Draft).

There are two major law enforcement agencies in this county: the County Sheriff's and the Aspen Police Departments. The information contained in the chart below for 1973 is solely from the Aspen Police Department. Both agencies, however, were able to report their 1974 Part I crime incidences.

TABLE 14-4 PART I CLASS OFFENSES IN PITKIN COUNTY

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Murder	0	0	4	2
Rape	4	4	5	4
Robbery	2	0	1	7
Assault	44	27	4	40
Burglary	257	179	135	267
Larceny	427	522	661	1,317
Auto Theft	0	106	51	101
Total	734	838	861	1,838

While Pitkin County had the highest crime rate in the State during 1971 and 1972, the dramatic increase between 1973 and 1974 should be explained. First, only the reports to the Aspen Police Department are included in the 1973 figures. Second, the 1974 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report (U.C.R.) form changed in the category for larceny.

The only category to show a steady increase was larceny. The number of burglaries dropped significantly from the 1971 incidence for 2 years. Between 1973 and 1974, there was a sizable increase. Six murders have occurred in the past 2 years. Rapes have held steady during this period.

Source: 1976 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan for State Planning and Management, Region XII, Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, August 22, 1975 (Preliminary Draft).

Chapter 15

SEARCH AND RESCUE

All four counties in the SEPA have search and rescue organizations. Mesa County's search and rescue consists of 14 different organizations. The operation is controlled by a team consisting of one person from each of the 14 groups and is headed by the County Sheriff's Department. There are approximately 15 people in each group while the sheriff's posse has 50 full-time and 20 auxiliary members. The organization owns a four wheel drive ambulance. According to Mesa County Undersheriff H. J. Hutchison, the capability of the Mesa County Search and Rescue Agency to assist with emergencies on public lands is "excellent."

Garfield Search and Rescue Incorporated works under the direction of Garfield County Sheriff. It is a non-profit, tax exempt organization operating out of Rifle and Glenwood Springs. This orgainzation participates in all types of rescues throughout Garfield County. It is made up of six units: cross country ski unit, horseback unit, mountain climbing unit, snowmobiling unit, underwater unit, and four-wheel drive unit. The organization's personnel consists of 25 volunteer members in both Rifle and Glenwood Springs and a 20 member reserve deputies association which provides leaders for the entire operation. The group relies on local town ambulances when they are called for.

The Eagle County Sheriff's posse consists of 20 active members and is equipped with a ten-wheel all-wheel drive military truck and a four-wheel drive vehicle. The posse is assisted by Vail Mountain Rescue and a ten-man Basalt search and rescue operation.

Pitkin County's search and rescue operation is headed by Fred Braun of Snowmass and consists of the 19 full-time employees of the Pitkin County Sheriff's Department and 25 volunteers. The group owns a four-wheel drive Land Rover, and relies on the Aspen Valley Hospital's ambulance.

Each of the four search and rescue operations is responsible for its entire county and provides assistance to nearby counties when needed. The groups are primarily funded by donation.

Chapter 16

HEALTH SYSTEMS

Tables 16-1 and 16-2 show vital statistics and health facilities and manpower for the SEPA. While the data show some fluctuation by county, the regional statistics are close to the state average. Comparing Bassett's (UCMS, Sept. 1973) health manpower statistics (1972 Figures) and current 1975 figures, one finds that Garfield County has gained three physicians (M.D. and D.O.), Mesa County has lost three physicians and Eagle and Pitkin counties have shown no change. This is curious because, according to population figures in Chapter 1, there has been a considerable population increase in the SEPA with no increase in physicians.

Table 16-3 gives more complete health care facility information. In general, hospital and other medical facilities in the area are adequate. Eagle County has no hospital, but helicopter service from local clinics in the county to Denver hospitals is available.

TABLE 16-1 VITAL STATISTICS AND LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

		COUNTIES				DISTRICT	
		EAGLE	GARFIELD	MESA	PITKIN	TOTAL	COLORADO
1. VITAL STATISTICS[1] : 1972							
Population (estimate)		8,400	16,100	56,300	7,200	88,000	2,357,700
Live Births	No.	149	263	837	108	1,357	38,585
	Rate	17.7	16.3	14.9	15.0	15.4	16.4
Low Birth Weight	No.	16	32	72	11	131	3,563
(to 5-1/2 lbs.)	Rate	10.7	12.2	8.6	10.2	9.65	9.2
Total Deaths	No.	46	143	561	26	776	17,856
	Rate	5.5	8.9	10.0	3.6	8.8	7.6
Infant Deaths	No.	6	5	11	1	23	678
	Rate	40.3	19.0	13.1	9.3	16.9	17.6
Neonatal Deaths	No.	6	3	8	-	17	487
	Rate	40.3	11.4	9.6	-	12.5	12.6
Perinatal Deaths	No.	8	7	24	-	39	1,070
	Rate	53.0	26.2	28.1	-	-	27.3
Marriages	No.	61	161	595	141	958	27,095
	Rate	7.3	10.0	10.6	19.6	10.9	11.5
Dissolutions &	No.	18	12	324	53	407	12,604
Annulments	Rate	2.1	0.7	5.8	7.4	4.6	5.3
2. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH[2] : 1972							
Heart Disease	No.	13	53	204	7	277	6,291
	Rate	154.8	329.2	362.3	97.2		266.8
Malignant Neoplasms	No.	5	22	102	2	131	2,877
	Rate	59.5	136.6	181.2	27.8		122.0
Cerebrovascular Disease	No.	4	11	79	3	97	1,687
	Rate	47.6	68.3	140.3	41.7		71.6
Accidents	No.	9	8	29	8	54	1,380
	Rate	107.1	49.7	51.5	111.1		58.5
3. WOMEN IN NEED OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES[3]: 1973 (State and County estimate are independent figures)		252	542	2,310	276	3,380	76,723

TABLE 16-2 REPORTABLE DISEASES, HEALTH FACILITIES AND MANPOWER

	EAGLE	GARFIELD	MESA	PITKIN	DISTRICT TOTAL	COLORADO
1. REPORTABLE DISEASES: 1972						
Infectious Hepatitis	4	-	5	3	12	754
Influenza	-	-	1	-	1	9,477
Measles (Rubella)	-	11	14	1	26	539
Mumps	-	2	134	8	144	773
Salmonellosis	1	1	14	3	19	281
Shigellosis	1	-	2	-	3	300
Streptococcal Infections	3	354	5,275	384	6,016	45,667
Tuberculosis	1	-	8	-	9	420
VD - Gonorrhea	36	21	77	86	220	7,290
VD - Syphilis	-	1	4	-	5	444
2. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES: 1973						
Number of Hospitals, 1975	-	2	5	1	8	81
Licensed Bed Capacity	-	62	336	30	428	10,099
No. of Long-term Care Facilities	-	4	10	-	14	201
Licensed Bed Capacity	-	146	1,040	-	1,186	17,942
Mental Health Facilities	-	1	-	-	1	32
3. HEALTH MANPOWER: 1972						
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.), 1975	6	24	102	19	151	3,819
RN's - Practicing*	17	77	310	58	462	12,293
LPN's - Practicing**	5	24	167	2	198	4,507
Dentists, 1975	4	8	32	8	52	1,367
Optometrists***, 1975	1	4	6	1	12	209
Chiropractors	-	4	6	-	10	272
Psychologists	-	-	3	-	3	217
Physical Therapists, 1973	1	1	13	4	19	407
Pharmacists, 1974	8	21	59	14	102	1,868

* State total includes 14 not classified by county.
** State total includes 3 not classified by county.
*** Includes 38 optometrists with offices in more than one county.

TABLE 16-2 (cont.) REPORTABLE DISEASES, HEALTH FACILITIES AND MANPOWER

	EAGLE	GARFIELD	MESA	PITKIN	DISTRICT TOTAL	COLORADO
HEALTH MANPOWER (cont.)						
RN's Employed in:						
Hospitals	8	44	226	49	327	8,426
Industry	1	-	-	-	1	176
Nursing Homes	-	14	41	-	55	1,186
Offices	5	9	9	7	30	844
Private Duty	-	4	1	-	5	280
Public Health	2	2	13	1	18	615
Schools	-	3	11	1	15	369
Teaching	-	-	8	-	8	301
Other	1	1	1	-	3	86
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	10
RN's Not Practicing*	12	23	52	16	103	2,817
LPN's Not Practicing*	1	6	44	-	51	1,144
4. EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES: 1972						
Ambulance Vehicles	4	9	5	9	28	293
Drivers and Attendants TOTAL	45	82	91	21	239	1,980
Adv. First Aid	37	38	69	14	158	1,217
EMT	20	10	15	3	48	579
5. HEALTH WORKERS ACTIVITIES: 1972						
Individuals Served	630	309	2,544	186	3,669	60,862
Nursing Visits	1,468	1,024	6,092	420	9,004	258,918
6. SCHOOLS: 1972-1973						
Number of Districts	1	3	3	1	8	181
Number of Schools	8	15	36	3	62	1,236
Enrollment	1,713	4,723	13,533	1,280	21,249	577,701
Colleges & Universities						
Two-year Program No.	-	1	-	-	1	14
Enroll.	-	504	-	-	504	23,911
Four-year Program No.	-	-	1	-	1	20
Enroll.	-	-	3,252	-	3,252	106,048

* County & Region totals do not sum to State total because county of employment or residence not known for certain nurses.

NOTES FOR TABLES 16-1 TO 16-2

1. Live birth Rate = Total live births per 1,000 population.
   Low Birth Weight Rate = Births 5-1/2 pounds or less per 100 live births.
   Total Death Rate = Total deaths per 1,000 population.
   Infant Death Rate = Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.
   Neonatal Death Rate = Deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.
   Perinatal Death Rate = Neonatal deaths plus fetal deaths (20+ weeks) per 1,000 live births.
   Marriage and Dissolution-Annulment Rates = Marriages and Dissolutions-Annulments respectively per 1,000 population.

2. Heart Disease, Cancer, Stroke and Accidents are, in order, the prevailing leading causes of death in Colorado and the Nation as a whole and are therefore the only causes shown in this profile. However, because of small number effect, some counties with few deaths during a particular year may have reflected a deviation from this.

3. Estimated number of women 15-44 years of age with family income of less than $5,000 who desire family planning (excludes those women who may be sterile, pregnant, or seeking pregnancy at the time.)

4. M.D. = Medical Doctor.

5. D.O. = Doctor of Osteopathy.

DATA SOURCES:

Colorado Departments of:
- Education
- Health
- Institutions
- Local Affairs
- Regulatory Agencies
- Revenue
- Social Services

Colorado Interstate Gas Company

United States Bureau of the Census

TABLE 16-3 HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

City-County-Area Code Facility, Address, Telephone and Administrator	Ownership or Control	Type	Licensed Bed Capacity
(PITKIN COUNTY)			
Aspen Valley Hospital PO Box "H" 81611 925-1120 Harry M. Weir, Administrator	County	Gen. Hosp.	30
(GARFIELD COUNTY)			
Glenwood Valley Nursing Home 2305 Blair Avenue 81601 945-5476 Mrs. Alice Applegate, Administrator	Proprietor-ship	NCF	49
Valley View Hospital - Glenwood Springs 1906 Blake Avenue 81601 945-6535 Al Herron, Administrator	Church	Gen. Hosp.	39
Clagett Memorial Hospital - Rifle 707 E. Fifth Street PO Box 72 81650 652-1510 Robert Georgeson, Administrator	District	Gen. Hosp.	26
E. Dene Moore Memorial Home - Rifle PO Box 72, 707 E. Fifth 81650 625-1510 Robert Georgeson, Administrator	District	NCF	58
GRAND JUNCTION - MESA COUNTY - AREA I-4			
Flynns Foster Home 1127 Main Street 81501 242-8928 Mrs. Helen M. Flynn, Administrator	Proprietor-ship	RCF (MR)	7
Flynns Group Home #2 1115 Main 81501 242-8928 Mrs. Helen Flynn Velasquez, Administrator	Proprietor-ship	RCF (MR)	8
Franklin's Manor, Inc. 2897 Orchard Ave (Mail: 528 Fay Dr. 81501) 243-1486 Mrs. Darlene W. Hansen, Administrator	Proprietor-ship	IHCF	24

TABLE 16-3 (cont.) HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

City-County-Area Code Facility, Address, Telephone and Administrator	Ownership or Control	Type	Licensed Bed Capacity
GRAND JUNCTION (cont.)			
Franklin's Nursing Home 514 28 3/4 Road 81501 242-1350 Charles Franklin, Administrator	Proprietor- ship	IHCF	28
Grand Junction Osteopathic Hospital 1065 Walnut PO Box 220 81501 242-0920 Irving Nathenson, Administrator	Non-Profit	Gen. Hosp.	44
Medicenter/Grand Junction 1100 Patterson Road (Mail: Box 2386 81501) 242-8980 W. J. Anderies, Administrator	Proprietor- ship	Conv. Ctr.	62
Mesa Manor Nursing Center 2901 N. 12th Street 81501 243-7211 Eugene H. Knight, Administrator	Proprietor- ship	NCF IHCF	92 28
Mesa Memorial Hospital 10th and Grand Avenue PO Box 2025 81501 243-1331 L. M. Finnessey, Administrator	Non-Profit	Gen. Hosp.	42
St. Mary's Hospital 7th and Patterson Road 81501 Sister Mary Aleys, Administrator	Church	Gen. Hosp.	222
Sharon Hill Nursing Home 2815 Patterson Road 81501 242-7356 Mrs. Lelamarie Landing, Administrator	Proprietor- ship	IHCF	16

TABLE 16-3 (cont.) HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

City-County-Area Code Facility, Address, Telephone and Administrator	Ownership or Control	Type	Licensed Bed Capacity
GRAND JUNCTION (cont.)			
State Home and Training School 2812 "D" Road PO Box 2568 81501 245-2100 Robert M. Porter, Superintendent Stephen J. Chiovaro, Administrator	State	NCF IHCF	297 228
Teller Arms Nursing Home, Inc. 2425 Teller Avenue 81501 243-3064 Merrit C. Schumann, Administrator	Proprietor- ship	NCF IHCF	116 17

Note: Aspen Valley Hospital is inadequate at this time to serve the area, however, a new hospital is being planned.

Mental Health Care

The Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center provides mental health care to residents of the SEPA. Primary offices are situated in Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, and Eagle. Part-time offices are located in Fruita, Collbran, Rifle, Aspen and Vail (Figure 16-1). The center's administrative office is located in Glenwood Springs. The two primary target areas of the center are the development of diagnostic and treatment capabilities for working with children and adolescents involved in the criminal justice system and community alcoholism and abuse services.*

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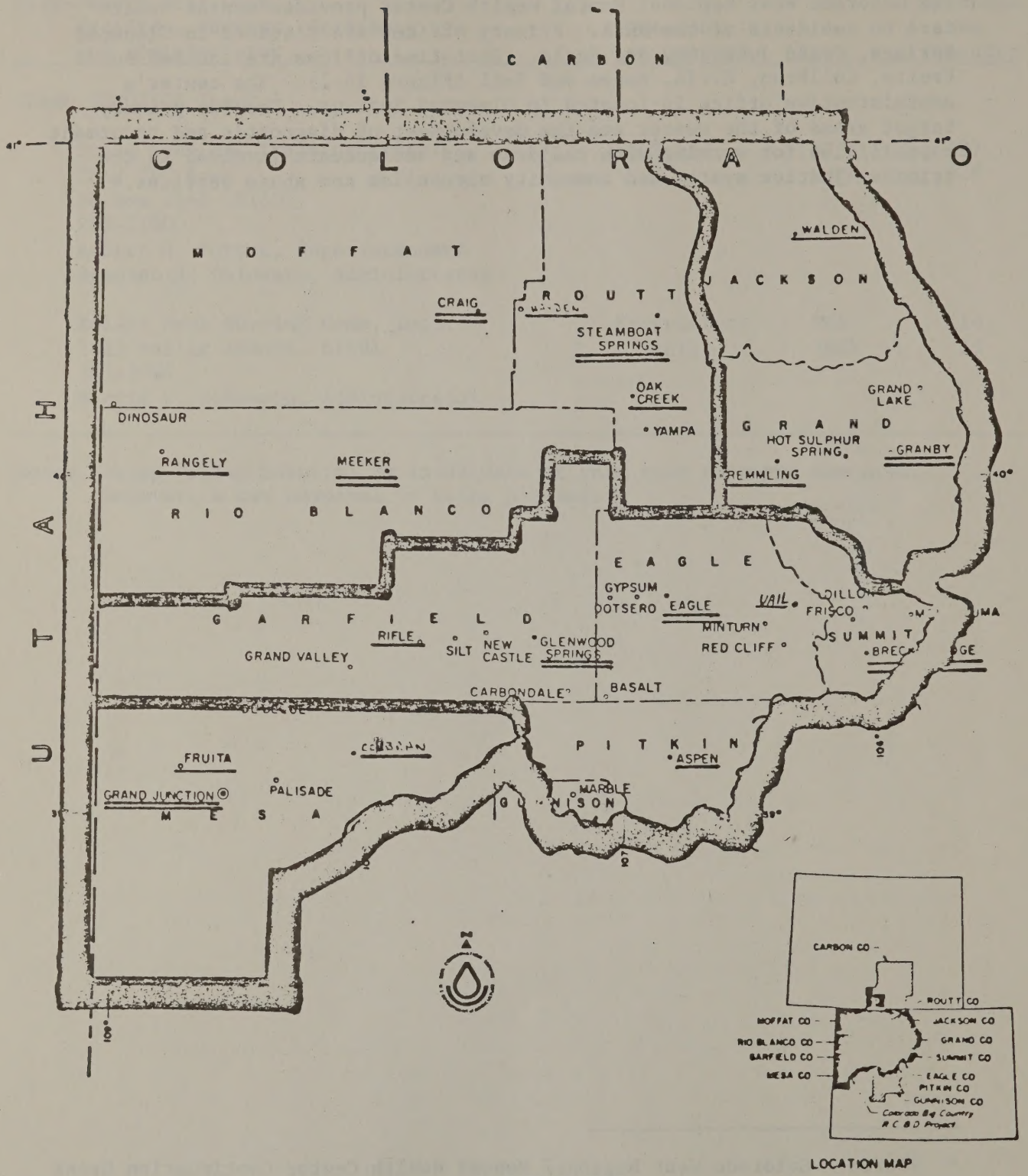
* Source: Colorado West Regional Mental Health Center Continuation Grant Application, March 26, 1976.

FIGURE 16-1 COLORADO WEST REGIONAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Location of Offices



LOCATION MAP

Grand Junction - Primary office

Rifle - Part-time office

Chapter 17

EDUCATION

The SEPA contains eight school districts. Selected information from the Department of Education Consolidated Report is shown in Table 17-1.

Eagle County

A listing of schools in Eagle County is as follows:

School	Grades	Location	Capacity	Present Occupancy
Eagle Valley	Jr.-Sr. HS	Gypsum	500	320
Eagle Valley Elementary	K-6	Eagle	500	350
McCoy School	K-8	McCoy	150	31
Meadow Mountain Elementary	1-4	Eagle-Vail	450	307
Battlemountain	H.S.	Eagle-Vail	500	270
Minturn Kindergarten	K	Minturn	100	83
Minturn Middle School	5-8	Minturn	334	400
Red Cliff Elementary	K-6	Red Cliff	73	200

Presently Eagle County School District RE-50 is planning a middle school in Minturn to replace the present Minturn Middle School. The new building will have a capacity of 570 students. The old Minturn Middle School building may be turned over to Colorado Mountain College to be used for a new vocational education program.

Vail Elementary School will open in the fall of 1976. The school will handle grades K-4 and have a 500 student capacity.

Eagle Middle School is scheduled to open in early 1978. This school will be for grades 5-8 and will have a 440 student capacity.*

Eagle County Planner, Mike Blair has reported that parents have been dissatisfied lately with the open space concept being used at the newer schools. Blair also stated that there is some friction between children from Vail and children from other parts of the county.

* An Analysis of Western Eagle County, Bickert, Brown and Coddington, January 1976.

Garfield County

Both the elementary and high school are contained in one building in the Grand Valley School District. It serves students in grades K-12. The building is also the community center in the evenings, on weekends, and in the summer. A three-classroom metal building is planned to be built this summer. Funds will be provided from oil shale lease funds. When this facility is completed, the school district's needs will be met, however, if there is further energy development, more classrooms will be needed.

There are five schools in Garfield County School District RE-2. There is a high school in Rifle for students in grades 9-12, a combined elementary and junior high school for students K-8 in New Castle, a 7th and 8th grade junior high in Rifle, and elementary schools in Rifle and Silt. According to Mr. Kline, Rifle High School Principal, the schools are almost at capacity. A bond issue has been passed for a new K-8 school in New Castle and a new junior high school in Rifle.

The Rifle High School offers both vocational and academic courses. Some of the vocational programs are construction, welding, agriculture, and auto technology.

There are seven schools in Garfield County School District RE-1. Presently, there is a K-6th grade elementary school and a combined junior high and high school (grades 7-12) in Carbondale. Basalt also has a K-6 grade elementary and a combined junior high and high school. Glenwood Springs has a K-6 grade elementary school, a junior high school (7 and 8 grades), and a 9-12 grade high school.

Both K-6 grade schools in Carbondale and Basalt will become K-4 grade schools. Both towns will build middle schools for students in grades 5-8. According to Tom Emmons, Business Manager of School District RE-1, new high schools are already under construction in Basalt and Carbondale. These two schools should be completed and occupied by the fall of 1976. A large addition to the Glenwood Springs High School has recently been completed and is presently occupied. Emmons stated that there will be sufficient room to accommodate new students with the current and planned facilities of the district.

Pitkin County

There are four schools in Aspen School District 1 which is Pitkin County's school district: a K-2 grade lower elementary school, a 3-4 grade upper elementary school, a 5-8 grade middle school, and a 9-12 grade high school. According to the school district's business manager, the capability of the existing facilities to meet the current and future needs is not adequate. The business manager stated that enrollment in the school district could increase by 50 to 75 percent in the future.

A new 15,000-square foot building will be erected in 1977 in conjunction with Colorado Mountain College at the high school. The building will provide classrooms, administration offices, welding areas, drafting areas, and ceramic art areas.

Presently all four schools are used by many civic and private groups throughout the year. Particular summer month users are Ballet West, Aspen Music Association, and the Aspen Institute. Colorado Mountain College uses Aspen School District facilities year-round.

Mesa County

There are three school districts in Mesa County. The DeBeque School District, according to Larry Martin (principal), is close to capacity. A K-12 school serves the energy impacted school district. Two new additions will be built in the summer of 1976. These additions will house a shop, two elementary classrooms, and an extension of the gym. DeBeque is the only district in the county to receive oil shale funds. One teacher will be added in school year 1976-1977 and another will be added in 1977-1978. With these new buildings and teachers, according to Martin, the district will meet the community's demands; however, when future growth occurs, the district will have to expand.

The Mesa County Valley 51 School District contains 31 schools. It is the largest in the SEPA. According to Dr. Reeder, Director of Elementary Education, the district is planning a new elementary school in Grand Junction at the intersection of 32nd and D-1/2 roads. Dr. Reeder stated, "the school district is pretty much at capacity and future growth will bring problems."

The Plateau Valley 50 School District houses both its elementary and high school in the same building. School Superintendent C. L. Kinney said that the school district is presently meeting the community's needs and that no expansion is planned at this time.

TABLE 17-1 COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION CONSOLIDATED REPORT

County District	Number of Schools	Total Revenues 1973-1974	Total Expenditures 1973-1974	Classroom Teacher Turnover Rate	1973-1974 Annual Dropout Rate	Fall 1974 Pupil/Teacher Ratio
RE-50 (Eagle County)	8	2,879,082	2,662,945	18.7%	6.7%	19.2
RE-1 (Garfield County)	7	2,847,967	2,622,843	12.9%	5.7%	22.3
RE-2 (Garfield County)	5	1,509,949	1,550,770	18.6%	7.9%	19.9
16 Grand Valley (Garfield County)	2	307,079	263,958	16.7%	2.4%	10.7
49 JT DeBeque (Mesa County)	2	202,675	235,364	9.1%	0.0%	10.0
50 Plateau Valley (Mesa County)	2	350,382	325,720	0.0%	1.4%	17.0
51 Mesa County Valley	31	13,681,866	13,045,459	8.9%	6.6%	22.6
1 Aspen (Pitkin County)	4	2,138,245	2,334,087	9.8%	2.0%	22.6

Source: Consolidated Report on Elementary and Secondary Education in Colorado, Colorado Department of Education, 1975.

Mesa College

Mesa College was established in 1925. Located on 45 acres, in the center of Grand Junction, the campus has expanded to include twenty buildings. Student enrollment has grown steadily since 1952. The current enrollment is approximately 3,000 students.

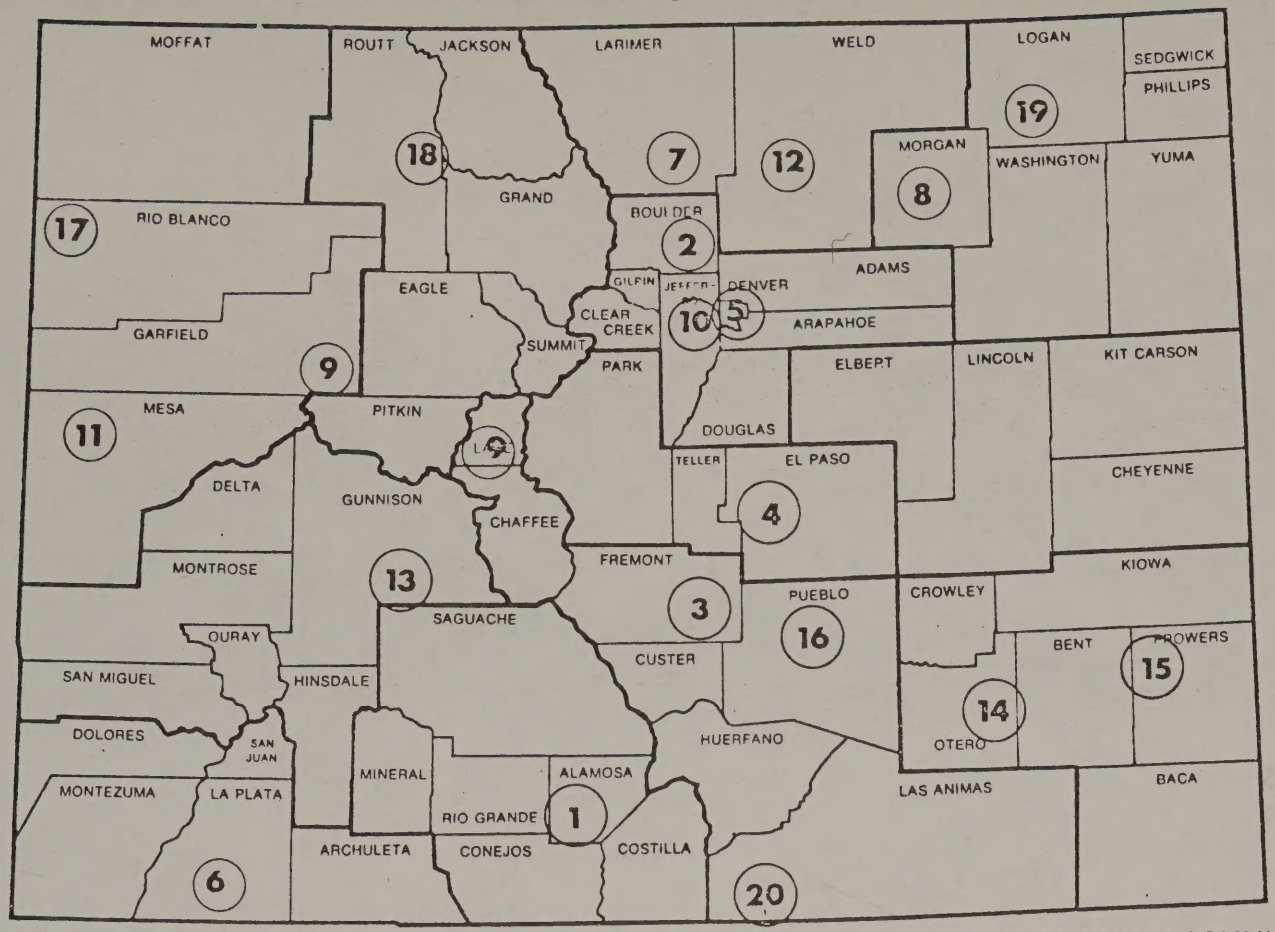
As a result of legislative action and a district vote in 1973, Mesa College has expanded to baccalaureate degree status. Consistent with legislative intent, Mesa College should: (1) continue to offer the existing junior college transfer programs; (2) improve and expand the vocational-technical offerings; (3) establish baccalaureate degree majors and (4) introduce non-traditional and career-oriented procedures. In the latter instance, Mesa College has a special responsibility and opportunity to distinguish itself through the growth and development of innovative programs.

With a current operating budget of $4.2 million, the college should be recognized as one of the SEPA's major institutions. The college, in looking to the future, has employed a local firm to explore the various alternatives for expansion to meet the needs of a growing community.

Colorado Mountain College (Glenwood Springs)

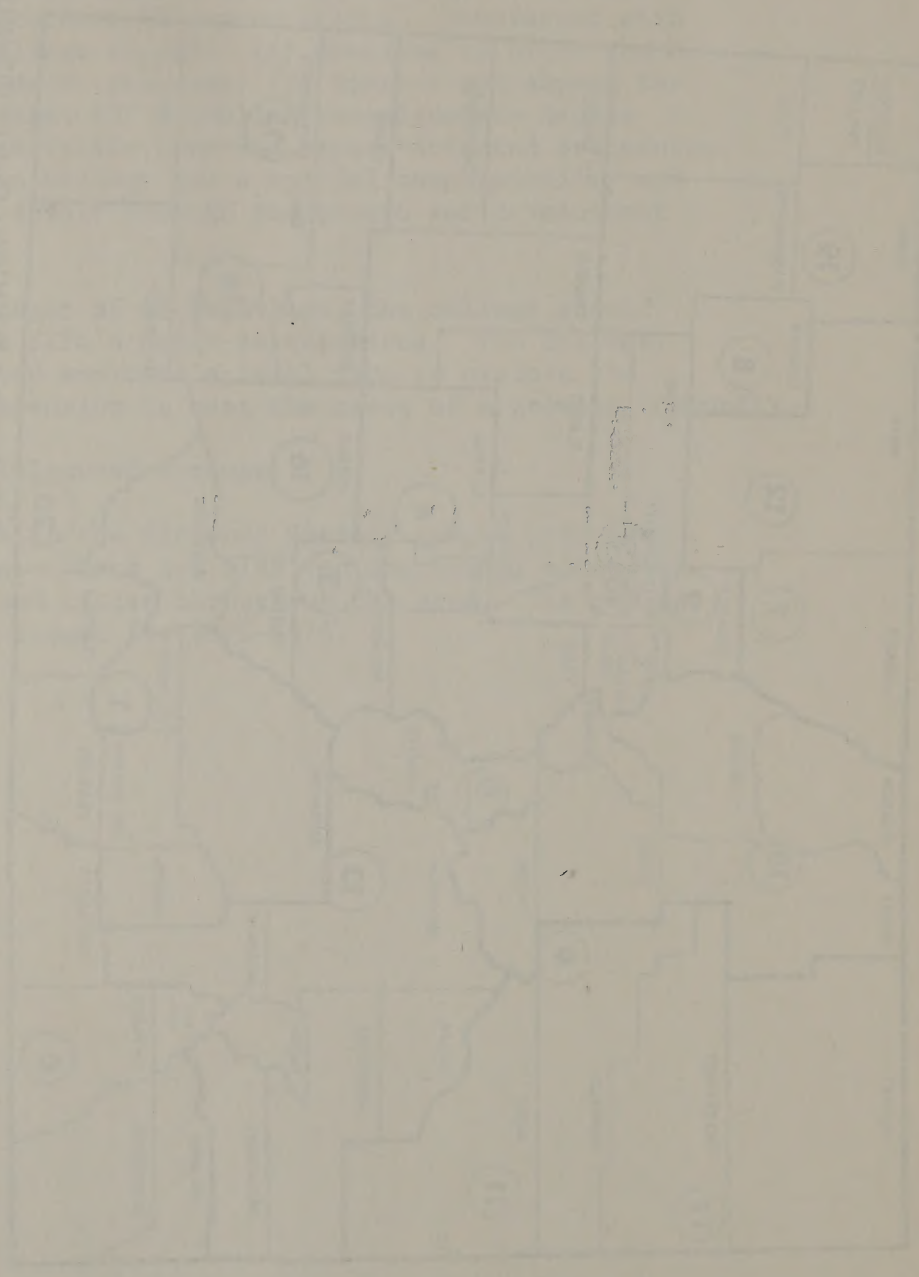
There are over 600 students at the Glenwood Springs campus with over one third from out of state. There are also ten continuing education programs offered in towns and cities throughout the area. The college has a $3 million operating budget for 1975-1976.

Location of Colorado Colleges and Universities



1. Alamosa – ADAMS STATE COLLEGE
2. Boulder – UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
3. Canon City – COLLEGE OF THE CANONS
4. Colorado Springs Area – THE COLORADO COLLEGE
   EL PASO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
   U. S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY
   UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
5. Denver Area – ARAPAHOE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
   COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF DENVER
   LORETTO HEIGHTS COLLEGE
   METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE
   REGIS COLLEGE
   TEMPLE BUELL COLLEGE
   UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
   UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
6. Durango – FORT LEWIS COLLEGE
7. Fort Collins – COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
8. Fort Morgan – MORGAN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
9. Glenwood Springs & Leadville – COLORADO MOUNTAIN COLLEGE
10. Golden – COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
11. Grand Junction – MESA COLLEGE
12. Greeley – AIMS COLLEGE
    UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO
13. Gunnison – WESTERN STATE COLLEGE
14. La Junta – OTERO JUNIOR COLLEGE
15. Lamar – LAMAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE
16. Pueblo – SOUTHERN COLORADO STATE COLLEGE
17. Rangely – RANGELY COLLEGE
18. Steamboat Springs – COLORADO ALPINE COLLEGE
19. Sterling – NORTHEASTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE
20. Trinidad – TRINIDAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE

FIGURE 17-1



DEPT OF INTERIOR
BUR LAND MANAGEMENT
COLO STATE OFFICE, DENVER

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Chapter 18

SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

The overwhelming majority of funds spent for public welfare in Colorado is spent for Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) and an additional category Aid to Dependent Children with Unemployed Fathers (ADCU). This is aid to children 18 years old and under.

The second largest category of public welfare expenditures is for Old Age Pensions (OAP) for people 65 years of age and older.

There are three other main categories of aid: Aid to the Needy Disabled (AND), Aid to the Blind (AB) and General Assistance (GA). There is also a Food Stamp category and a Supplemental Foods for Health category; however, the only statistics presently available for this type of public welfare is for households for the former and persons for the latter with no dollar amounts assigned. (See letter [Appendix B] from Foley, Executive Director of Social Services, for explanation of lack of statistics.) (All statistics are for the month of January 1975 only.)

In the category of ADC (Table 18-1) within the SEPA, there were 890 cases involving 1,892 children. The average monthly cost per case was $171.06 which equalled $80.47 per child. Almost 82 percent of the dollar expenditures for ADC in the SEPA were made in MESA County. The dollar cost of ADC in the SEPA was 2.7 percent of the state total.

Within the category ADCU in the SEPA, there were 39 cases involving 90 children. The average monthly cost per case was $260.82 which equalled $113.02 per child. The dollar expenditures for ADCU within the SEPA was 2.2 percent of the state total. Almost 92 percent of the total expenditure within the SEPA was in MESA County (Table 18-2).

There were 157 old age pensioners within the SEPA and 124 of them (79 percent) were living in Mesa County. Seventy-nine percent of the OAP dollars for the SEPA were received in Mesa County too. OAP dollars received within the SEPA equalled 7.6 percent of the State total. The average payment per pensioner in the SEPA was $57.27 per month; slightly lower than the $58.11 per month average for the state (Table 18-3).

Within the SEPA there were 62 people receiving AND payments. The average amount of monthly aid was $48.92 which was considerably less than the state average of $74.50. The SEPA dollar amounts received for this category were 2.7 percent of the state total. Eighty-three and one-half percent of the AND payments for the SEPA were made in Mesa County (Table 18-4).

AB payments in the SEPA were made to only three persons; however, this was more than 21 percent of all the payments for the state. Only 24 people in the state were receiving AB aid for the month reported. The average payment in the state was $67.70 and in the SEPA $114.00 (Table 18-5).

TABLE 18-1

A.D.C., AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
FOR JANUARY 1975 *

	Cases	Children	Average $ Per Case	Average $ Per Child	Total $	Percent of SEPA
State	29,000	64,671	191.04	85.67	5,540,160	--
Garfield	108	220	161.99	79.52	17,495	11.5
Mesa Co. 39	136	275	173.32	85.72	23,572	15.5
Mesa HMO Co.80	589	1,286	171.15	78.39	100,807	66.2
Mesa (Total)	725	1,561	171.56	79.68	124,379	81.7
Eagle	48	95	177.89	89.88	8,539	5.6
Pitkin	9	16	203.00	114.19	1,827	1.2
SEPA	890	1,892	171.06	80.47	152,240	100.0

SEPA as a percent of the State Total = 2.7%

Source: Colorado Department of Social Services, Division of Public Welfare
*Gross counts and payments before adjustments, cancellations, and refunds. Excludes vendor payments for medical and burial services.

TABLE 18-2

A.D.C.U., AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, UNEMPLOYED FATHER

FOR JANUARY 1975*

	Cases	Children	Average $ Per Case	Average $ Per Child	Total $	Percent Of SEPA
State	1,702	4,115	277.67	114.85	472,594	--
Garfield	2	6	324.50	108.17	649	6.4
Mesa Co.39	18	44	276.11	112.95	4,970	48.9
Mesa HMO Co.80	18	38	237.61	112.55	4,277	42.0
Mesa (Total)	36	82	256.86	112.77	9,247	90.9
Eagle	1	2	276.00		276	2.7
Pitkin	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEPA	39	90	260.82	113.02	10,172	100.0

SEPA as a percent of State Total = 2.2%

Source: Colorado Department of Social Services, Division of Public Welfare.
*Gross counts and payments before adjustments, cancellations, and refunds. Excludes vendor payments for medical and burial services.

TABLE 18-3

O.A.P., OLD AGE PENSION

FOR JANUARY 1975*

	Cases	Average $ Per Case	Total $	Percent Of SEPA
State	2029	58.11	117,905	--
Garfield	27	46.03	1,243	13.8
Mesa Co.39	38	55.26	2,100	23.4
Mesa HMO Co.80	86	58.09	4,996	55.6
Mesa (Total)	124	57.22	7,096	79.0
Eagle	5	124.40	622	6.9
Pitkin	1	31.00	31	0.3
SEPA	157	57.27	8,992	100.0

SEPA as a percent of State Total = 7.6%

Source: Colorado Department of Social Services, Division of Public Welfare.
*Gross counts and payments before adjustments, cancellations, and refunds. Excludes vendor payments for medical and burial services.

TABLE 18-4

A.N.D., AID TO NEEDY, DISABLED

FOR JANUARY 1975*

	Cases	Average $ Per Case	Total $	Percent of SEPA
State	1530	74.50	113,985	--
Garfield	5	38.00	190	6.3
Mesa Co. 39	22	51.54	1,134	37.4
Mesa HMO Co. 80	33	42.39	1,399	46.1
Mesa (Total)	55	46.05	2,533	83.5
Eagle	1	155.00	155	5.1
Pitkin	1	155.00	155	5.1
SEPA	62	48.92	3,033	100.0

SEPA as a percent of the State Total = 2.7%.

Source: Colorado Department of Social Services, Division of Public Welfare.

* Gross counts and payments before adjustments, cancellations, and refunds. Excludes vendor payments for medical and burial services.

TABLE 18-5

A.B., AID TO BLIND

FOR JANUARY 1975*

		Average $ Per Case	Total $	Percent of SEPA
State	24	67.70	1625	--
Garfield	1	9.00	9	2.7
Mesa Co. 39	--	--		
Mesa HMO Co. 80	1	155.00	155	45.3
Mesa (Total)	1	155.00	155	45.3
Eagle	--	--	--	
Pitkin	1	178.00	178	52.0
SEPA	3	114.00	342	100.0

SEPA as a percent of State Total = 21.1%

Source: Colorado Department of Social Services, Division of Public Welfare.
*Gross counts and payments before adjustments, cancellations, and Refunds. Excludes vendor payments for medical and burial services.

There were 896 cases of GA within the state but a very small proportion was in the SEPA, 7 cases or 0.5 percent of the state total expenditure in this category (Table 18-6).

In summary, in the categories shown during the month reported, a total of $6,294,501 was spent for public welfare in the state. Of this amount $175,014 was received in the SEPA which was equal to 2.8 percent of the public welfare money spent in the state. As previously mentioned, figures for food stamp expenditures were not included because only the number of recipients was available.

Six hundred and fifty-four households in the SEPA received stamps; this was 2.5 percent of the 26,055 households in the state that received stamps during the month reported.

Figure 18-1 illustrates the proportion of the SEPA's population that is on welfare. As can be surmised from the foregoing statistics, Pitkin County has the least proportion of the population on public welfare and Mesa County the highest in the SEPA. As Table 18-1 showed, there were only 9 ADC cases involving 16 children in Pitkin County. The average payment in Pitkin per ADC case was $203.00 per month. It can be seen that the high cost of living in Pitkin County would tend to propel ADC mothers to places like Mesa County where, though the average payment per case is lower, there is more variation in rent--a key factor in the level of living among even nonwelfare families.

TABLE 18-6

G.A., GENERAL ASSISTANCE

FOR JANUARY 1975*

	Cases	Average $ Per Case	Total $	Percent of SEPA
State	896	53.83	48,232	--
Garfield	1	95.00	95	40.4
Mesa Co. 39	1	27.00	27	11.5
Mesa HMO Co. 80	--	--		
Mesa (Total)	1	27.00	27	11.5
Eagle	4	28.25	113	48.1
Pitkin	--	--	--	--
SEPA	7	33.57	235	100.0

SEPA as a percent of the State Total = 0.5%

Source: Colorado Department of Social Services, Division of Public Welfare.

*Gross counts and payments before adjustments, cancellations, and refunds. Excludes vendor payments for medical and burial services.

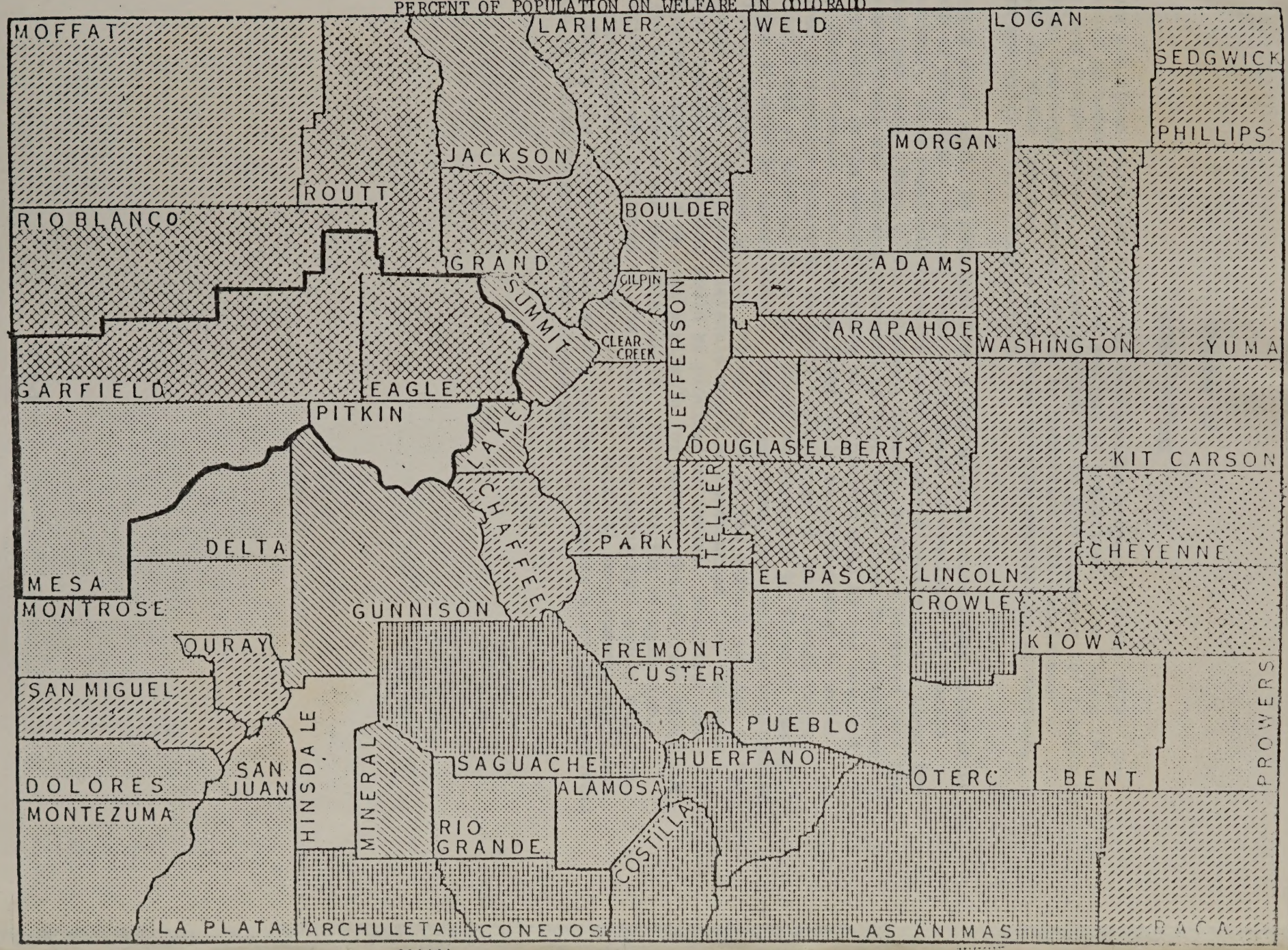
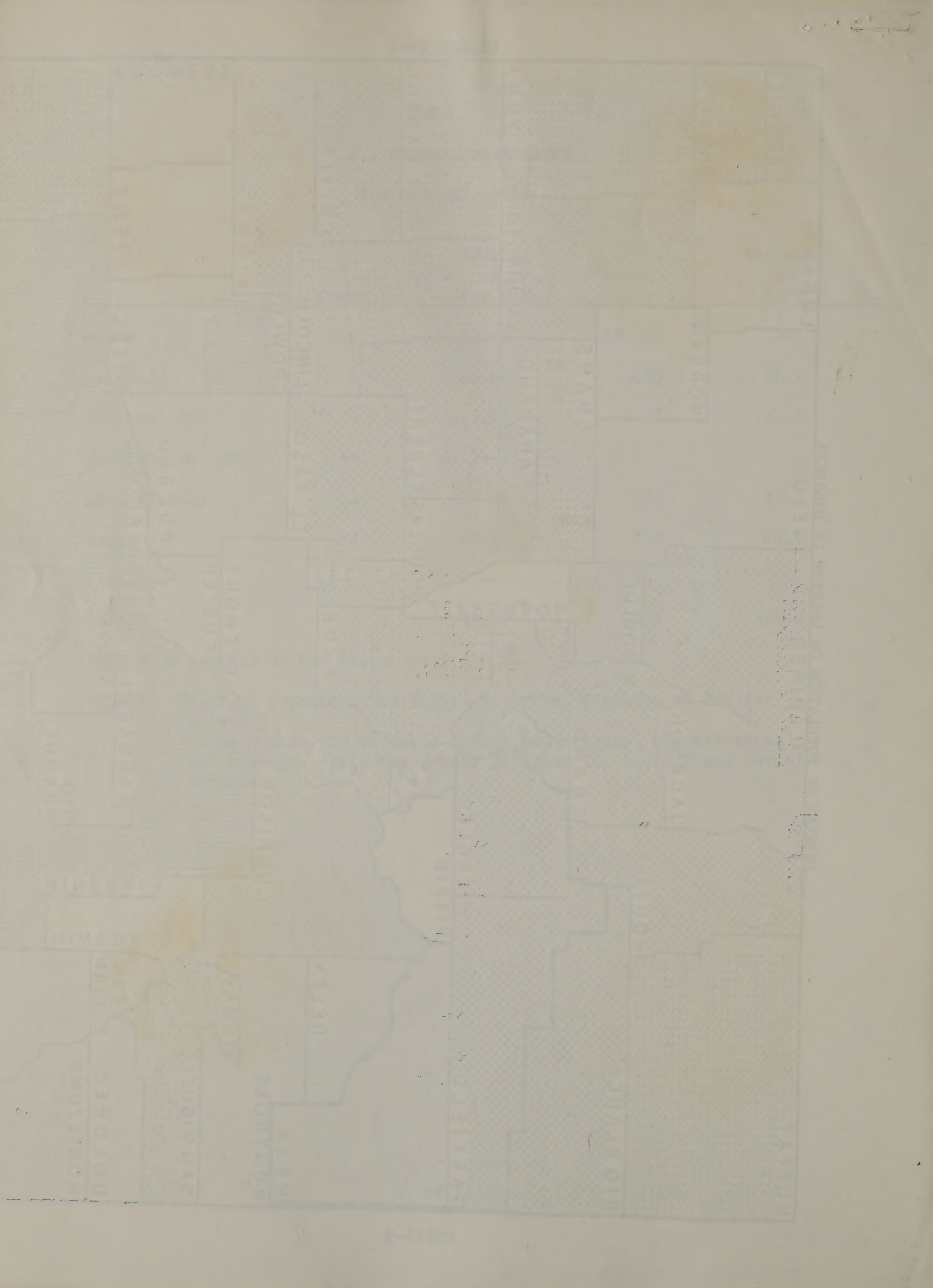

PERCENT OF POPULATION ON WELFARE IN COLORADO
MOFFAT
LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
MORGAN
JACKSON
ROUTT
BOULDER
RIO BLANCO
GRAND
GILPIN
SUMMIT
CLEAR CREEK
JEFFERSON
ADAMS
ARAPAHOE
WASHINGTON
YUMA
GARFIELD
EAGLE
PITKIN
LAKE
DOUGLAS
ELBERT
KIT CARSON
CHAFFEE
TELLER
PARK
DELTA
CHEYENNE
MESA
EL PASO
LINCOLN
MONTROSE
GUNNISON
CROWLEY
OURAY
FREMONT
KIOWA
CUSTER
SAN MIGUEL
PUEBLO
HINSDALE
SAGUACHE
HUERFANO
PROWERS
SAN JUAN
DOLORES
MINERAL
ALAMOSA
OTERO
BENT
MONTEZUMA
RIO GRANDE
COSTILLA
LA PLATA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS
LAS ANIMAS
BACA

FIGURE 18-1



Chapter 19

WATER SYSTEMS

There are three completed Bureau of Reclamation projects in the SEPA. One project is under construction and another is authorized. See Figure 19-1. The West Divide project is planned primarily to provide water for irrigation and for municipal and industrial use in connection with development of local oil shale reserves. It also would provide benefits to recreation, fish and wildlife and flood control.

Project water would be obtained from a series of Colorado River tributaries south of the river. Crystal River flows would be regulated at Placita Reservoir. Some reservoir releases would be made directly to the river for downstream uses. Most of the releases, however, would be diverted into the Huntsman Canal and conveyed westward to West Divide Creek for subsequent distribution in the western portion of the project area by the East and West Divide Canals. The diverted flows would be supplemented by water stored in Haystack Reservoir on small tributaries of West Divide Creek. Natural flows at Haystack Reservoir would be augmented by flows of nearby streams diverted by feeder canal. Yank Creek Reservoir would be constructed on North Thompson Creek to meet project needs in the eastern portion of the Fourmile Canal. Irrigation laterals would be constructed from the main project canals, and drains would be provided as needed. Municipal and industrial water would be made available for sale in the Colorado River and in the West Divide and Fourmile Canals. Facilities for reregulation, distribution and treatment of the municipal and industrial supply would be the responsibility of the water users. Recreational developments would be provided by the Forest Service at all project reservoirs since the reservoirs would be within National Forest boundaries.

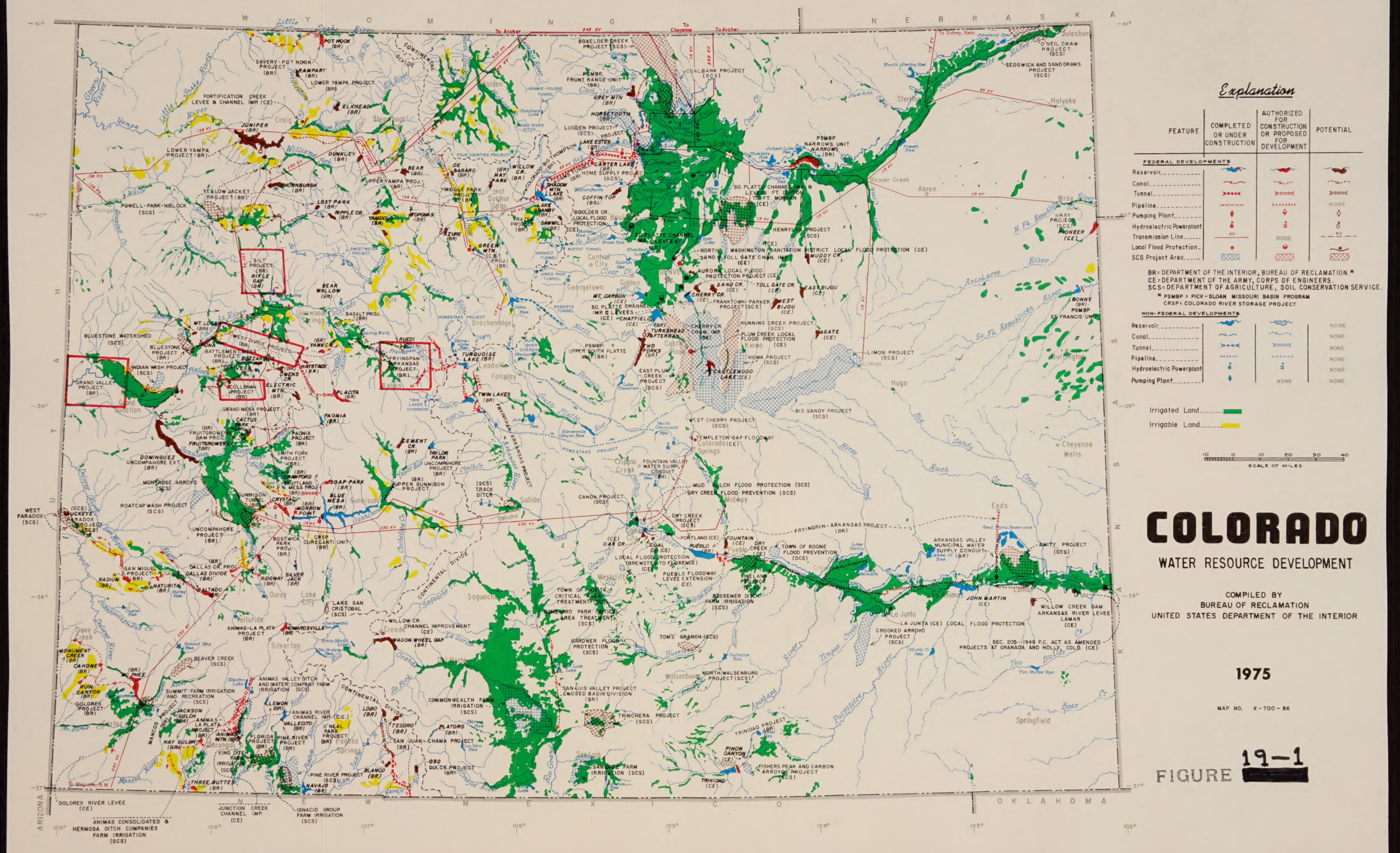

Explanation
FEATURE
COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION
AUTHORIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPMENT
POTENTIAL
FEDERAL DEVELOPMENTS
Reservoir
Canal
Tunnel
Pipeline
Pumping Plant
Hydroelectric Powerplant
Transmission Line
Local Flood Protection
SCS Project Area
NONE
BR=DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION.*
CE=DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
SCS=DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE.
* PSMBP = PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM
CRSP= COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT
NON-FEDERAL DEVELOPMENTS
Irrigated Land
Irrigable Land
SCALE OF MILES
COLORADO
WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
COMPILED BY
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
1975
MAP NO. X-700-86
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
UTAH
COLORADO

FIGURE 19-1

WATER SUPPLY (average acre-feet annually)

Increased supply from project irrigation water	115,600
Increased supply from project municipal and industrial water	77,500
Total	193,100
Depletion of Colorado River	76,400

IRRIGATION SERVICE AREA (acres)

Full service land	18,890
Supplemental service land	21,080
Total	39,970

BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS (100-year period at 3-1/8 percent)

	Direct	Indirect and Public	Total
Average annual benefits			
Irrigation	$2,160,300	$3,099,800	$5,260,100
Municipal and industrial use	1,979,100		1,979,100
Recreation	156,200		156,200
Fish and wildlife	63,800		63,800
Flood control	22,000		22,000
Total	4,381,400	3,099,800	7,481,200
Average annual equivalent costs			3,770,000
Benefit-cost ratio			1.98:1

PROJECT FEATURES

	Placita	Haystack 1/	Yank Creek
Reservoirs			
Capacity (acre-feet)			
Active	87,780	7,090	8,240
Inactive	17,880	500	970
Total	105,660	7,590	9,210
Normal water surface area (acres)	748	182	146
Dams			
Height (feet)	301	132	188
Crest length (feet)	1,630	1,350	1,540

	Length (miles)	Initial Capacity (second-feet)
Huntsman Canal	25.5	570
West Divide Canal	49.0	620
East Divide Canal	6.5	50
Fourmile Canal	9.3	85

1/ In addition to main dam for which data are shown, Haystack Reservoir would require a smaller dam 65 feet high and 565 feet long at the crest and a dike 10 feet high and 455 feet long at the crest.

COLLBRAN PROJECT, MESA COUNTY, COLORADO

The Collbran project in Mesa County, Colorado develops for multiple purposes a major part of the unused water in Plateau Creek and its principal tributaries. Supplemental irrigation water is furnished for irrigated land, and electrical energy is generaged for use in west-central Colorado. Major project works include Vega Dam and Reservoir, two powerplants, several diversion dams, about 34 miles of canal and about 18 miles of pipeline and penstock. The project has also rehabilitated and modified 17 small reservoirs on Cottonwood Creek and Big Creek watersheds.

Plan

Vega Dam is constructed across the channel of Plateau Creek, forming a reservoir with a total capacity of 34,000 acre-feet and an active capacity of 33,000 square feet. The reservoir stores surplus flows of Plateau, Leon and Park Creeks. The Leon and Park Creek flows are brought to the reservoir through the 2.7 mile-long Leon-Park Feeder Canal.

The southside Canal extends west from Vega Reservoir 32.8 miles to a point about 3.25 miles from Mesa, Colorado. The canal crosses several north-flowing tributaries of Plateau Creek but does not intercept their flow.

Most project water from Plateau, Leon and Park Creeks, including both storage and direct flow, is delivered by the Southside Canal. Some water is released from Vega Reservoir to Plateau Creek for diversion by downstream ditches.

Power water is diverted from the Big and Cottonwood Creek drainage areas at elevations of more than 9,800 feet above sea level. These waters are regulated by 17 previously existing reservoirs on Grand Mesa and are piped down the mesa slopes through two hydroelectric powerplants and released into Plateau Creek. The two powerplants have a combined capacity of 13,500 kilowatts.

Vega Dam and Reservoir

Vega Dam is in a remote area of the Colorado Rocky Mountains, about 11 miles east of Collbran. The dam is a zoned, rolled earth- and rock-fill structure with a maximum height above the foundation of 162 feet, a crest length of 2,100 feet and a volume of 982,000 cubic yards of material.

The outlet works is near the left abutment and consists of an intake structure, 5-foot-diameter concrete pressure conduit, concrete gate chamber for a 3.5-foot by 3.5-foot high pressure gate, 8-foot-diameter concrete horseshoe conduit containing a 51-inch-diameter steel pipe, control house containing two 2.25- by 2.25-foot high-pressure gates, concrete stilling basin and an outlet channel which discharges into the Southside Canal.

Vega Reservoir has a surface area of about 1,000 acres, will store 34,000 acre-feet of water and creates a lake 2.5 miles long by about a mile wide with approximately 7 miles of shoreline.

Leon-Park Feeder Canal conveys water from Leon and Park Creeks to Vega Reservoir. The 350-cubic-foot-per-second capacity canal begins at the Leon Park Diversion Dam on Leon Creek and extends about 2 miles to a siphon under Park Creek. Water diverted from Park Creek by the Park Creek diversion Dam, about 1,000 feet above the siphon, then flows about 0.7 miles to Vega Reservoir.

Southside Canal

Southside Canal heads at the outlet works of Vega Reservoir and conveys irrigation water from the reservoir to project lands. The 32.8-mile-long canal has an initial capacity of 240 second-feet and a terminal capacity of 50 second-feet at Mesa Creek. Thirteen siphons carry the canal across streams of the area, and seven concrete chutes are used in areas of drop in elevation. A 2,389-foot-long, 6-foot 3-inch horseshoe tunnel carries the canal water through a hillside on the divide between Salt and Tea Creeks, eliminating canal construction through a badly eroded section.

Bonham Dam and Reservoir

Bonham Dam is located on Grand Mesa, 12 miles south of Collbran. The dam consists of two embankments separated by an intervening knoll. Bureau rehabilitation in 1962 added earth- and rock-fill material to the crest and downstream face, raising the crest 2 feet. This allows a 6.2-foot freeboard above the normal reservoir water surface. The completed structure is 1,360 feet in length and has a 25-foot-wide crest and a height of 40 feet. The spillway was also rehabilitated and now has a capacity of 1,830 cubic feet per second.

Bonham Reservoir has a total capacity of 1,000 acre-feet and has been in operation more than 50 years. The outlet works consists of an inlet channel, concrete intake structure for two 36-inch-diameter slide gates, and a 36-inch inside diameter steel-lined conduit. The outlet works conduit is connected to the existing Bonham pipeline by a 33-inch-diameter pretensioned concrete pipe.

East Fork Diversion Dam and Feeder Canal

The East Fork Diversion Dam and Feeder Canal divert the natural flow of the East Fork of Big Creek and releases from Atkinson and Lambert Reservoirs to Bonham Reservoir. The East Fork Diversion Dam is a concrete ogee, gravity-type structure with overflow section and wingwalls of concrete and embankments of compacted earth at each end of the dam. The concrete headworks are controlled by one 3-foot by 3-foot slide gate, feeding the canal. The sluiceway is controlled by a 6-foot by 6-foot radial gate.

The East Fork Feeder Canal, with a capacity of 30 cubic feet per second, has a length of 1.3 miles. The first mile conveys water from East Fork to Atkinson Creek, where the water is released and rediverted at a point 600 feet downstream. The water is then carried to a chute structure dropping into Bonham Reservoir.

Bonham-Cottonwood Pipeline

The Bonham-Cottonwood pipeline collects water from small streams and reservoirs in the watersheds of Big and Cottonwood Creeks and delivers it to the Upper Molina penstock. The pipeline, consisting of two main branch and smaller feeder lines, delivers a maximum of 50 cubic feet of water per second to the Upper Molina penstock.

The Bonham section, about 5.4 miles long, extends from Bonham Reservoir to the Upper Molina penstock. It consists of 36-inch pretensioned concrete pipe with a maximum capacity of 50 cubic feet per second. A feeder line, 18 inches in diameter with a capacity of 10 cubic feet per second, delivers water to the Bonham section from an unnamed stream west of Bonham Reservoir.

Extending about 3.7 miles from Cottonwood Reservoir No. 1 to the Upper Molina penstock is the Cottonwood section of the pipeline. It receives water directly from Cottonwood No. 1, DeCamp and Big Meadows Reservoirs.

Upper Molina Penstock and Powerplant

The Upper Molina penstock extends from the junction of the Bonham and Cottonwood section pipelines approximately 2.4 miles down the north slope of Grand Mesa, terminating at the Upper Molina Powerplant. The penstock consists of welded steel pipe varying in diameter from 36 inches at its head to 33 inches at the lower section. It has a maximum capacity of 50 cubic feet per second.

Bonham Reservoir acts as a forebay for the Upper Molina Powerplant, and releases from the reservoir are controlled at the powerplant.

Upper Molina Powerplant consists of a single 8,640-kilowatt generating unit constructed on the east bank of Cottonwood Creek, operating at a design head of 2,490 feet and a maximum water discharge of 50 cubic feet per second.

Lower Molina Penstock and Powerplant

Extending 4.7 miles from the Molina Equalizing Reservoir to the Lower Molina Powerplant is the Lower Molina penstock. The penstock consists of steel pipe varying in diameter from 36 inches at its head to 30 inches at the lower section. It has a maximum capacity of 50 cubic feet per second.

The single-unit Lower Molina Powerplant is located on the south bank of Plateau Creek near Molina, Colorado. It has an installed capacity of 4,860 kilowatts at a design head of 1,400 feet and a maximum water discharge of

50 cubic feet per second. Operation of the Upper Molina Powerplant is presently controlled from the Lower Molina Powerplant. Present plans call for providing telemetering so that both plants will be operated from the Power Operations Center in Montrose, Colorado.

Substations and Transmission Lines

Current generated at the powerplants is transformed to a transmission voltage of 115,000 at two substations constructed adjacent to the plants. A 5.5-mile transmission line leads from the substation at Upper Molina Powerplant, delivering energy produced at that plant to the substation of Lower Molina Powerplant.

Development

Investigations

Numerous small reservoirs have been constructed on Grand Mesa to regulate the runoff of Big, Cottonwood, Mesa and Bull Creeks. These reservoirs are filled with surplus water and spring runoff, and the stored water is released on demand of the irrigators in Plateau Valley to supplement the low natural flows of late summer. Most of the reservoirs originally were formed by glacial action and were developed by individual water users or small cooperative associations.

The privately constructed canals and ditches are also operated intermittently throughout the winter months to supply the communities of Collbran and Mesa and the rural area with domestic and stock water.

Investigations were initiated in 1937 to study the needs of the area for development of its abundant resources. Included was the necessity for developing supplemental irrigation water for arable lands and additional power for industrial and domestic use. The supplemental water was needed to assure a good growth of later summer and fall pasture as well as increased yields of alfalfa and corn silage which are essential to the livestock industry.

Authorization

Authorized July 3, 1952, by act of Congress (Public Law 445, 82nd Cong., 2nd sess.).

Construction

The contract for construction of Vega Dam was awarded in 1957 and completed in 1960. Other construction and rehabilitation contracts were awarded beginning in 1959, and all work was completed in 1962.

Benefits

Irrigation

Construction of new storage facilities and rehabilitation of older works provide water for irrigation of 2,310 acres of unproductive land, and supplemental water for 22,210 acres of irrigated land. Principal crops are alfalfa, hay, and small grains.

Hydroelectric Power

Two hydroelectric powerplants are in operation with combined installed capacity of 13,500 kilowatts.

Recreation and Fish and Wildlife

Construction and operation of the reservoirs have improved lake fisheries and wildlife values. Some damage to stream fisheries and wildlife values will result from the reduction of flows downstream from storage or diversion structures and from inundation of stream habitat in reservoir areas. However, the net effect is an increase in fish and wildlife. No specific recreational facilities are planned in connection with the project.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT
(Under Construction)

COLORADO: Eagle, Pitkin, Lake, Chaffee, Fremont, El Paso, Pueblo, Otero, Crowley, Bent, Prowers and Kiowa Counties

The Fryingpan-Arkansas project is a multipurpose transmountain diversion development in southeastern Colorado. It will make possible an annual diversion of 69,200 acre-feet of surplus water from the Fryingpan River and other tributaries of the Roaring Fork River on the west slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Arkansas River on the east slope.

Water diverted from the west slope, together with available water supplies in the Arkansas River Basin, will provide an annual water supply of 163,100 acre-feet for supplemental irrigation of 280,600 acres in the Arkansas Valley. The project will also provide an annual supply of 20,500 acre-feet of water for use in several east slope municipalities - 10,000 acre-feet to Colorado Springs, 3,000 acre-feet to Pueblo, and the remainder to other valley towns which have requested project water to replace unsatisfactory supplies.

The plan authorized for the project contemplated seven powerplants, having a total capacity of 123,900 kilowatts, to utilize the water as it descends the east slope. However, the potential power system is subject to modification after further study.

Plan

Ruedi Dam and Reservoir, placed under construction in 1964, will provide storage for repoacement water for diversions to the east slope by other features of the project. About 70,000 acre-feet of its capacity will conserve water for additional western slope uses.

Waters to be diverted to the Arkansas Valley originate on the western slope from melting snows on the high mountains. A collection system will tap these waters and deliver them to the Divide Tunnel. Water discharged from the tunnel will be stored in Turquoise Lake (Sugar Loaf Dam).

A canal will head at Sugar Loaf Dam and carry water to a powerplant and Twin Lakes. A canal system below Twin Lakes will serve five powerplants. The headwater flows of the Arkansas River will also be diverted into the system through the Snowden Canal, which will extend from a point about 5 miles southwest of Leadville for a distance of 10 miles to Twin Lakes on Lake Creek. The power aqueduct terminates at the Salida Powerplant, where the diversions will discharge into the Arkansas River.

Pueblo Dam and Reservoir on the Arkansas River at Pueblo, Colorado, will store flows of the Arkansas River for distribution to the irrigated lands and for delivery to Arkansas Valley towns. Discharges from the Pueblo Reservoir will be made through the Pueblo powerplant, the final power feature of the project.

Ruedi Dam and Reservoir

Ruedi Dam is on the Fryingpan River about 15 miles east of Basalt, Colorado. The dam will create a reservoir with a total capacity of 101,000 acre-feet. Ruedi Dam, an earth- and rock-fill structure, will stand about 285 feet above streambed, have a crest length of about 1,060 feet and contain approximately 3,823,000 cubic yards of material.

The spillway, at the dam's right abutment, is an uncontrolled open concrete chute with a planned capacity of 5,500 cubic feet per second. Two outlet works will be provided. One, the auxiliary outlet works, with a planned capacity of about 600 cubic feet per second, will consist of a concrete intake structure, a 6-foot-diameter concrete-lined tunnel, a gate chamber for two 2-foot 6-inch by 3-foot tandem slide gates and a concrete-lined 5- by 6-foot flat bottom tunnel discharging into the spillway stilling basin. The other, the service outlet works, with a designed capacity of about 1,750 cubic feet per second, will consist of a concrete intake structure, a 10-foot-diameter concrete-lined tunnel, a gate chamber for a 5- by 6-foot high-pressure gate, an 11-foot concrete-lined horseshoe tunnel housing a 76-inch-diameter steel pipe, a concrete control structure for two sets of 3-foot 6-inch by 4-foot tandem gates and a concrete stilling basin.

A concrete bypass, consisting of a concrete chute and stilling basin, will bypass flows of Rocky Fork Creek past the discharge of the spillway and auxiliary outlet.

West Slope Collection System

A system of about 70 miles of canals and tunnels will be constructed above an altitude of 10,000 feet to collect mountain runoff of the Roaring Fork and Fryingpan Rivers.

Divide Tunnel

The Divide Tunnel is the main diversion bore, transporting water from the collection system on the west slope to the east slope. The 5.3-mile-long tunnel will have a diameter of 10.5 feet from the headwaters of the Fryingpan River and will discharge into Turquoise Lake near Leadville.

Sugar Loaf Dam and Turquoise Lake

Turquoise Lake is about 5 miles west of Leadville. Its original capacity of 17,000 acre-feet will be increased to 130,000 acre-feet by constructing a 140-foot-high earth dam a short distance downstream from the existing dam.

Snowden Diversion Dam and Canal

The 10-mile-long Snowden Canal will bring Arkansas River water into the east slope project system for storage, regulation and power generation. The canal will discharge into Twin Lakes Reservoir.

Twin Lakes Dam and Twin Lakes

Twin Lakes Dam on Lake Creek will be constructed just downstream from the present dam. As planned, the 105-foot-high structure will increase the original storage capacity from 56,000 to 260,000 acre-feet.

Pueblo Dam and Reservoir

Flows of the Arkansas River will be stored in Pueblo Reservoir, formed by Pueblo Dam, to be constructed on the Arkansas River about 6 miles west of Pueblo. The earthfill structure will stand about 180 feet above streambed and will initially impound about 400,000 acre-feet of water. Releases for irrigation and municipal use will be made through a powerplant at the dam's base.

Power System

The project's authorized power system would include 52 miles of aqueduct between Turquoise Lake and the Salida Powerplant, with a drop in elevation of 2,550 feet. Capacity of the canal would range from 300 to 1,000 cubic feet per second, and six powerplants would be constructed along its route.

A seventh powerplant may be located at the toe of Pueblo Dam. The total installed capacity for the seven powerplants would be 123,900 kilowatts, producing a gross annual output of about 500 million kilowatt-hours of firm energy on an interchange system. Construction would also include associated facilities, including switchyards, substations, and transmission lines necessary to market the power. This plan of development is subject to adjustment before construction.

Development

Early History

The eastern slope area of the project north of the Arkansas River was a part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The remainder of the basin was claimed by Texas following the war with Mexico. Mexican rights to the territory were relinquished in 1845 when Texas entered the Union.

The project area was visited by various Spanish explorers during 1760-80. The first official exploration by the United States was made in 1806-07 by Pike. Later explorations were made by Captain John C. Fremont and Captain John Gunnison. The first permanent settlements were not established until

after discovery of gold. With the mining boom came immigrants who farmed to supply foodstuffs for the expanding population. Large cattle ranches appeared as the result of the cattle drives from Texas.

Authorization

Construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project was authorized by Public Law 87-590 (77 Stat. 393), signed August 16, 1962.

Construction

Contract for the construction of Ruedi Dam and Reservoir was awarded July 15, 1964.

Benefits

Irrigation

Supplemental irrigation water supplies will be provided for 280,600 acres of land. In the higher project elevations hay, tame pasture and small grains are grown chiefly for livestock feeding. Fruits, vine, truck crops, in addition to general irrigated crops, are produced in the foothills areas. Below Pueblo, the principal irrigated crops are alfalfa, corn, grain, sorghum, sugar beets, barley, truck crops and dry beans.

Municipal and Industrial Water Supply

Water will be made available for municipal use in Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, La Junta, Las Animas, Eads and possibly other towns where additional quantity and better quality of water are critically needed.

Flood Control

Pueblo Reservoir would eliminate a major portion of the disastrous floods which have occurred in the Pueblo area.

Power System

Seven powerplants are planned to utilize the power drop of the water descending the east slope of the Rockies. The total installed capacity would be 123,900 kilowatts.

Recreation and Fish and Wildlife

Recreation, including the tourist industry, is a top source of business in the general area. Project development will assure minimum streamflows of water on both slopes of the divide needed for the preservation of fishing.

SILT PROJECT
(Under Construction)

COLORADO: Garfield County

The Silt project is in the west-central section of Colorado near the towns of Rifle and Silt. The project will provide for storage regulation of the flows of Rifle Creek and pumping of water from the Colorado River to increase the irrigation water supply for 4,160 acres of land, a full supply for 2,118 acres and a replacement supply for 319 acres served by high-cost pumping. The principal feature of the project is Rifle Gap Dam and Reservoir, now under construction. A pumping plant and new laterals will be constructed later. Existing canals and laterals will be utilized and rehabilitated where necessary. Recreational facilities would be constructed.

Plan

Project storage will be in Rifle Gap Reservoir, formed by the Rifle Gap Dam, on Rifle Creek. Reservoir releases will be made to meet irrigation needs. Some water releases will flow in Rifle Creek to existing ditches where diversions will be made. Other releases will be made directly into the Davie Ditch, which had been abandoned but is scheduled for reconstruction, to supply project lands on Davie Mesa.

Reservoir releases will replace natural flow diversions made from Rifle Creek for nonproject lands. Exchange of these waters will make possible additional diversions from East Rifle Creek, above Rifle Gap Reservoir, into the existing Grass Valley Canal. This water will supplement water supplies on lands served by the canal and provide a full supply to new lands. The Dry Elk Valley laterals will be constructed to carry water from the canal to both full and supplemental service lands in Dry Elk Valley. Under project operation, the Harvey Gap Reservoir, which has been filled and emptied each year, will store water for a longer irrigation season.

The Silt Pumping Plant, with a planned capacity of 32 cubic feet per second, is to be constructed at the end of an inlet canal from the Colorado River about 2 miles east of the town of Silt. The 8.1-mile-long Silt Pump Canal will extend northwest from the pumping plant, carrying irrigation water to 1,949 acres of land on the lower portion of Harvey Mesa. The pumped water is to be used as (1) a supplemental supply for 1,484 acres of project land, (2) a replacement supply for 319 acres of project land presently irrigated with Colorado River water pumped at high cost from the Cactus Valley Ditch (present pumps are to be removed) and (3) an exchange supply for 146 acres of nonproject land in order to release the present irrigation water supply for use on project lands above the Silt Pump Canal.

Rifle Gap Dam and Reservoir

Rifle Gap Dam is being constructed on Rifle Creek about 5-1/2 miles north of Rifle, Colorado, at a point where the creek cuts through the Grand Hogback. The dam is a zoned earthfill structure with a height above streambed of 120 feet, a crest length of 1,500 feet and a volume of 1,736,000 cubic yards of material.

The spillway will consist of an approach channel, concrete inlet walls, concrete crest structure, concrete chute and stilling basin. The river outlet works will consist of a concrete intake structure, 6-foot upstream circular tunnel, gate chamber with two 2-foot 3-inch by 2-foot 3-inch high-pressure gates and a downstream 6-foot-diameter flat-bottom free-flow tunnel which discharges into the spillway stilling basin. A 7-foot-diameter horseshoe tunnel is to branch from the gate chamber and contain a 30-inch steel pipe which will convey water to a concrete pipe, which in turn discharges into the existing Davie Ditch.

Rifle Gap Reservoir has a total design capacity of 13,000 acre-feet and an active capacity of 11,000 acre-feet. The reservoir will have a surface area of 400 acres.

Development

Early History

Settlement of the project area started in 1880 while western Colorado was still inhabited by the Ute Indians. Early efforts by white settlers to inhabit the area were retarded by hostile Indians until a compromise agreement between the United States and the Ute Indians was reached in September 1881. The agreement specified that the Indians were to locate on the Uintah Indian Reservation in the Territory of Utah.

Most early settlers were miners and prospectors who turned to irrigation agriculture after being unsuccessful in mining attempts in Leadville, Kokomo and Aspen. In 1920, 40 families were brought from New York by the Midland Railroad Company to operate coal mines in the Silt area. When the railroad failed a short time later, the families remained and turned to farming in the vicinity.

Agriculture is the region's basic industry. Several thousand acres of rangeland and National Forest Reserves surround the cultivated areas and are utilized for summer grazing. Seventy-five percent of all irrigated farmland is devoted to the production of alfalfa, grain and native hay for livestock feed. Most of the remaining area produces sugar beets and potatoes. Only a small acreage is used for production of fruit and truck crops for local consumption.

Investigations

Investigations of the Silt project by the Bureau of Reclamation began in 1936. In its basin-type report of March 1946 on the Colorado River, the Bureau briefly described a project plan that was similar to the present one. The plan was described in greater detail in the January 1951 planning report on the Silt project, which served as a supplement to the 1950 report on the Colorado River Storage project and participating projects. The 1950 report was amended in 1953 and was the basis for authorization of the Silt project.

Authorization

The project is one of the initial participating projects authorized with the Colorado River Storage project by the act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

Construction

Contract for the construction of Rifle Gap Dam was awarded in August 1964.

Benefits

Irrigation

Irrigation benefits will result from increased income from higher agricultural production and the economies on agricultural operations made possible by project development.

Fish and Wildlife and Recreation

Direct benefits for fish and wildlife and recreation are anticipated with project development.

TABLE 19-1 GRAND VALLEY PROJECT

MESA COUNTY, WEST-CENTRAL COLORADO, WITHIN THE

COLORADO RIVER BASIN

The following information was taken from the GRAND VALLEY PROJECT DATA as of June 30, 1974.

SCHEDULE I AREA OF IRRIGABLE LANDS, CROP RETURNS AND O&M COSTS CROP YEAR 1973

Irrigation Service Lands		Irrigated Acreage	Total Gross Crop Value	Average Crop Value Per Irr.Ac.	Actual O&M Cost per Irrigated Acre Operated by		
Full Supply	Supplemental				Bureau	Water Users	Total
33,368	8,580	31,875	$11,952,125	$374.97	XXX	$6.68	$6.68

SCHEDULE J PROJECT OPERATION

Division - Unit	Operating Organization	Date	Feature or Extent of Operation
Garfield Gravity Division	Grand Valley Water-Users Assn.	1-1-49	Diversion, carriage, distribution drainage, and pumping facilities.
Orchard Mesa Division	Orchard Mesa Irrigation District.	1925	Carriage, distribution, drainage and pumping facilities.

TABLE 19-1 GRAND VALLEY PROJECT (Cont.)

SCHEDULE N — DIVERSION DAMS

Name	River	Type	Diversion Cap. (cfs)	Hydraulic Height (ft)	Length (ft)	Total Vol. (cu yds)	Year Completed
Grand Valley	Colorado	Concrete, ogee gated weir	1,675	14	546	25,700	1916

SCHEDULE O — POWER PLANTS

Name	No. of Units	Capacity of Unit (kw)	Existing Plant Capacity (KW)	Ultimate Plant Capacity (kw)	Date First Generation	Year Completed
Grand Valley	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	1932	1933

Chapter 20

PROBLEMS, TRENDS, AND ISSUES

Mesa County

According to Connie McDonna of the Mesa County Planning Department, the housing market in Mesa County has been undersupplied for the last 6 years. However, area building contractors predict that within 6 months supply will equal demand. McDonna does not hold with this prediction. She believes the sellers' market will continue for "quite awhile" throughout the entire county.

When queried if the county is experiencing any growing pains due to coal mining and oil shale experimentation, McDonna replied that some personnel have moved in for these reasons but the impact has been minimal. One area that is experiencing some discomfort is the small community of De Beque.

De Beque has approximtely 300 residents and has gained 20 families in the past few years. This is more growth than the town has experienced in a decade. The impetus for growth has been Occidental Oil Shale, Inc. which has been conducting experiments since 1972 just northeast of De Beque. About 250 workers are employed, but only about 10 percent of them live in De Beque, mostly in trailers. Others, perhaps, would live in De Beque, however, being unable to find housing, they drive to work from Grand Junction, Grand Valley, Rifle, and even farther distances.

The town's sewer and water systems are operating at capacity. The number of taps on the recently completed water system has doubled in a year's time, and it is unlikely any more taps will be let out without expanding the water system which will call for grant monies.

De Beque residents have also formed a committee for law enforcement to raise funds to pay their marshal a full time salary. Funds for a town marshal are scarce. De Beque has one of the highest mill levies in Mesa County since the town's property value is low. According to Shale Country, Mesa County Commissioner Lawrence Aubert stated, "It would take a 2 percent sales tax to pay a marshal, and financially they could not afford it. There are only three or four businesses in De Beque that could carry the tax anyway." Aubert sees more oil shale impact on the community of De Beque than on any other potential "boom" area in this part of the state "because the workers are already there."

De Beque residents as a whole place a lot of faith in planning. However, according to Shale Country, one resident stated "they will struggle to get a better water and sewage system, yet they can't pay for simple things like a marshal or gravel for the roads." He added that things were adequate 2 years ago but now impact funds must come from oil companies or government." People here would be willing to go for a good size sales tax, but we wouldn't have anything to show for it," he says, referring to the high cost of improving services.

Another problem affecting Mesa County is Grand Junction's sewage treatment facility which has reached a level of 131 percent of its capacity, according to McDonna. This will also affect other areas in the county because this plant treats many county districts.

Another problem concerning growth is that communities often neglect to consider the social impact that growth might have on the community. Residents and planners often consider sewer and water facilities, public protection, zoning, etc., but they seldom give consideration to libraries, churches, parks, and teen centers. According to McDonna, there are presently no records of the views of Mesa County residents concerning issues such as growth and how it should proceed. She added that, hopefully, they will be expressed through Mesa County's comprehensive process which will take 3 or 4 years to complete. John Ballagh, a planning technician for Grand Junction and Mesa County, will be working with the smaller communities of the county until the comprehensive process is completed by the county planning staff.

A second housing problem also exists in Mesa County. There is a considerable desire and market for people in Denver, Salt Lake City, etc., to buy a second home with large acreage in Mesa County. Vaga Reservoir even has a landing strip which is used primarily for second homeowners to land their private planes. There is a good deal of resentment from Mesa County residents who do not want these homes to be owned by "outsiders."

The Mesa County Planning Department's greatest challenge will be to allow for growth in the county (especially in and around Grand Junction) without destroying the environment that people move there for. The planners presently hope that each community will remain a separate community with its own tax base and its own community identity. This is certainly a high hope, for few expanding cities the size of Grand Junction in the U.S. have expanded without urban suburbs mushrooming outward and absorbing small communities.

A final comment by McDonna was that the city of Grand Junction as well as the rest of the county was willing to exchange land with the BLM. Land exchange will be discussed later in this chapter.

Garfield County

One of Garfield County's problems is the tax base situation in the Redstone-Carbondale coal mining area. Redstone is in Pitkin County, and it is the site of several productive coal mines that have been recently reopened. The workers in these mines, however, live in and around Carbondale which is part of Garfield County. The tax monies paid by the coal mines in Redstone go to Pitkin County while Garfield County and especially the town of Carbondale have to cope with the problems of providing public utilities and other services to the booming population in the area. This tax base split situation could again appear in Garfield County if Rifle is impacted by oil shale development at the C-b site which is located in Rio Blanco County.

The housing situation is critical in Garfield County, according to County Planner Steve French. Carbondale is especially in need of housing; however, it is expected that the situation there will improve somewhat after this summer's heavy construction schedule is completed. Glenwood Springs' topographical features permit development only south of town down the Canyon along U.S. 82 toward Aspen and land prices are high. French estimates that more people live in the trailer park across I-70 from New Castle than in the town itself. According to Shale Country, a Rifle official told visiting freshman state legislators in January 1975, "Housing is nil here. That's the most building activity since 1962." A 291-unit mobile home park was approved for development by the city in 1974, but it has remained a paper project.

Located between Grand Junction and Glenwood Springs on U.S. 6-24, now the I-70 route, Rifle today is just southeast of the heart of Colorado's public and private oil shale developments, many of them in neighboring Rio Blanco County. The weekly Rifle Telegram publishes a front-page slogan in large type in every issue: "Set your sights on Rifle--oil shale capital of the world."

However, the story of the boy who cried wolf provides an object lesson for the people who live in northwestern Colorado. Many people in the area do not believe oil shale development will ever occur on a large scale. There are valid historical reasons for this attitude.

There were sporadic attempts even in the late 19th century to exploit the Piceance Creek Basin's oil shale deposits commercially, but none succeeded. The first oil shale retort constructed in the Grand Valley region apparently was the Bailey retort, built in the early 1890s by T. E. Bailey and some associates. It was followed by construction of the Henderson retort in 1917. On March 4, 1925 Congress appropriated $90,000 for shale research, including construction of a retort north of the Colorado River in the cliffs near Rulison where the shale outcrops. It was operated until 1929. Another early private shale venture started in 1930 when the Index Oil Shale Company began a 100 ton per day operation at Mt. Index, located at the confluence of Roan and Clear Creeks north of De Beque. The Index plant lasted 6 years before being shut down in the face of insurmountable economic problems. The next large scale attempt to research oil shale development was the Anvil Points Oil Shale Experiment Station which was built by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in successive stages starting in 1944. By 1951, the Bureau was operating a gas combustion plant capable of handling 6 tons per day. The capacity reached 150 tons per day by 1953 before operational problems forced a cutback. Some tests were made to refine crude shale oil into gasoline and other products before the government closed its operations in 1956. After a series of repeated openings and closings, the facility was reactivated several years ago for a series of private pilot experiments.

Since World War II there have also been several other major testing programs by industry on private shale lands including two semi-works operations in Parachute Creek Canyon run by Union Oil Company and Colony

Development Operation, and an in situ experiment near De Beque. In addition, the basin Development Operation, and an in situ experiment near De Beque. In addition, the basin is the site of the Federal Oil Shale Lease Tracts C-a, southeast of Rangely, and C-b, southwest of Meeker. In addition, twice in the past decade the Atomic Energy Commission has attempted to increase natural gas flow in the Piceance Creek Basin's tight underground rock formations by means of nuclear explosions. These experiments took place in September 1969 at project Rulison, south of Rifle, and in May 1973 at Project Rio Blanco, on Piceance Creek.

Each one of these projects was preceded by a publicity and public relations effort, and each time the local residents were promised and/or warned that economic prosperity and population growth were sure to result. The spectre of impending boom has hung over the oil shale region for 80 years, and it has never materialized. Furthermore, this is happening once again as the oil companies lose interest in developing the C tract. Given this history it is easy to see why the residents of the SEPA are not overwhemingly motivated to plan, zone, and construct for population growth. Nor are they especially concerned about the effects of a population boom on their communities. As in the story of the boy who cried wolf this may have unfortunate consequences. Even with all the work that has been done, as oil shale development takes place it is likely that the communities in the area will be unprepared. 1/

According to Shale Country, economic winds have blown hot and cold on Rifle. In early 1972, the Rifle mine and mill operations of the Union Carbide Corporation's Metals Division were an economic backbone of the town. However, that summer 120 employees were laid off. Nearly a year later, limited operations were resumed at the facility. Today the Rifle mill of the Union Carbide Corporation employs 42 workers.

The need for jobs in Rifle calls for diversified growth. According to a City Manager Dan Deppe (as reported by Shale Country), many town residents want some growth. However, right now the city is nearing capacity in both its water and sewage plants. Shale Country also reports that the city is "chasing down" Federal funds to upgrade its facilities. City Engineer Gordon Bruchner stated that Rifle's City Council has "tended to encourage growth in reasonable proportions, properly designed."

Grand Valley has several problems that merit mentioning. One problem is that of the proposed routing of Interstate 70. The existing two-lane U.S. Highway 6-24 presently runs through the town's main street. The proposed I-70 route endorsed by the Colorado Department of Highway would run through town along the right-of-way one block south of the current highway. According to Shale Country, some residents believe that the

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1/ Source: Tri-County SEP, Eric Margolis, 1976.

loss from property tax roles of ten houses and five businesses that may be razed to make way for the highway will drive out residents and businesses and raise taxes for the remaining townsfolk. However, other residents disagree. They favor the I-70 route through town because most small communities are completely isolated, and they do not want that situation to continue in Grand Valley. The through town route will impose "a more severe economic impact" on Grand Valley than a northerly route bypassing the town, according to the final environmental impact statement (EIS) written by the Highway Department. However, the EIS evaluates the loss in property taxes as short term and states that the interchange is likely to attract new business such as a motel.

Arguments continue while the Highway Department proceeds with routing plans through town. Unless public opposition dictates otherwise, highway officials say construction may start on the interstate section in 1977.

Before the highway becomes a reality, the city faces more immediate problems, such as severe summer water shortages. These shortages were quite serious in the summer of 1975, when for one 24-hour stretch, there was no water in the town's two water tanks. The water comes from natural springs on the Colorado River. According to Shale Country, consulting engineer Edward Carpenter stated that at least 75 percent of the water lines should be replaced. Grants are being sought to do this. Also, the sanitation system is inadequate for the population, and the sanitation district is applying for a Federal grant to study sanitation facility needs.

Population increases have overburdened the town's utility systems. Since the 1970 census, town population has almost doubled, primarily from workers employed in oil shale development by Paraho Oil Shale Development at Anvil Points to the east and at Occidental Oil Shale in De Beque Canyon to the west.

Pitkin County

Pitkin County, according to John Stanford of the Pitkin County Planning Department, also has a housing problem. In Aspen the situation is very critical with five and six people often living in a three bedroom house. The local economy makes it difficult for a person with a family to live in town so many families live down the valley.

Single people who work for the Aspen Ski Corporation, restaurants, shops, etc.,-- the backbone of the Aspen economy--usually cannot afford to live in town and often commute as far as Carbondale in Garfield County. This makes for a lot of traffic on U.S. 82, the highway leading from Glenwood Springs to Aspen, each day and causes a significant amount of air pollution.

Another problem mentioned by Stanford is that the ranchers as a whole are disappointed with government's increasing control of land use. These controls affect the ranchers' abilities to borrow money. For

example, ranching is not a sector of high profitability related to investment. There are high operating costs involved, therefore, ranchers depend on banks to provide them with loans so that they may continue to purchase the expensive equipment required. When their land is zoned, which formally had no restrictions on it, the land's development potential is reduced; and banks take the position that because options are reduced, the land is not as valuable and they are not as ready to lend the ranchers money. Ranchers are, therefore, usually very much opposed to any type of institutional controls over the individual's right to control and dispose of his own property.

Allen Bloomquist, the Aspen County Manager, stated that national resource land is possibly a destructive force to the county. The procedures and survey requirements of the Federal Government are extraneous to efficiency and the government's inability to move quickly is detrimental to land exchanges that occur in the county. The Federal Government owns 86 percent of the land in Pitkin County with the U.S. Forest Service owning approximately 82 percent and the BLM owning approximately 4 percent. Bloomquist believes that it would be in the best interests of all parties involved if the BLM lands and Forest Service lands could be combined. The county would have to deal with only one Federal agency and the process of exchanging lands would be facilitated.

A major controversy erupted in 1975 over announced plans by the Aspen Skiing Corporation to discontinue selling season ski passes to persons living and working in Aspen. Traditionally, these season ski passes have been widely perceived by the bohemian young in Aspen as their major fringe benefit, bringing great psychic income to offset poor housing, low income, and an often dreary job. The season pass has allowed Aspen residents to work part-time and ski part-time, daily, without paying out a large percentage of their income for daily ski passes. The loss of the pass would destroy a major amenity and, according to public statements in opposition, cause many young service workers to leave Aspen. This eventuality is viewed by some observers, including some county officials, as desirable since it would result in a less transient population and in less competition for worker housing.

Eagle County

Eagle County has the potential to experience relatively rapid economic and population growth over the coming decade. Of course, the one accepted and complicating characteristic of the future is uncertainty. Extrapolating from past growth trends is a frequently used approach for determining long range forecasts. However, this technique lacks validity in many areas - especially in a county such as Eagle which could undergo a major expansion in its economic base in future years and easily experience a substantial discontinuity in its past development trend. The county's growth since 1962, as opposed to earlier years, is a case in point. Table 20-1 identified a number of parameters influencing the future of Eagle County and concomitantly the study area. The principal factors affecting future Eagle County growth are anticipated to be three ski areas:

. Continued growth of Vail

. Development of Beaver Creek

. Potential development of Adam's Rib

The latter consideration, Adam's Rib, is the most tenuous development of the three.

TABLE 20-1 FACTORS INFLUENCING FUTURE EAGLE COUNTY GROWTH

Stimulants	Limitations
Growth of Vail	Increased regulation of ski area development
Development of Beaver Creek	Seasonality of economy; dependency on recreation
Adam's Rib development possibility	Economic uncertainty; tight money
Front Range population growth	High costs of skiing
Growth in Pitkin County	Citizen attitudes
Nonskiing recreation opportunities	Environmental pressures
Esthetics of area	Topographic considerations; limited amount of private, developable land
Possibility of oil shale development	High land and construction costs
Demand for skiing	Water, sewer capacity
Increased leisure time	
Desire for increased public and private sector amenities	
Airport expansion possibility	
Completion of Interstate 70	
Improvement of Eagle-Thomasville Road	

Skier Visit Projections

Growth in Eagle County will be largely influenced by the trend in skier visits.

A number of assumptions have been made in projecting future Eagle County skier visits:*

- Skier visits through the 1985-86 season will be recorded at Vail and Beaver Creek. Other areas (e.g. Meadow Mountain, Arrowhead at Vail, Eagle, Vail) will not be developed during this time period.

- The total number of Colorado skier visits will continue growing, but at more modest rate. This is largely a function of an anticipated stabilization of area supply in Colorado. In addition, there are indications of leveling out of overall skier demand as well.** Despite the slowing in the rate of skier visits growth, the forecast absolute annual average gain will be larger in the next 10 years than in the previous 10 years--roughly 580,000 skier visits per year versus 409,000.

- Vail's share of the Colorado skiing market, which has been consistently about 15 or 16 percent since the 1965-66 season, will decline. This is attributable to increased competition and limited expansion possibilities.

- Beaver Creek will be operational for the 1979-80 ski season.***

Estimated Eagle County skier visits, excluding Adam's Rib, are presented in Table 5-12. These projections are reflected in Figure 5-2. (See "Resource Industry Analysis," Chapter 5.)

Employment Outlook in Basic Industries

Eagle County employment forecasts are the basis for projecting population which, in turn, is a basic variable in the projection of school enrollment, housing demand, retail sales, etc. Total employment projections are based on an evaluation of basic industries in the county.

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*Excluding Adam's Rib.

**See, for example, the discussion of skier demand presented in Briscoe, Maphis, Murray & Lamont, Inc., Vail Revenue Analysis, 1975-1979, September 1975, pp. 8-10.

***Jim Bartlett, Vail Associates, December 3, 1975.

Basic-nonbasic theory postulates that a causal relationship exists between an area's export industries' employment and the area's service employment.* Those industries exporting goods beyond the local area are the area's economic foundation and generally considered to be its source of economic growth. Employment in these industries is termed "basic." Activities directly related to tourism are considered basic. Other industries which serve these basic industries, one another, and the area's populace, are termed "nonbasic" or "local service." The theory holds that changes in basic employment will, in turn, lead to changes in local service employment or total employment.

The ratio of nonbasic employment to basic employment, or total employment to basic employment, is applied to estimate future employment as well as judge the adequacy of the local services. With the determination of future basic employment and this ratio, termed the multiplier, total future employment can be estimated.

Table 3-3 presents county employment estimates, by major industry group, for 1970 through 1975. (See "Employment," Chapter 3) The table also presents an analysis of basic and local service employment by year. The breakdown has been used in establishing the ratio of local service to basic employment. The ratio, from 1970 to 1974, is:

Year	Ratio of Local Service to Basic Employment
1970	.54
1971	.60
1972	.64
1973	.66
1974	.74

In developing the employment shown in Table 3-3, certain assumptions have been made:

Agriculture. The 1970 Census indicated Eagle County agricultural employment was 227. The Colorado Division of Employment reported annual average 1970 agriculture employment to have been 334; data through 1974 show minor fluctuations in agricultural employment. Agricultural employment is estimated to have remained fairly constant since 1970 while decreasing in relative importance.

Future agricultural employment is expected to decline modestly over the next 10 years.

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* James Heilbrun, Urban Economic and Public Policy, St. Martins' Press, New York, 1974, pp. 138-144.

Mining. In 1970, the Census found 361 Eagle County residents employed in mining. Mining employment is estimated to have experienced a gradual decline since the Census. Eagle County annual average mining employment is estimated to have been 270 in 1974.

While there is the possibility of some additional mining activity in Eagle County, little employment growth is anticipated in the near term. The possibility of a substantial mining employment decline is also present.

Construction. It is estimated that 70 percent of the county's construction employment is basic. Local construction activity (e.g., permanent housing, retail establishments with a local orientation, public facilities) accounts for the remaining 30 percent.

Future construction employment is likely to vary considerably depending on general economic conditions, availability of capital, expansion of ski facilities, etc. Forecast construction employment largely relates to projected development of ski areas and their support facilities.

Manufacturing. Manufacturing is largely a basic industry in Eagle County, but provides limited employment.* However, certain employment, for example newspaper publishing, falls into the manufacturing category but has a local orientation. Modest growth has taken place since 1970 when the Census reported 82 persons employed in manufacturing.

Additional manufacturing in Eagle County would be desirable in that it would help balance the present seasonal economy. However, due to increasingly high land costs, a modest labor market, and product distribution considerations, substantial growth in manufacturing is not anticipated.

Transportation, communications and utilities. Railroad employment was 45 in 1970, and remained virtually constant through 1974. Other than railroad employment, the employment, 170, reported under this category is considered local service.

Railroad employment is expected to remain level. Other employment in this category, largely related to utility services, should expand somewhat as the need for additional services grows.

Wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade, a basic employment category, has grown from about 15 employees in 1970 to 25 in 1974. Traditionally, retail trade is thought of as local service. However,

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* One of the county's largest manufacturers, Kaibab Industries, with over 100 employees is located just outside Eagle.

because of the tourism influence in Eagle County, a substantial number of retail outlets are considered basic. For example, employment of eating and drinking places, establishments primarily serving tourists, accounts for more than half of the retail trade employment. Another indication of the importance of tourism to the retail sector is the fact that 60 percent of the county's 1974 retail trade took place in Vail. Of course, any of the retail establishments service both tourists and permanent residents. Fifty percent of the rapidly expanding trade employment is considered basic.

It is anticipated that basic trade employment will continue to grow and at a rate related to total county skier visits. With a growing permanent population base, it is expected that local service employment in the trade category will expand at a slightly faster rate than the employment oriented primarily toward tourism and transient consumers.

Services. The services category has more of a tourism orientation than trade. Hotels and other lodging places in recent years have provided about 70 percent of the total services employment. When other recreational employment is added, the percentage primarily attributable to tourism exceeds 80 percent.* For the purpose of this analysis, 75 percent of the total service employment is viewed as basic employment.

Future services employment will relate primarily to increased tourism activity. Continued growth of services employment will, as in the case of retail trade, parallel the growth of recreation opportunities in Eagle County. Similarly, additional new private sector services are anticipated to meet the needs of local residents.

Government. Federal Government in Eagle County has remained generally stable. Federal employment is considered basic, all local government employment is categorized as local service. Local government has expanded substantially in recent years.

Increased local government activity and employment is largely attributable to School District Re 50J and the town of Vail. Local government employment is expected to continue its gradual growth trend.

According to Mike Blair, an Eagle County planner, the recreation industry is good for the county for it provides jobs. During the 60s young adults moved away from the small rural towns in Eagle County because of the lack of jobs. Blair believes that the recreation industry has helped to slow this trend.

However, Blair also noted some ill effects of the recreation industry. The price of living has skyrocketed. This especially hurts the older

*Based upon figures tabulated by The John Ryan Company, annual average service employment was 1,253 in 1974 of which 84 percent was reported in recreation and lodging.

residents of the county who are living on fixed incomes. According to the planner, rents have increased from $40 to $200 in the last 6 to 8 years.

The county residents also have to accommodate the many tourists who crowd the fishing waters and hunting grounds. Ranchers, in particular, are often troubled by trespassers during the hunting season.

Blair points out that the increasing of grazing fees by Federal agencies reduces agricultural activity. It also forces adjacent private lands into some other activity because the owners cannot operate without inexpensive public grazing land. Blair also stated that the open space policies of the BLM were widely appreciated.

Chapter 21

STATUS OF PLANNING

Active Planning Entities Requiring Coordination:

State Planning Districts

Charles Foster (State Planning District 11
1845 Sherman (
Room 615 (State Planning District 12
Denver, Colorado 80203 (892-2351)

Councils of Government

Colorado West Area Council of Governments
John "Pat" Halligan, Director - Stan Anderson, Chairman
231 West Avenue, P.O. Box 351
Rifle, Colorado 81650 (625-1723)

Northwest Colorado Council of Governments
Lee Woolsey, Director - Dwight K. Shellman, Chairman
P.O. Box 737
Frisco, Colorado 80443 (468-5445)

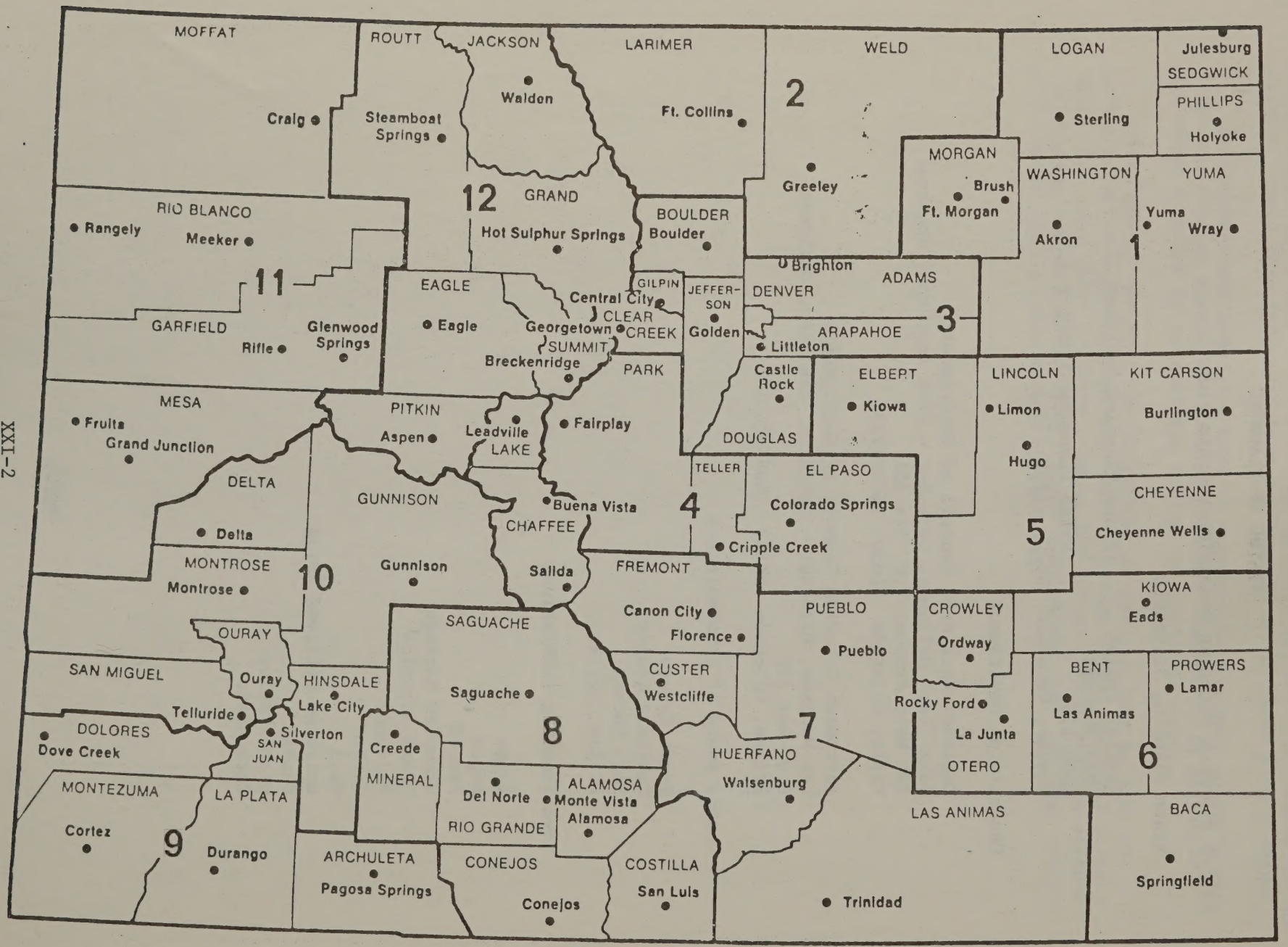
County Board of Commissioners

Eagle County
Garfield County
Mesa County
Pitkin County

Town Planning Commissions

Aspen
Eagle
Fruita
Glenwood Springs
Grand Junction
Palisade
Rifle
Vail
Collbran Citizens Group
Basalt
Grand Valley
Carbondale

FIGURE 21-1 STATE PLANNING REGIONS IN COLORADO



STATE OF COLORADO, DIVISION OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Planning Committees

Grand Junction's neighboring communities

Resource Conservation and Development

Colorado Big Country RC&D
Stanley Woodyard, Coordinator and Planner
829 Grand Avenue, Box 1197
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

(Represents entire northwestern corner of Colorado including 10 full counties, the Crystal River Basin in Gunnison County, and a sliver of Carbon County, Wyoming.)

Forest Service

Grand Mesa National Forest and
Uncompahgre National Forest
P.O. Box 138
Supervisor - 11th & Main, Delta, Colorado 81416

Collbran Ranger District - High Street, Collbran, Colorado 81642

Mesa and North End Ranger District - Federal Building,
U.S. Courthouse
4th and Rood
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Manti-LaSal National Forest

Supervisor - Price, Utah 84501

Moab Ranger District - Moab, Utah 84532

White River National Forest

Supervisor - Federal Building, Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Aspen Ranger District - 315 N. 7th, Aspen, Colorado 81611

Carbondale Ranger District - 47 Weant Ave., Carbondale, Colorado

Eagle Ranger District - Eagle, Colorado 81631

Glenwood Ranger District - Federal Building, Glenwood Springs,
Colorado 81601

Rifle Ranger District - 144 West Third, Rifle, Colorado 81650

Bureau of Reclamation

Projects Office, Redlands, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

West Divide	Battlement Mesa
Basalt	Yellow Jacket
Bluestone	Uncompahgre Extension

(242-8621: Mr. Stone and Mr. Larson - Planning Section)

National Park Service

Colorado National Monument Headquarters
650 - 17 Road
Fruita, Colorado 81621

Soil Conservation Service (See RC&D)

Area Office, Federal Building, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Geological Survey

Oil and Gas Conservation Division
District Engineer
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Water Resources Division
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225 (Badger Wash Study)

Others

Colorado River Water Conservation District

(Red Cliff Project)

Colorado River Council

(Ted Scott, Executive Director)

Denver Water Board

(Eagle Piney Project)

The Upper Colorado River Commission

(An organization concerned with interstate water problems of the Upper Colorado River Basin, including promotion of the Colorado River Storage Project and participating irrigation projects. Federal representative is automatically chairman.)

Others (continued)

Colorado Water Conservation Board

Four Corners Regional Commission
Petro Plaza Building
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Colorado State Highway Department
District Office
P.O. Box 2107
606 South 9th
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Colorado Division of Wildlife
Regional Office
711 W. Independent
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Regional Office
711 W. Independent
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Colorado State Forest Service
Grand Junction District
1039 North 7th Street
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Extension Service Contact Agents

Tom Dougherty
County Extension Director
Mesa County Courthouse
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Ray Cogburn
County Extension Director
P.O. Box 788
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Sam Haslem
County Extension Director
P.O. Box R
Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80477

Atomic Energy Commission
Redlands, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Others (continued)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
113 Ninth Street
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Department of the Navy
Officer in Charge (OIC)
Naval Oil Reserves
111 South Wolcott, Room 113
Casper, Wyoming 82601

and

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves
Washington, D.C.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Colorado Division of Wildlife

2. Description of Agency. A division of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, an executive agency of the State government charged with management of State wildlife resources (including fish).

3. Form of Management or Government. Staff of professional wildlife management and game-law enforcement specialists organized and supervised through Regional Officer.

4. BLM Contact. Glenn Rogers, Regional Manager (243-3395)

5. Planning Status. Agency is in the process of implementing a planning system. Pilot programs have been established in some regions and wildlife data computerized.

6. Zoning Status. Not applicable.

7. Other Controls. Recommends hunting and fishing seasons and enforces regulations and seasons established by the State.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. Agency has significant relationship inherent in BLM responsibility for wildlife habitat on NRL and State responsibility for regulation of wildlife populations.

9. Memorandum of Understanding, Agreements, Others. Memorandum of Understanding (see 1785.2-1).

10. Coordination Needs. Close coordination is essential to development of management framework and wildlife habitat management plans.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Colorado West Area Council of Governments

2. Description of Agency. COG for State Planning District 11 (includes the former Oil Shale Region Planning Commission)

3. Form of Management or Government. Professional planning staff directed by elected county and city officials from District 11, according to State prescribed arrangement.

4. BLM Contact. John "Pat" Halligan, Director (625-1723)
   Rifle, Colorado.

5. Planning Status. Coordinates local planning efforts and does region-wide planning, primarily in connection with potential oil shale resource developments. Handles A-95 programs in District and functions as a clearing house for other Federal programs. Numerous studies published or in progress for oil shale area.

6. Zoning Status. None.

7. Other Controls. No land use control mechanism.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. Principal planning agency for oil shale region. Contractor for a host of socio-economic studies. (District recreation planner serves on a sub-committee study group.)

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. None with District Office.

10. Coordination Needs. Establishment of close working relationships is desirable especially in view of the oil shale resource on NRL in the Garfield management planning area.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Northwest Colorado Council of Governments

2. Description of Agency. COG for State Planning District 12

3. Form of Management or Government. Professional planning staff directed by designated county and city officials from within District 12.

4. BLM Contact. Lee Woolsey, Director (468-5445), Frisco, Colorado.

5. Planning Status. Coordinates city and county planning in District 12 and does District-wide planning. Is clearing house for A-95 and other city-county Federal assistance programs.

6. Zoning Status. None

7. Other Controls. No land use control mechanism

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. Only agency concerned with for overall planning for Pitkin County and the parts of Eagle County within the Grand Junction District.

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. None with District Office.

10. Coordination Needs. A working relationship is needed due to remote subdivisions, land speculating and changing land use patterns affecting NRL in Pitkin and Eagle Counties.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Grand Junction-Mesa County Planning Agency (formerly Western Colorado Regional Planning Commission)

2. Description of Agency. Joint city-county government planning entity

3. Form of Management or Government. Professional planning staff administered by mutual arrangements between the city and county planning commissions and chairmen.

4. BLM Contact. Gene Allen, Director (243-9200)

5. Planning Status. Comprehensive city and county plans in effect. Many studies date back to mid-sixties. Reorganization designed to upgrade planning and its effect on future growth programmed for fall 1973.

6. Zoning Status. City and county zones. Variances and spot zoning are growing problems.

7. Other Controls. Subdivision regulations prescribed by State in effect.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. County planning has significant impacts on national resource lands, particularly action involving remote subdivisions and planning for oil shale industry.

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. No formal understandings. Historically, the agency has worked very closely with District Office in development of MFP's.

10. Coordination Needs. Continuation of established working relation is highly desirable. Changing land use patterns and the growing potential for an oil shale industry indicate the importance of mutual cooperation.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Garfield County

2. Description of Agency. County government

3. Form of Management or Government. Professional planning staff directed by planning commission.

4. BLM Contact. Larry Schmueser, Director (945-8212), Glenwood Springs.

5. Planning Status. A master plan was developed for the county by contract in 1960.

6. Zoning Status. County is partially zones. Push is on to complete zoning for entire county. Innovative zoning system recently developed for oil shale areas in county to accommodate present use and provide for future oil shale development.

7. Other Controls. Subdivision regulations prescribed by State in effect.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. County planning has significant impact on national resource lands, especially in relation to remote subdivisions, resort development, highways, and waste disposal sites. Planning for an oil shale industry directly affects BLM planning and resource programs.

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. None. This agency worked with BLM in formulation of Roaring Fork-New Castle MFP in FY 1973.

10. Coordination Needs. Continuation of a close working relationship is needed. Their participation will be needed in the development of an MFP in the Garfield Management Planning Area.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Naval Oil Shale Reserves

2. Description of Agency. A branch of the Department of the Navy. They administer the mineral resources on Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

3. Form of Management or Government. Supervised by Officer in Charge (OIC) schooled in petroleum sciences. Navy's mineral resource manager is at this time essentially custodial. BLM administers surface resources for the USN.

4. BLM Contact. Lt. (Tony) Corcoran (OIC), Naval Oil Shale Reserves, Casper, Wyoming. (FTS 8-307-265-3411)

5. Planning Status. Surface resources planned and managed by BLM with approval and assistance of USN. Natural Resources Branch (USN) provides assistance in some instances for surface resource planning. Budgeting based on a current 5-year management plan.

6. Zoning Status. Not applicable

7. Other Controls. Navy controls all activities on the Reserves and restricts mineral activities in a buffer zone.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. See No. 5 above

9. Memorandum of Understanding, Agreements, Others. Cooperative Agreement between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for the Administration of Surface Resources on Naval Oil Shale Reserves Nos. 1, 2, and 3, dated November 17, 1966.

10. Coordination Needs. Comprehensive, and continuing at historic levels.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. State Department of Highways

2. Description of Agency. An executive agency of the State government charged with the management and development of the State Highway System.

3. Form of Management or Government. Agency is managed and supervised through a system of District offices supported by complementary staffs.

4. BLM Contact. Richard A. Prosence, District Engineer (242-2862) Grand Junction.

5. Planning Status. Agency is actively involved in planning and studies for State Highway projects (road improvements, relocation, and new highway construction).

6. Zoning Status. Not applicable

7. Other Controls. Federal and State regulations governing the spectrum of highway planning, development and administration, excluding traffic law enforcement.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. State Highway programs, especially relocations and new construction, frequently directly affects NRL. Magnitude of public land input varies from minor (relocation of short sections of secondary highways) to major (routing of Interstate 70).

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. Memorandum of Understanding dated December 20, 1965 (see 1785.2-2)

10. Coordination Needs. Continued close coordination

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Soil Conservation Service (including Soil and Water Conservation Districts)

2. Description of Agency. This agency is a branch of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Local Soil (and Water) Conservation Districts are established by cooperating citizens in furtherance of conservation programs.

3. Form of Management or Government. Staff of specialists in Area Offices which provides technical and financial assistance to SCD cooperators.

4. BLM Contact. Area Conservationist (242-4511), Grand Junction.

5. Planning Status. SCS assists for planning and implementing SCS programs on cooperators' private land.

6. Zoning Status. Not applicable

7. Other Controls. Various regulations and agreements prescribing the specifics of technical and financial assistance to cooperators and other programs for conservation and land developments, S&W CD's.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. Some cooperators' operating units are made up of intermingled NRL and private holdings. Management programs of mutual interest, especially BLM allotment management planning, require cooperation and coordination.

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. Coordination Agreement dated May 19, 1971 (see 1785.1-2). Local Soil Conservation District - BLM Agreements include: DeBeque-Plateau Valley (Nov. 15, 1971); Bookcliff (Feb. 1, 1973); Glade Park (Oct. 12, 1967); South Side (Feb. 1, 1973).

10. Coordination Needs. Continued coordinated planning and implementation assistance where ownership patterns and other considerations indicate mutual cooperation and coordination are needed to carry out public resource management programs.

STATUS OF PLANNING CHECKLIST

1. Agency. Forest Service

2. Description of Agency. An agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the country's system of National Forests and Grasslands.

3. Form of Management or Government. Agency is supervised and managed by the Chief Forester through a system of regional offices, forest supervisors and district rangers with supporting staff.

4. BLM Contact. Four forests and eight ranger district offices - see 1606.21F1

5. Planning Status. Agency is actively involved in developing resource management plans for National Forests and Grasslands. Within a forest, a planning system similar to the Bureau's is used to determine land uses and priorities.

6. Zoning Status. Not applicable

7. Other Controls. Host of public laws and regulations governing action affecting National Forest management and uses.

8. Relationship to BLM Planning & Resource Management Programs. National resource lands in the district adjoin four National Forests. There are substantial concerns requiring coordination and cooperation: access, livestock grazing, fire control, management of mineral resources, etc.

9. Memorandums of Understanding, Agreements, Others. Various specific purpose agreements covering such things as fire control, boundary fence projects, vegetative treatment, and campground maintenance have been entered into in past years.

10. Coordination Needs. Greater cooperation and coordination are needed in the areas of fire protection, establishment of grazing systems, land use planning, etc.

PLANNING ENTITY RELATIONSHIPS

GRAND JUNCTION RESOURCE AREA

Planning Entity	Tributary Planning Group	Subtributary Planning Group	BLM Planning Unit
Colorado West Area Council of Governments	Garfield County	Municipalities (each	Mt. Garfield, Baxter, Douglas, DeBeque
	Combined Grand Junction-Mesa County Planning Group	Municipalities (each)	Glade Park, Kannah Creek, Dominguez, Gateway, Mt. Garfield, Baxter, Douglas, and Collbran
Soil Conservation Service	Colorado Big Country Resource Conservation and Development District	DeBeque-Plateau Valley S&W Conservation District	Collbran
		Bookcliff SCD	Baxter-Douglas Garfield DeBeque
		Glade Park SCD	Glade Park
Forest Service	Rocky Mountain Region	Grand Mesa NF--Supervisor and District Offices	Glade Park, Kannah Creek, and Collbran
		Uncompahgre NF--Supervisor and District Offices	Dominguez and Gateway
		Manti-LaSal NF--Supervisor and District Offices	Gateway

(continued)

PLANNING ENTITY RELATIONSHIPS

GRAND JUNCTION RESOURCE AREA (continued)

Planning Entity	Tributary Planning Group	Subtributary Planning Group	BLM Planning Unit
Bureau of Reclamation	Project Office	Individual Projects	Glade Park, Kannah Creek, Dominguez, DeBeque, and Collbran
National Park Service	General Superintendent	Colorado National Monument	Glade Park, Mt. Garfield
Colorado State Forest Service	District Office	Individual Projects	All
Colorado State Highway Department	District Office	Individual Projects	All
Colorado Div. of Wildlife	Regional Office	Individual Projects	All

PLANNING ENTITY RELATIONSHIPS

GLENWOOD SPRINGS RESOURCE AREA

Planning Entity	Tributary Planning Group	Subtributary Planning Group	BLM Planning Unit
Colorado West Area Council of Governments	Garfield County (and others out of Resource Area.)	Municipalities (each)	Cliff, Grand Hogback, Battlement, New Castle, Roaring Fork
State Planning District 12	Pitkin County Eagle County	Municipalities (each)	Aspen, Hardscrabble, Sweetwater, Castle, Avon
Soil Conservation Service	Colorado Big Country Resource Conservation & Development District	South Side Soil (& Water) Conservation District	Battlement and New Castle
Forest Service	Rocky Mountain Region	White River National Forest, Supervisor and District Offices	All -- except Cliff
Bureau of Reclamation	Project Office	Individual Projects	All
Dept. of the Navy	Naval Oil Shale Reserves	Reserves Nos. 1 and 3	Cliff
Colorado State Forest Service	District Office	Individual Projects	All
Colorado State Highway Dept.	District Office	Individual Projects	All
Colorado Div. of Wildlife	Regional Office	Individual Projects	All

Interest Groups, Governmental Services and Political Entities

Business and Industry

Minerals

These firms strive to share in the development and marketing of the nation's mineral and fossilized fuel resources. Their goals vary from firm to firm but each seeks to meet market demands for its products and expand its individual share of the market while making a satisfactory return on investment. Members of the group vary from small local concerns to multinational corporations; some are totally integrated while others are highly specialized in some aspect of the industry.

Locatable Minerals

American Metals Climax Corp. (AMAX)
Mr. Stan Dempsey
Mines Park
Golden, Colorado 80401

American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO)
P.O. Box 440
Wallace, Idaho 83873

Hanna Mining Company
2896 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

Union Carbide Corporation
P.O. Box 1049
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Leasable Minerals

Atlantic Richfield Company
1860 Lincoln
Denver, Colorado 80203

Belco Petroleum Company
9485 W. Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80215

Chorney Oil Company
111 East Second
P.O. Box 144
Casper, Wyoming 82601

Colony Development Operation
1500 Security Life Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Fuelco Resources Development
P.O. Box 840
Denver, Colorado 80201

Gelco Company
1203 W. St. Geo. Ave.
Linden, New Jersey 07036

Mitchell Energy & Dev. Corp.
3900 One Shell Plaza
Houston, Texas 77002

The Oil Shale Corporation
1600 Broadway, Suite 1120
Denver, Colorado (292-5140)

Leasable Minerals (Cont.)

Petro-Lewis Corp., 1600 Broadway
Suite 1400, Colorado State Bank Bldg.
Denver, Colorado 80202

Potrero Oil Company
750 Equitable Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Pro-Chemco Oil & Gas, Inc.
P.O. Box 9197
Amarillo, Texas 79105

Rocky Mountain Gas Company, Inc.
1600 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

Willard Pease Oil & Gas Company
Box 548
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Other lease interests (individuals and corporations) are identified on District mailing - see card file.

Consultants

Carl L. Burley (oil and gas property)
126 Mt. View Drive
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Walter S. Fees (consulting geologist)
2111 Broadway
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Max Krey (consulting geologist)
133 North 8th Street
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

John Shaw (oil and gas property)
433 Colorow Drive
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Associations

Colorado Mining Association
c/o Chet P. Martin, Land Manager, Plateau Operation
Mining & Metals Division
Union Carbide Corporation
Box 1049
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

or

CMA
402 Majestic Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

Associations (Cont.)

Utah Independent Miners & Claim Owners Association
Joe Starks, Chairman
Moab, Utah 84532

Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
c/o Ken Monroe
Room 940, Petroleum Club Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Livestock

The goal of the livestock industry and its individual members is the production and marketing of cattle and sheep sufficient to meet market demands for red meat, wool, and other products. The industry seeks to stabilize demands at a level which will maintain a reasonable return for its members and stimulate orderly growth and development of the industry. Of the 347 livestock operations licensed to use public land in the District (52 sheep and 295 cattle), most are family operations although a few are units of larger corporations.

Cattle and Sheep

See mail list for names and addresses of all District operators.

Associations

Colorado Cattlemen's Association
Public Land Committee
4675 Lafayette
Denver, Colorado 80216

Colorado Woolgrowers Association
c/o Chris P. Jouflas
319 Belaire Drive
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

or

Colorado Woolgrowers Assn.
Livestock Exchange Building
E. 47th and Lafayette
Denver, Colorado 80216

Colorado Farm Bureau
2211 W. 27th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80211

Holly Cross Cattlemen's Association
c/o William Prather
DeBeque, Colorado 81416

Outdoor Recreation

This industry desires to promote tourism within the region and expand tourism as a basic component of the local economy. The industry is based upon the richness and broad public appeal of the area's scenic beauty, landscape variety, fish and wildlife, and diversity of year-around recreation opportunities. A complex array of businesses and commercial enterprises, large and small, provides services and support to the wide spectrum of recreation-oriented activities for the tourist and resident alike; some are local family businesses, some regional companies, and others large publicly-held national corporations.

Primary Services

Touring - Sightseeing

V-M Guide Service and Guest Ranch
Unaweep Canyon
Gateway, Colorado 81522

Chamber of Commerce
127 North Fourth
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Wallis Scenic Tours (guided tours)
2519 S. Broadway
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Western Adventure Safaris (river touring, sightseeing)
c/o Holiday Inn
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Colorado West Travel and Tours
655 Rood Avenue
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Vail Restaurant Association
Box SV73
Vail, Colorado 81657

Monarch Aviation Scenic Flights
Walker Field
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Colorado West Inns, Inc.
P.O. Box 1971
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Colorado Canyon Cruises
1420 Ninth Ave.
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Wildlife

Colorado Guide and Outfitters Association
1162 Gunnison Avenue
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

General

National Resources and Environmental Council
Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry
1390 Logan Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

(The function of this organization is to identify, examine, and interpret laws and regulations pertaining to environmental control (such as air, water, land use laws or regulations) for the business-industrial membership of the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry.)

Club 20
Box 550
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

(This organization promotes development and orderly economic growth of western Colorado.)

Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry
c/o Mr. Olie Webb, Director of Environmental Affairs
1390 Logan Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

Citizen Interest Groups and Organizations

Conservation

These groups are interested in how the nation's natural resources are managed and used. It is their goal generally to promote conservation in the private and public sector. Policy varies from group to group, but all are based on this common objective.

Local

Audubon Society of Western Colorado
P.O. Box 1211
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Sierra Club (Uncompahgre Group)
c/o Edward Roskowski
414 West Mayfield Drive
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

National Council of Public Land Users
P.O. Box 811
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Crystal Valley Environmental Protection Association
c/o J. E. DeVilbiss, Attorney
P.O. Box 278
Carbondale, Colorado 81623

Local (Cont.)

Sierra Club (Roaring Fork Group)
c/o Joan Nice
P.O. Box 7092
Aspen, Colorado 81611

FOR, Inc.
Ben E. Wessoner, Sec.-Treas.
Redstone Star Route
Carbondale, Colorado 81623

Citizen Groups

Alfie Packer Chapter
Trout Unlimited
P. O. Box 98
Dillon, CO 80435
303/468-6135
Local citizen group.
a: 05, 01. b: 01, 02, 06. f: 06. h: 01, 16, 19.
Protection of cold water fisheries, correction of stream pollution, and continuation of spawning in areas which may be hampered by construction.

American Canoe Association, National Headquarters
4260 East Evans Avenue
Denver, CO 80222
303/758-8257
National citizen group.
a: 01. j: 20. n: recreational use both urban and wilderness, 04, 05, 06, 10.
Education of the public regarding canoeing, water safety, water quality, saving of rivers and waterways.

American Lung Association of Colorado
1600 Race Street
Denver, CO 80206
303/388-4327
Statewide citizen group.
c: 01, 06, 18, 24, 14. k: 01, 18.
Supports appropriate health and air pollution legislation, provides professional education programs for medical personnel and the public.

Around the Seasons Club
5600 East Oxford Avenue
Englewood, CO 80110
Local citizen service group.
n: educational concerns.

Association for Beautiful Colorado Roads (ABCR)
13518 W. Alaska Drive
Denver, CO 80228
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
k: 07, 23. n: highway locations, aesthetics, sign control, 04, 07.

Audubon Society of Western Colorado
P. O. Box 1211
Grand Junction, CO 81501
303/243-6339
Local citizen group.
h: 01, 23. i: 01, 23. j: 01, 23. n: birds, 01, 23, 04.
Conservation, primarily birds, game and non-game.

Boulder Audubon Society
P. O. Box 2081
Boulder, CO 80302
303/499-0219
Local citizen group.
a: 01, 08. c: 01, 08. d: 01, 08, 16. g: 01, 15, 10. h: 01, 08, 18. i: 01, 08, 18. j: 01, 08, 18. l: 01, 10.
Wildlife, conservation and education.

Boulder Flycasters
P. O. Box 514
Boulder, CO 80302
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 04, 07. b: 01, 06, 08. j: 01, 07, 08. m: 01, 07, 08.
Purpose to maintain environmental qualities.

Center for Environmental Learning
Pavilion, City Park
Denver, CO 80205
303/572-8121
Local citizen group.
a: 06, 18. b: 18. c: 06, 18. f: 06, 18. g: 06, 18, 19. h: 08, 18, 19. k: 18. l: 18. m: 18, 19.
Creates meaningful educational programs concerned specifically with environmental issues.

Citizens Lobby for Sensible Growth
P. O. Box 2561
Colorado Springs, CO 80901
303/633-7947
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01. b: 01, 04. c: 01, 04, 05. d: 01, 04, 05. e: 01, 04, 05, 06. g: 01, 04, 05, 06. k: 01, 04. l: 01, 04, 05, 06. m: 01, 06.
Coalesces public opinion for limited growth and preservation.

Colorado Audubon Council
2336 Sunset Lane
Greeley, CO 80631
303/353-8373
Statewide council of Audubon chapters.
a through m: 01, 04, 05.
Communication and coordination between chapters of National Audubon Society in Colorado.

Colorado Citizens for Noise Control
1615 Carr Street
Lakewood, CO 80215
303/234-8674
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
n: noise, 01, 04, 05, 07, 09, 13, 18, 24.
Assure proper laws, education, enforcement re: community noise control (planning and enforcement).

Colorado Citizens for Wildlife (CCW)
3117 East 7th Avenue Parkway
Denver, CO 80206
303/377-4942
Citizen lobbying group.
h: 01, 04, 05, 08. i: 01, 18.

Colorado Farm Bureau
P. O. Box 5647
Denver, CO 80217
303/433-6796
Statewide private agriculture group; lobbying activities.
a: 01. b: 01. c: 01. d: 01. e: 01. g: 01. h: 01. i: 01. k: 01. l: 01.
Represents farmers and ranchers.

Colorado Mineral Society
5881 South Jasmine
Englewood, CO 80110
303/771-2794
Statewide citizen group
f: 01, 20, 18. j: 02.
Interest in minerals, gems, lapidary, wilderness areas, mining research.

Colorado Mountain Club
2530 West Alameda
Denver, CO 80219
303/922-8315
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01. b: 01, 08, 03. d: 01. e: 01. f: 01, 14. g: 14. j: 01, 19, 08. n: expansion of Rocky Mountain National Park.
Mountain recreation and conservation.

Colorado Open Land Foundation
c/o Paul Schlauch
First of Denver Plaza
Denver, CO 80202
303/266-3401
Statewide citizen group.
a: 23, 01. b: 08, 23. d: 23, 08, 16. e: 23. f: 22, 01, 06. g: 10, 01. h: 08, 22, 01. i: 23, 08, 01. j: 23, 08, 01. k: 23, 08, 01. l: 23, 08, 01. m: 23, 08, 01. n: forestry practices and education programs.
A foundation whose purpose is to acquire through purchase and or gift open land for preservation, conservation, recreation, public use.

Colorado Open Space Council (COSC)
1325 Delaware
Denver, CO 80204
303/573-9241
Statewide citizen group and coordinating council; lobbying activities.
a through n: 01, 04, 05, 18, 19, 20.
Coordinate environmental activities on a statewide level with stress on legislation, monitoring, raising public awareness. Council has over 40 group affiliates as well as individual members.

COSC Air Quality Workshop
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/573-9241
Statewide citizen group.
a: 01, 18, 04, etc. e: 26 (as it affects air quality). k: 26 (as it affects air quality).
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; handles all air matters.

COSC Land Use Workshop
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/573-9241
Statewide citizen group.
d: 01, 02, 04, 18, 20. e: 01. k: 01. m: 01.
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; handles all land use matters.

COSC Legislative Workshop
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/573-9241
Statewide citizen group, lobbying activities
a through m: 01, 04, 18, 20. n: lobbying and legislation
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; coordinates citizen lobbying efforts.

COSC Mining Workshop
2239 E. Colfax, Room 211
Denver, CO 80206
303/321-6588
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
f: 01, 14, 04, 05. g: 01, 14.
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; purpose is to make extraction of resources environmentally responsible.

COSC Water Quality Workshop
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/573-9241
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 04, 05. b: 01, 04, 05. d: 01, 05. i: 01, 10, 17.
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; helps direct water quality planning.

COSC Water Resources Workshop
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/573-9241
Statewide citizen group.
b: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 20. e: 01. h: 01. i: 01.
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; handles water use, planning and resources.

COSC Wilderness Workshop
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/572-3202
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 04, 16. b: 01, 04, 16. c: 16, 04, 01. f: 16, 04, 01. h: 16, 04, 01. j: 16, 04, 18, 20.
Permanent subgroup of the Colorado Open Space Council; directs wilderness efforts through lobbying, education and coordination of citizen interests.

Colorado Rivers Council
P. O. Box 1815
Aspen, CO 81611
303/925-3055
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 04. b: 01, 26 (public interest litigation), 07. j: 07.
Colorado water use, laws, diversions; environmental water protection education.

Colorado Wildlife Federation
P. O. Box 347
Boulder, CO 80302
303/447-2498
Statewide citizen group.
h: 01, 26 (land use). j: 01, 26 (land use).
Promotes public interest in wildlife, its environment, and public interest in recreational use and conservation of natural resources.

Denver Audubon Society
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, CO 80204
303/893-5883
Local citizen group.
d: 01, 08, 16. h: 01, 19.
Environmental education and protection.

Denver Field Ornithologists
Denver Museum of Natural History
City Park
Denver, CO 80205
303/399-0870
Local citizen group.
h: 26 (hobby), 18, 04. (Birds)
Study and protection of birdlife—local and general.

Denver Parks and Recreation Foundation
Eugene Field House
715 S. Franklin
Denver, CO 80209
303/722-6262
Local citizen group.
n: memorials and special projects in Denver city parks.

Environmental Action of Colorado
2239 E. Colfax
Denver, CO 80206
303/320-6537
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 25. b: 25, 08. c: 18, 15, 25. d: 18, 15. e: 18, 15. f: 20, 21, 18. g: 15, 20, 18. h: 20. i: 20. j: 18. k: 13, 18, 25. l: 18, 20. m: 18, 15, 25.
Resolution of the solar/nuclear dichotomy; working for moratorium on nuclear power and public ownership of photovoltaries; public education on energy-environment relationships.

Friends of the Earth
2239 E. Colfax
Denver, CO 80206
303/321-6588
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 09. b: 09, 10. c: 01. d: 08. e: 06, 12, 23. f: 10, 26 (conservation, extraction). g: 14, 15, 25, 26 (conservation). h: 01. i: 01, 17. j: 01. k: 06, 26. l: 10. m: 01. n: nuclear energy (25, 24, 23, 06) and military (06).
Committed to the preservation, restoration, and rational use of the ecosphere.

Greeley Audubon Society
P. O. Box 701
Greeley, CO 80631
303/353-8373
Local citizen group
a through m: 01. n: sanctuaries.
Environmental education.

Keep Colorado Beautiful
4260 East Evans
Denver, CO 80222
303/757-2272
Statewide citizen group.
b: 01, 10, 18. c: 01, 18. d: 01, 18. e: 01, 18. f: 01, 10, 18. g: 01, 10, 18, 15. j: 01. k: 01. l: 01. 10, 18. m: 01, 18. n: litter and beautification programs.
Environmental education, conservation, emphasis on litter and solid waste problems.

League of Women Voters of Colorado
1375 Delaware, #406
Denver, CO 80204
303/571-1661
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 04. b: 01, 03. c: 01, 04. d: 01, 06. e: 01, 03. f: 01, 08. g: 01, 23. k: 01, 22. l: 01, 10. m: 01.
Quality environment—water, land and air; promote active and informed participation of citizens in government. Seventeen local chapters statewide.

Metropolitan Wildlife Association
2215 Eliot
Denver, CO 80211
303/477-5489
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
h: 01, 08, 18, and other topics as they relate to wildlife.
Sportsman conservation.

Nature Conservancy, The
820 Sixteenth St., Room 420
Denver, CO 80202
303/623-8088
Statewide citizen group.
b: 08, 02. d: 26 (preservation), 18, 20. h: 26 (preservation). i: 26 (preservation).
Land preservation through gifts and purchase, with appropriate educational and research use.

People for Rational Energy Sources
3 South Cook Street
Denver, CO 80209
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 25. b: 25, 05. c: 25. d: 25. e: 25. f: 25. g: 25, 11, 15. h: 25. i: 25. j: 25. k: 25, 11. l: 25, 11. m: 25, 24.
Political action to guarantee a sunshine future, not a radioactive one.

People United to Reclaim the Environment
P. O. Box 731
Boulder, CO 80302
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
e: 18. g: 15. l: 10, 04. m: 18.
Lobbying and public education on local level.

Plan Boulder County
P. O. Box 1065
Boulder, CO 80302
303/443-7933
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 08. d: 01, 08, 26 (flood plains, greenbelts). e: 01, 06, 12. k: 01, 26 (bikeways). n: downtown redevelopment.
Promotes through education and political action, farsighted community development to retain individuality and attractiveness of county.

Plan Jeffco
c/o John Litz
11010 W. 19th Ave.
Lakewood, CO 80215

Plan Metro Denver
c/o Carla Henebry
1100 S. Adams
Denver, CO 80210
303/321-1645; 303/722-9177

Poudre Valley Greenbelt Association
P. O. Box 26
Fort Collins, CO 80821
303/482-7932
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
d: 26 (open space, trails).
Promotion of open space and trails in urbanized area.

PRIDE-RBA
2600 Blue Mountain Ave.
Berthoud, CO 80513
303/772-3155
Local citizen group.
a: 01, 22. b: 02. c: 04, 01, 05. d: 01, 21. e: 22, 01, 12. f: 01, 04. g: 01, 18. h: 01, 22, 18. i: 01, 22, 18. j: 01, 22. k: 01, 12, 13. l: 01, 10, 11. m: 01.
Informs, educates and increases public awareness of environmental issues on the local level.

Protect Our Mountain Environment
P. O. Box 1415
Evergreen, CO 80439
303/697-8246
Local citizen group.
a: 01, 05, 22. b: 02, 04, 22. c: 01, 07, 22. d: 01, 04, 12. e: 01, 04, 12. f: 22, 07, 04. g: 01, 14, 22. h: 01, 04, 07. i: 01, 04, 07. j: 01, 04, 07. k: 01, 04, 07. l: 01, 04, 11. m: 01, 12, 04. n: public safety, 01, 04, 08.
Action aimed at protecting the mountain environment.

Rocky Flats Action Group
c/o American Friends Service Committee
2801 East Colfax
Denver, CO 80206
303/388-5896
Statewide citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 24, 25, 18. c: 24. d: 25. e: 24. g: 24, 25, 18. i: 24, 25. k: 25, 24. m: 25, 24, 18.
Purpose is to stop nuclear weapons production at Rocky Flats.

Sierra Club, Enos Mills Group
1325 Delaware
Denver, CO 80204
303/572-3202
Local citizen group. This address is also headquarters for the state Sierra Club chapter. Lobbying activities.
a: 01, 03. b: 01, 03, 12. c: 01, 04, 05. d: 01, 08, 12. e: 01, 06, 08. f: 01, 04, 05. g: 01, 06, 14. h: 01, 12, 08. i: 01, 16. j: 08, 16, 01. k: 01, 12, 13. l: 01, 04, 05. m: 01.
To improve the environment of cities and protect and preserve wild and beautiful places.

Solar Energy Exhibition Program
1100 Fourteenth Street
Denver, CO 80202
303/534-1602
Educational citizen group.
g: 15, 18.
Traveling museum exhibit.

Trout Unlimited, Greeley Chapter
P. O. Box 1167
Greeley, CO 80631
303/353-6415
Local citizen group; lobbying activities.
a: 01, 04, 07. b: 04, 19, 21. h: 01. i: 01. m: 01.
Establish water quality for trout fisheries.

White Water Association of Colorado
c/o Dean Hall
4431 East 26th Ave.
Denver, CO 80207
Statewide citizen group.
a: 01. b: 01, 08, 21. j: 06. n: recreation.
Encourage recreational use of white water; preservation of waterways and water quality.

Wilderness Society, The
4260 E. Evans Avenue
Denver, CO 80222
303/758-2266
Statewide citizen group.
a: 16. b: 16. c: 04. d: 16, 18, 07. e: 01. f: 16, 21, 06. g: 06, 07, 16. h: 16, 18, 08. i: 16, 04, 05. j: 26 (preservation), 04, 05. k: 16, 06, 07. l: 01. m: 16, 18.
Secure the preservation of wilderness, educate the public, make and encourage scientific studies.

University, College, Student Groups

Colorado Cooperative Fish Research Unit
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80521
303/491-6942
Educational institution.
a: 01, 20. h: 01, 20.
Research, student training.

Colorado Environmental Legal Services
Room 200
209 Sixteenth Street
Denver, CO 80202
303/753-3193
Educational institution.
a: 04, 07. c: 04. d: 04.
Provides legal resources to environmental groups.

Environmental Center
UMC 331-A
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80302
303/492-6854
Student organization.
a: 01. b: 01. c: 01. d: 01. e: 01. f: 01. g: 01, 03, 06, 07, 09, 20, 21, 15. h: 01. i: 01. j: 01. k: 01, 26 (local problems). l: 01. m: 10.
Coordinates student activities in environmental matters.

Environmental Council
Business 477
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80302
303/492-7748
State educational institution.
c: 20. g: 20, 23, 18. m: 20.
Develops research and understanding of environmental issues facing state and region.

Environmental Resource Center
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80521
303/491-5371
Educational institution
a: 20, 18. b: 20, 18. c: 20, 18. d: 20, 18. e: 20, 18. f: 20, 18. g: 20, 18. h: 20, 18. i: 20, 18. j: 20, 18. l: 20, 18. m: 20, 18.
CSU center for coordination of interdisciplinary projects or research.

Fluid Mechanics and Wind Engineering Program
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523
303/491-6696
State educational institution.
a: 18, 19, 20. g: 15, 18, 19. m: 19, 20. n: wind engineering, 18, 19, 20, 21.
Education, research and development.

Graduate Studies, Civil and Environmental Engineering
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80302
Public educational institution.

Professional Associations

American Society of Landscape Architects
1230 Acoma
Denver, CO 80204
303/892-5566
a: 07. b: 21, 12, 07. c: 07. d: 08, 21, 17. e: 13, 03, 06. f: 07. h: 08, 07. i: 19, 16, 20. j: 13. k: 19, 23. l: 10, 19. m: 23. 19.
Advancement of education and skill in the art of landscape architecture and service to public welfare.

Arapahoe Medical Society
540 E. Girard
Englewood, CO 80110
303/781-0425
Local group.
a: 01, 05, 07. b: 01, 05. c: 01, 05, 25. e: 01, 07. g: 01, 05, 07. m: 01.

Center for Research and Education
2010 E. 17th Avenue
Denver, CO 80206
303/388-6311
Professional group concerned with environmental quality; education and research in general field of environmental education.

Colorado Chapter of the Wildlife Society
c/o Denver Wildlife Research Lab
Kathy Fagerstone, Secretary
Building 16
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
303/484-2836
State group of wildlife biologists.
a: 04, 05. b: 02, 06. d: 08, 16, 17. e: 23. h: 01, 08, 20, 18. i: 22. j: 16, 04. k: 19. m: 23.
Encourage proper management of wildlife; interagency and interdisciplinary coordination.

Colorado Energy Research Institute
P. O. Box 366
Golden, CO 80401
303/279-2881
Research firm.
g: 01.
Coordination of energy-related research.

Colorado Medical Society
1601 E. 19th Avenue
Denver, CO 80218
303/534-8580
Statewide group.
a: 24. c: 24. f: 24. g: 24. k: 24. m: 24. n: radiation, 24.
Health-related environmental problems.

Environmental Prob Committee
200 Fourteenth Avenue
Denver, CO 80202
303/222-9421
Statewide group, attorneys.
a: 18. c: 18. d: 18.
To provide educational programs on current environmental law matters to members of the Bar Association.

Palisade Rod & Gun Club
c/o Larry C. Lundgren
410 West 8th Street
Palisade, Colorado 81526

Grand Mesa Bowmen
c/o James Mancuso
1128 Houston
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Mineralogy

"Rockhounds" are interested in collecting specimens of minerals and rocks as a hobby or area of study.

Ft. Collins Rockhound Club, Inc.
P.O. Box 240
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies, Inc.
c/o Robert Fairfield, Chairman of Public Lands Advisory Committee
10689 Upton
Northglenn, Colorado 80234

Open Space and Special Landscapes

Groups in this category are principally interested in the preservation, development, and/or enhancement of open spaces and/or preserving natural landscapes. Some groups are primarily concerned with open spaces in or near established communities while others are more interested in preserving larger undisturbed areas wherever they are found. The objectives of the groups differ accordingly in policy. They share a common concern for natural settings as an essential ingredient to the quality of modern life.

Local

Greenbelt, Incorporated
P.O. Box 2104
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

State and National

Westslope Environmental Coordinating Center
308 North Main
Gunnison, Colorado 81230

Rocky Mountain Trail Assn.
1465 Lucille Court
Broomfield, Colorado 80020

CU Wilderness Group
Room 183-B
University Memorial Center
Boulder, Colorado 80020

Mile-Hi Alpine Club
Route 1, Box 656
Evergreen, Colorado 80439

Recreation - Parks and Camping

Local

Grand Junction Parks and Recreation Department
P.O. Box 968
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

State and National

American Camping Association
1375 Delaware
Denver, Colorado 80204

Colorado Parks and Recreation Society
1800 W. Littleton Blvd.
Littleton, Colorado 80120

National Recreation and Park Association
1601 North Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

National Conference on State Parks
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Recreational Use of Public Land
Mr. Robert L. Chadbourne, Colorado State Chairman
320 East Uintah
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

Recreation - Vehicular

An interest in recreational use of various types of specialized motor vehicles is common to the group. The peculiar characteristics and the different types of vehicles (i.e., trail bikes, four-wheel drive rigs, snowmobiles, etc.) focus the concerns of organizations within the group. All seek to maintain or develop opportunities to enjoy their sport or hobby.

Local

Colorado Ridge Runners of Grand Junction
c/o John Bauman
P.O. Box 1933
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Desert Scramblers, Inc.
P.O. Box 411
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Grand Mesa Jeep Club
c/o John Speight
2000 North 8th Street
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

State and National

Big Thompson Four-Wheelers
P. O. Box 192
Loveland, Colorado 80537

North American Snowmobile Federation
c/o Seale Harris
4577 Eldorado Springs Drive
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Rocky Mountain Area Snowmobile Association
P.O. Box 53
Parshall, Colorado 80468

Recreational Use of Public Land
c/o Robert L. Chadbourne
320 East Uintah
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

Colorado Association of Snowmobile Clubs, Inc.
Box 26153 - c/o Jerry Webb
Denver, Colorado 80226

National 4-Wheel Drive Association
c/o Jim Hefner
1740 E. 17th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80218

American Motorcycle Association
c/o James Nidiffer
P.O. Box 20064
Denver, Colorado 80220

Wild and Free Roaming Horses

These groups are interested in the protection and maintenance of wild horses as a feature of the western landscape and American heritage.

Wild Horse Organized Assistance (WHOA)
c/o Vilma Johnston
Reno, Nevada

National Mustang Association
c/o Kent Gerguson
Salt Lake City, Utah

Feral Organized Assistance League (FOAL)
P. O. Box 394
South Hamilton, Mass. 01982

Mesa County Humane Society
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Other Groups

Environmental Defenders, Inc.
250 W. 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

(The main function of this organization is counsel in environmental litigation.)

Colorado Environmental Legal Services
1325 Delaware Street
Denver, Colorado 80204

(An organization devoted to the enhancement and preservation of the environment through the use of legal methods and tools.)

National Resources Defense Council, Inc.
664 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94301

or

1710 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(A group of lawyers who provide legal services or represent an environmental cause in matters concerning environmental questions.)

Governmental Services Offices

Eagle County
Eagle City Government
(All departments - Town Hall)

Vail City Government - 137 W. South Frontage Road
Building Department
City Manager
Fire Department
Police Department
Public Library
Recreation Maintenance Shop
Road Conditions Report
Town Clerk
Water and Sanitation District

Eagle County Government (Eagle)
Asst. District Attorney
Caretaker
Clerk & Recorder
County Agent
County Assessor
County Environmental Health
County Fairgrounds
County Judge
County Nurse
County Planning
County Sheriff
County Shop
County Treasurer
County Welfare
County Trash Removal

Colorado State Government (Eagle)
Dept. of Highways
Game, Fish & Parks
Game Warden
State Patrol

United States Government (Eagle)
Post Office
Soil Conservation Service
Transportation Dept.
Federal Aviation Administration -- Flight Service Station
U.S. Forest Service -- White River National Forest

Governmental Services Offices (Continued)

United States Government (Basalt)
- Dept. of Agriculture -- USFS
  - Meredith Guard Station
  - Norrie Ranger Station
  - Basalt Ranger Station
- Bureau of Reclamation
  - Reservoir Superintendent
  - Ruedi Dam Control House
  - Western Slope Field Engineering Branch
- Post Office

Garfield County

Glenwood Springs City Government -- 806 Cooper Avenue
- City Manager
- Clerk
- Electric System
- Fire Department
- Municipal Airport
- Municipal Court
- Police Department
- Public Library

Rifle City Government -- 337 East Ave.
- City Shop
- Filter Plant
- Fire Department
- Mountain Park Caretaker
- Municipal Court
- Police Department
- Sewer Plant
- Public Library

Garfield County Government, Courthouse, Glenwood Springs
- Assessor
- Chief Accounting Officer
- Clerk & Recorder
- County Commissioners
- District Attorney
- Environmental Health Officer
- Extension Service

Governmental Services Offices (Continued)

Garfield County Government (Continued)
- Nurse
- Public Welfare
- Service Officer for Veterans
- Sheriff
- Shop
- Surveyor
- Treasurer

Garfield County Government (Rifle)
- Airport
- Colorado West Council of Governments
- Fair Grounds
- Nurse
- Shop

Colorado State Government (Glenwood Springs)
- Colorado State University, Extension Service
- Department of Revenue
- Division of Employment
- Game, Fish & Parks
- Glenwood Hatchery
- Highway Department
- Highway Patrol
- Judicial Department
  - Administrator
  - County Court
  - Criminal Justice Planner, Regions 11 and 12
  - District Court
    - Clerk
    - Probation Officer
    - Judge
    - Reporter
    - Water Clerk, Division 5
    - Water Referee
  - Public Defender
  - Rehabilitation Department
  - Water Resources Division
  - Work Incentive Program

Colorado State Government (Rifle)
- Division of Game, Fish & Parks - Rifle Falls Hatchery
- Judge
- Rifle Gap State Recreation Area
- State Board of Stock Inspection

United States Government (Glenwood Springs)
- Department of Agriculture
  - U. S. Forest Service - Supervisor, White River National Forest
  - Glenwood District Ranger
  - Garfield County Agric. Stabil. & Conservation
  - Resource Conservationist
- Department of the Army
  - U. S. Army Recruiting
  - U. S. Army Reserve Center
- Department of Justice - FBI
- Garfield County Extension Service
- Health, Education & Welfare
  - Department of Social Security Administration
- Department of the Interior
  - Bureau of Land Management
    - Glenwood Springs Resource Area
  - Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
    - Wildlife Services Division
- Post Office
- Selective Service Board No. 30
- Department of Transportation
  - Federal Aviation Administration
    - Airway Facilities Sector Field Office
- U. S. Bureau of Mines
  - Health and Safety Office

United States Government (Rifle)
- Bureau of Mines, Office - Anvil Points
- Department of Agriculture
  - U. S. Forest Service
  - Soil Conservation Service
- Post Office

Colorado State Government (Carbondale)
- Game Fish & Parks -
  Crystal River Rearing Ponds 963-2665

United States Government (Carbondale)
- U. S. Forest Service
  Mount Sopris Nursery
- Post Office

Governmental Services Offices (Continued)

Mesa County

Grand Junction City Government - City Hall
- City-County Attorney
- Development and Building Permits
- Fire Department
- Golf Course
- Kannah Creek Caretaker
- Lincoln Park Pool
- Moyer Pool
- Municipal Court
- Parks and Recreation Department
- Police Department
- Purchasing Department
- Utilities Department

Mesa County Government --(Grand Junction)
- Air Pollution Control Authority
- Assessor
- Building Inspector
- Clerk & Recorder
- Commissioners
- County Court
- District Attorney
- District Court
  - Court Administrator
  - District Judge
  - Jury Commissioner
  - Passport & Naturalization Office
  - Probation Officer
- Home Health Care Agency
- Mental Health Clinic
- Planning Commission
- Probation Dept.
- Public Health Dept.
- Public Library
- Public Welfare Dept.
  - Eligibility Services
  - Social Services
- Road Dept.
- Sheriff
- Surveyor
- Treasurer
- Tri-River Extension Service

Mesa County (Continued)

Colorado State Government (Grand Junction)
- Adult Parole Department
- Bureau of Mines
- Child Welfare Consultant
- Colorado Civil Rights Commission
- Colorado State University Research
  - Western Slope Branch Stations
    - Agriculture Engineering
    - Fruita Unit
    - Orchard Mesa Unit
    - Redlands Office
  - Colorado State University Tri-River Extension Service
  - Drivers License
  - Division of Employment
  - Forest Service
  - Health Department
  - Highway Department -- District Office
- Juvenile Parole Department
- National Guard
- Parks & Outdoor Recreation
- Public Defender
- Rehabilitation Department
- Revenue Department
  - Port of Entry
- State Home and Training School
- State Library - Western Slope Office
- State Patrol
- Wildlife Division
- Work Incentive Program
- Workman's Compensation Fund

United States Government (Grand Junction)
- Department of Agriculture
  - Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation County Committee
  - Farmers Home Administration
  - Research Service
  - Soil Conservation Service
  - Tri-River Extension Service
- Atomic Energy Commission
- Bureau of Mines, Metal, Non-Metal, Health and Safety
- Civil Service Commission, Investigator Duty Station
- Department of Commerce
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
    - Weather Service Office

Mesa County (Continued)

Custodian, Federal Building

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Federal Telecommunications System, FTS Operator

Forest Service
- District Ranger, Mesa District
- District Ranger, North End District

General Services Administration, Interagency Motor Pool

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- Social Security Administration

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Interior
- Bureau of Land Management, District Office
- Bureau of Reclamation, Projects Office
- Geological Survey, Water Resources
- National Park Service, Colorado National Monument

Post Office
Postal Inspector
Selective Service Board No. 12

Transportation Department
- Federal Aviation Administration
- FAA Local Coordinator
- Airport Traffic Control Tower
- Airway Facilities Sector
- Flight Service Station
- Flight Plans and Pilot One Call
- Briefing FSS-WBAS
- General Supply Agent

U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station
U. S. Army Recruiting Station
U. S. Army Reserve Center
U. S. Marine Corps Sub-District Recruiting Station
U. S. Navy Recruiting Sub-District Station
U. S. House of Representatives
- Western Slope Office - Representative James P. Johnson

U. S. Senate
- Western Slope Office - Senator Gary Hart
- Western Slope Office - Senator Floyd K. Haskell

Veterans Administration Hospital

Pitkin County

Aspen City Government
- All Departments, 130 S. Galena
- Police Department

Pitkin County Government (Aspen) 506 E. Main
- Assessor
- Building Inspector
- Clerk & Recorder
- Dept. of Environmental Health
- Deputy District Attorney's Office
- Finance Office
- Garage
- Pollution Control
- Public Welfare Department
- Sheriff
- Surveyor
- Treasurer

Colorado State Government (Aspen)
- Judicial Department
  - County Court Judge 925-3243
  - District Court Clerk 925-7635
- Revenue Department
  - Drivers License Office, 104 N. Galena 925-2933

U. S. Government (Aspen)
- Dept. of Agriculture
  - Forest Service
- Post Office
- Transportation Department
  - Federal Aviation Administration
    - Airport Traffic Control Tower
    - Flight Service Station

Municipal Officials [1/]

(TC) means "territorial charter city;" (T) means "town;" (SC) means "statutory city;" (HR) means "home rule city or town."

The League District in which the municipality is located is shown by a Roman Numeral.

The name of the county in which the municipality is located follows the League District numeral.

Population figures are the 1975 population figures estimated by the State Planning Division.

*indicates those municipalities which are actively participating in the Colorado Municipal League as of July 1, 1975.

Because of the variety of titles used by the reporting municipalities, some officials are listed by the more common title. For instance "Manager" refers to city managers and other officials of cities and towns with different titles but who is head of the division or department, or, in the case of smaller municipalities, the person who is primarily responsible for such function.

The information given under "Clerk" indicates the hours and days the city/town hall is open to the public.

Note: Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Rifle and Vail are Home Rule cities and towns.

1/ Source: 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado, Colorado Municipal League.

ASPEN (HR) XII Pitkin 3,500*

130 S. Galena, Box V
Aspen 81611 (Phone 925-2020)
Monday, 5:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - Stacy Standley III
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Pete DeGregorio
Manager - - - - - - Philip S. Mahoney
Clerk - - - - - - - Kathryn S. Hauter
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Michael Behrendt
Nina Johnston
George Perry
Jenifer Pedersen
Steve Wishert
Attorney - - - - - Sandra M. Stuller
Engineer - - - - - P. David Ellis
Finance Dir. - - - Don Rogers
Fire Chief - - - - Willard Clapper
Judge - - - - - - - Fitzhugh Scott III
Planning Dir. - - - John Stanford
Parks & Rec. Dir. - Ted Armstrong
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Spencer Schiffer
Plng. Comm. - - - - Dr. Robert Barnard
Charles Collins
Jack Jenkins
Bryan Johnson

Personnel Dir. - - Mary Wenzel
Police Chief - - - Martin Hershey
Water Supt. - - - - James Markalunas

BASALT (T) XII Eagle 800*

Box 1046
Basalt 81621 (Phone 927-3322)
1st Monday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - Glen Curtis
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Glenn Anderson
Manager - - - - - - Bill Caille
Clerk - - - - - - - Charlene Bishop
Monday-Friday, 8-4:30

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Charles Kalish
Larry Meisner
Keith Patterson
Harry Terliamis
Betty Terrell
Attorney - - - - - Ed Simonson
Engineer - - - - - Wright McLaughlin
Budget Dir. - - - - Betty Terrell
Fire Chief - - - - Glen Curtis
Judge - - - - - - - M. A. Carlson
Librarian - - - - - Charlotte Nelson
Parks & Rec. Dir. - Cliff Elmont
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Frank Pecjak
Plng. Comm. - - - - Lowell Bair
Bill Caille
Glen Curtis
Orville Redmond
Harry Terliamis

Police Chief - - - Tom Davis

CARBONDALE (T) XI Garfield 1,300*

2nd & Garfield, P.O. Box 6
Carbondale 81623 (Phone 963-2733)
1st & 3rd Monday, 7:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - John M. Fleet
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Owen Holgate
Manager - - - - - - - Richard Flewelling
Clerk - - - - - - - - Camille Smith
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 9-4

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Joe Blanc
Richard Brunson
Henry Busby, Jr.
August Natal
Donald Pratt
Attorney - - - - - - Craven & Jochems
Fire Chief - - - - David Fender
Judge - - - - - - - - John Lawyer
Parks & Rec. Dir. - Joe Blanc
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Paul Lappala
Plng. Comm. - - - - Dick Brunson
Peggy DeVilbiss
John M. Fleet
Virgil Payne
Nick Pratt
Walter Welch
Police Chief - - - Will Yocom

DE BEQUE (T) XI Mesa 168#

P.O. Box 48
De Beque 81630 (Phone 283-5475)
1st Monday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Del Rickstrew
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Kenneth Bohl

Clerk - - - - - - - - Maxine Allen
Monday-Friday, 12:30-4:30

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Orval Gray
Ernest Jones
Ross Lathan
Ernest McMains
Ed Pritchard
Attorney - - - - - - Berndt Holmes
Fire Chief - - - - Ernest Jones
Treasurer - - - - - Maxine Allen

#indicates 1973 directory information.

EAGLE (T) XII Eagle 1,000*

108 W. Second Street, P.O. Box 672
Eagle 81631 (Phone 328-6849)
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Patrick J. Carlow
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Hal Koonce
Manager - - - - - - - Robert Sanders
Clerk - - - - - - - - Jolyn Carter
Monday-Friday, 9-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Allen Eaton
Tex Faulkner
K. Don Thompson
Don Webb
Sam Yantzer
Attorney - - - - - - McLaughlin & Hart
Engineer - - - - - - Raymond Schuster
Finance Dir. - - - Robert Sanders
Fire Chief - - - - Don Webb
Judge - - - - - - - - Roland L. Gerard

Police Chief - - - William J. Heyer
Street Supt. - - - Duston Walls
Water Supt. - - - - Richard Hill

FRUITA (T) XI Mesa 2,000*

151 S. Mesa, P.O. Box 638
Fruita 81521 (Phone 858-3663)
2nd Monday, 7:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Clarence M. Corder
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Vacant
Manager - - - - - - - Earl C. Coalson
Clerk - - - - - - - - Elena M. Musselman
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Randall L. Cole
Paul Dell
Bernard R. Goss
Kenneth Don Hitchborn
Abe Zamora
Attorney - - - - - - Sam Lockard
Engineer - - - - - - N.H.P.Q., Inc.

Fire Chief - - - - William C. Bennetts
Judge - - - - - - - - Clyde Gifford
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Dr. E. Robert Orr
Plng. Comm. - - - - A. J. Little
Ivol Tufly
Don A. Turner
Marie Young
Police Chief - - - R. S. (Dick) Walker
Pub. Wks. Dir. - - Jack D. Boothe

GLENWOOD SPRINGS (HR) XI Garfield 6,275*

806 Cooper, P.O. Box 728
Glenwood Springs 81601 (Phone 945-6481)
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - William A. Bowden
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - J. Randy Wilson
Manager - - - - - - Roy G. Rainey
Clerk - - - - - - - Loren A. Mayfield
Monday-Friday, 9-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Ashton K. Durrett
Raymond L. Guerrie
Desmond L. Harris
Harold V. Nadon
Clifford M. Neil

Attorney - - - - - John Allen Thulson
Finance Dir. - - - Loren A. Mayfield
Fire Chief - - - - L. P. (Buzz) Zancanella
Judge - - - - - - - Robert C. Young

Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Carleton Hubbard, Jr.
Plng. Dir. - - - - William G. Kane
Plng. Comm. - - - - Henry Bosco
William A. Bowden
Dean Moffat
Jan Mulhall
Don Vanderhoof
Marty Zemlock
Police Chief - - - Robert C. Halbert
Pub. Wks. Dir. - - Kenneth D. Idleman

GRAND JUNCTION (HR) XI Mesa 26,400*

250 N. 5th
Grand Junction 81501 (Phone 243-2633)
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - Lawrence L. Kozisek
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Jane Quimby
Manager - - - - - - Harvey M. Rose
Ass't Manager - - - James E. Wysocki
Clerk - - - - - - - Neva B. Lockhart
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Larry Brown
Harry Colescott
Karl Johnson
Elvin Tufly
Robert Van Houten
Aviation Dir. - - - James Spelman
Engineer - - - - - Rodger O. Young
Attorney - - - - - Gerald J. Ashby
Finance Dir. - - - Victor Vance
Fire Chief - - - - Robert T. Mantlo
Judge - - - - - - - Kelly Summers
Parks & Rec. Dir. - James E. Wysocki
Personnel Dir. - - Pat Bittel
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Levi Lucero
Plng. Dir. - - - - Gene Allen
Plng. Comm. - - - - John Abrams
Blake Chambliss
Virginia Flager
Eugene McEwen
Jane Quimby
Gerald Wilds
Police Chief - - - Ben Meyers
Pub. Wks. Dir. - - Gustav Byrom, Jr.

GRAND VALLEY (T) XI Garfield 400*

210 E. First, Box 217
Grand Valley 81635 (Phone 285-7630)
1st Monday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Floyd McDaniel
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - George Letson
Clerk - - - - - - - - Ruth M. Cutter
Monday/Wednesday/Friday, 9-1
Tuesday/Thursday, 1-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
William Gordon
Henry Herwick
Tom Satterfield
Anna Shadwell
Joseph Smith
Attorney - - - - - Stephen Carter
Fire Chief - - - - Harry Blue
Judge - - - - - - - - Stephen Price
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - Ruth Kiesler
Plng. Comm. - - - - William Gordon
Floyd McDaniel
Sherry O'Dell
Lawrence St. John
Police Chief - - - James Weyant

Gypsum (T) XII Eagle 650*

Eagle St., Box 237
Gypsum 81637 (Phone 524-2977)
1st Monday, 8:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Joseph E. Mayne
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Ted Reynolds
Clerk - - - - - - - - Arlene Hamilton
1st Monday each month

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Marion Baker
Jim Day
Vince Eichler
Mike Elliott
Richard Turgeon
Attorney - - - - - Larry Eskwith
Fire Chief - - - - Art Davenport
Librarian - - - - - Sharon Keighley

MINTURN (T) XII Eagle 1,200*

195 Pine St., P.O. Box 381
Minturn 81645 (Phone 827-5645)
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Harold R. Bellm
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Harvey W. Cline
Manager - - - - - - Robert Manzanares
Clerk - - - - - - - - Ruth E. Marietta
Monday-Friday, 9-4

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Harold P. Burnett
Lawrence E. Chadwick
Richard A. Duran
Robert M. Gallegos, Jr.
Frank G. Sanders
Attorney - - - - - John Dunn
Budget Dir. - - - - Robert Manzanares
Judge - - - - - - - - Robert V. Haagensen
Police Chief - - - Michael L. Gallagher

Treasurer - - - - - Ruth E. Marietta

NEW CASTLE (T) XI Garfield 650*

4th Street, P.O. Box 166
New Castle 81647 (Phone 984-2311)
1st Monday, 8:00

Mayor - - - - - - - - Pete J. Mattivi
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Jerry Senor

Clerk - - - - - - - - Gladys Prendergast
Monday-Friday, 6 hrs.

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Stanley Fulbright
James Harris
Walter Kemp
John A. McNeel, Jr.
Matt Mattivi

Judge - - - - - - - - Marcia Lopaz
Police Chief - - - William Wilson
Pub. Wks. Dir. - - Robert Gotshall
Treasurer - - - - - Gladys Prendergast

PALISADE (T) XI Mesa 900*

175 E. 3rd, Box 128
Palisade 81526 (Phone 464-5602)
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Thomas Copeland
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Bill L. Beckwith
Manager - - - - - - - W. Russell Goddard
Clerk - - - - - - - - Karl C. Smith
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Robert Burdick
Lorraine Franklin
Gleeanna Johnson
Jake Moss
Bennett Young
Attorney - - - - - J. D. Snodgrass
Librarian - - - - - Mary Faye Hampton
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - E. R. LaDuke
Plng. Comm. - - - - F. Ashurst
Bill Beckwith
Thomas Copeland
W. Russell Goddard
Gary G. Woods

RED CLIFF (T) XII Eagle 650*

Town Hall
Red Cliff 81649 (Phone 827-5300)
1st Monday, 6:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Manuel Martinez
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Ignacio Archibeque
Manager - - - - - - - Robert Manzanares
Clerk - - - - - - - - Norris F. Medina
when necessary

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Alix Duran
Walter Fox
Louis Herrera
John Gilbert Martinez

Judge - - - - - - - - Robert Finlay

RIFLE (HR) XI Garfield 3,000*

337 East Ave., P.O. Box 609
Rifle 81650 (Phone 625-2121)
1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - A. W. Van Arsdale
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - C. N. Price
Manager - - - - - - Daniel W. Deppe
Clerk - - - - - - - - Frances McAlister
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Linda Dotson
Robert Hoffmeister
Mollie Reigan
John Scalzo

Attorney - - - - - Robert Richardson
Fire Chief - - - - Wesley Downey
Judge - - - - - - - - Stephen Carter
Plng. Comm. Chrm. - James Kiggins
Plng. Comm. - - - - Verne Boone
Miland Dunivent
Oren Harmon
Donald Thompson
Ronald Zastrow
Police Chief - - - Lawrence P. Allec
Pub. Wks. Dir. - - W. E. Griffee
Ron Pierson

SILT (T) XI Garfield 465*

231 N. 7th, P.O. Box 174
Silt 81652 (Phone 876-2375)
2nd Monday, 7:00 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - Eugene Diaz
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Vern Hollen

Clerk - - - - - - - - Helen E. Pyles
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
Edward Antonelli
Charlie Diaz
Robert Gordon
Keith Jacobs
William Scherar
Attorney - - - - - Thomas Stuver
Fire Chief - - - - Keith Crandell
Judge - - - - - - - - Marcia Lopaz

VAIL (HR) XII Eagle 1,500*

S. Frontage Rd., Box 100
Vail 81657 (Phone 476-5613)
Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

Mayor - - - - - - - - John A. Dobson
Mayor Pro-Tem - - - Dr. Thos. Steinberg
Manager - - - - - - Terrell J. Minger
Asst. Manager - - - Stanley F. Bernstein
Clerk - - - - - - - - Rosalie Jeffrey
Monday-Friday, 8-5

Trustees/Councilmembers - - -
John Donovan
Kathleen Klug
Joseph Langmaid
James M. Slevin
Josef Staufer

Attorney - - - - - Gene A. Smith
Budget Dir. - - - - Stanley F. Bernstein
Engineer - - - - - Kent R. Rose
Finance Dir. - - - Stanley F. Bernstein
Fire Chief - - - - Michael Carlisle

County Officials [1/]

Population figures are the 1974 population estimates by the State Planning Division.

EAGLE (9,600)

P.O. Box 635
Eagle 81631
1st Monday & 25th of each month
(Phone 328-6377)

Chrm. - - - - - - - - Oan Koprinikar
Comm. - - - - - - - - Al Orlosky
Comm. - - - - - - - - Dale Grant
Clerk - - - - - - - - Maxwell R. Barz
Treas. - - - - - - - Hubert Peterson
Assessor - - - - - - Clair Bertroch
Atty. - - - - - - - - Hugh Warder
Sheriff - - - - - - - James Seabry

GARFIELD (17,300)

P.O. Box 640
Glenwood Springs 81601
1st day of month & every Monday
(Phone 945-6164)

Chrm. - - - - - - - - Lynn Hill
Comm. - - - - - - - - Peter J. Mattivi
Comm. - - - - - - - - Flaven J. Cerise
Clerk - - - - - - - - Ella Stephens
Treas. - - - - - - - Berenice McDonald
Assessor - - - - - - Eugene "Jim" Dinkhouse
Atty. - - - - - - - - Gerald Hartert
Sheriff - - - - - - - Edward E. Hogue

MESA (59,000)

P.O. Box 2128
Grand Junction 81501
Every Monday & last working day of month, 9 a.m. (Phone 243-9200)

Chrm. - - - - - - - - Lawrence Aubert
Comm. - - - - - - - - Maxine Albers
Comm. - - - - - - - - Howard Roland
Admin. - - - - - - - Ted M. Ford
Clerk - - - - - - - - Earl Sawyer
Treas. - - - - - - - Gena M. Harrison
Assessor - - - - - - George Bunte, Jr.
Atty. - - - - - - - - Gerald J. Ashby
Sheriff - - - - - - - L. R. "Dick" Williams

PITKIN (8,000)

Box I
Aspen 81611
Mondays, 9 a.m.
(Phone 925-3261)

Chrm. - - - - - - - - Joe Edwards
Comm. - - - - - - - - Dwight Shellman
Comm. - - - - - - - - Max Marolt
Admin. - - - - - - - Al Bloomquist
Clerk - - - - - - - - Julie Hane
Treas. - - - - - - - Helen Zordel
Assessor - - - - - - Dorothy Mikkelsen
Atty. - - - - - - - - Nick McGrath
Sheriff - - - - - - - Carroll Whitmire

1/ Source: 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado, Colorado Municipal League.

SELECTED LIST OF STATE OFFICES (Denver, Colorado)

State Capitol----------892-9911

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-3221
Accounts and Control, 706 State Services Building----------892-3346
Archives and Public Records, 1530 Sherman----------892-2055
Public Employees Retirement Association, 1390 Logan, 4th Fl.-842-4213
Public Works, 712 State Services Building----------892-2626
Purchasing, 232 State Services Building----------892-3261
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-3561
Animal Protection, 420 State Services Building----------892-3022
EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-2212
State Library, 1362 Lincoln----------892-2174
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Joint Budget Committee, 341 State Capitol----------892-2061
Legislative Council, 46 State Capitol----------892-2285
Legislative Drafting Office, 30 State Capitol----------892-2045
State Auditor, 1660 Lincoln, Suite 2410----------892-2051

House (during session only)

Switchboard----------892-3006
Speaker, 242 State Capitol----------892-2346
Majority Leader, 242 State Capitol----------892-2348
Minority Leader, 242 State Capitol----------892-2349
Chief Clerk, 242 State Capitol----------892-2028
Bill Room, 24 State Capitol----------892-2340

Senate (during session only)

Switchboard----------892-3006
Lieutenant Governor, 144 State Capitol----------892-2087
Majority Leader, 222 State Capitol----------892-3341
Minority Leader, 238 State Capitol----------892-2318
Senate Secretary, 238 State Capitol----------892-2316
Bill Room, 24 State Capitol----------892-2340
GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF, 136 State Capitol----------892-2471
Land Use Commission, 1845 Sherman----------892-2778
Office of Human Resources, 1531 Stout----------892-2186
HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF----------388-6111
Air Pollution Variance Board, 4210 E. 11th----------388-6111 Ext. 371
Air Pollution Control Commission, 4210 E. 11th----------388-6111 Ext. 286
State Board of Health, 4210 E. 11th----------388-6111 Ext. 315
Water Quality, 4210 E. 11th, Rm. 320----------388-6111 Ext. 231
HIGHER EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-2723
State Historical Society, 200 E. 14th Ave.----------892-2136
Universities and Colleges (See Section IIIa)
Vocational Education (See Section IIIa)
HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF----------757-9011
Colorado State Patrol----------757-9011
Highways, 4201 E. Arkansas----------757-9011
Highway Safety Division, 4201 E. Arkansas----------757-9381
INSTITUTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF, 4150 S. Lowell Blvd.----------761-0220
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, DEPARTMENT OF
Compensation Insurance Fund, 200 E. 9th Ave.----------573-6440
Employment, 600 Grant----------893-2400
Labor, Division of, 200 E. 9th Ave.----------573-6440
LAW, DEPARTMENT OF
Attorney General, 104 State Capitol----------892-2542
LOCAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-2771
Bureau of Investigation, 2002 S. Colorado Blvd.----------759-1100
Local Government, 1550 Lincoln, Rm. 210----------892-2156
Division of Property Taxation, 614 State Capitol Annex----------892-2371
State Planning Office, 1845 Sherman----------892-2351
Commerce and Development, 600 Capitol Annex----------892-2205
Criminal Justice, 328 State Services Bldg.----------892-3331
Division of Housing, 704 Social Services Bldg.----------892-2033
Law Enforcement Training Academy, Camp George West, Golden---279-2511
MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF----------733-2431
Civil Defense, 300 Logan----------733-2431
National Guard, 300 Logan----------733-2431
NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-3437
Div. of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, 1845 Sherman, Rm. 101--892-3437
Division of Wildlife, 6060 Broadway----------825-1192
Water Conservation Board, 1845 Sherman, Rm. 102----------892-3441
Water Resources (State Engineer), 1845 Sherman----------892-3581
Ground Water Commission, 1845 Sherman----------892-3581
Soil Conservation Board, 1845 Sherman----------892-3351
Geological Survey, 1845 Sherman, Rm. 254----------892-2611
PLANNING AND BUDGETING, DEPARTMENT OF, 617 State Services Bldg.---892-3403
REGULATORY AGENCIES, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-3304
Public Utilities Commission, 1845 Sherman, Rm. 500----------892-3154
REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF, Capitol Annex----------892-9911
Liquor Control, 548 Capitol Annex----------892-3741
Motor Vehicle, Capitol Annex----------892-9911
SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF----------892-2561
Welfare, 1575 Sherman----------892-2561
STATE, DEPARTMENT OF
Secretary of State, 1576 Sherman----------892-2361
Elections Division, 1576 Sherman----------892-2041
SUPREME COURT, 210 State Capitol----------892-2066
TREASURY, DEPARTMENT OF
State Treasurer, 140 State Capitol----------892-2441
COLORADO HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY
1115 Grant Street----------861-8962

SOURCE: 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado, Colorado Municipal League.

COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The Honorable Gary Hart
United States Senator
4213 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510
(Phone (202) 224-5852)

The Honorable Gary Hart
United States Senator
1200 Williams Street
Denver, Colorado 80218
(Phone 837-4421)

The Honorable Floyd K. Haskell
United States Senator
4104 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510
(Phone (202) 224-5941)

The Honorable Floyd K. Haskell
United States Senator
12030 Federal Bldg.
Denver, Colorado 80202
(Phone 837-2411)

The Honorable James P. Johnson
House of Representatives
129 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20515
(Phone (202) 225-4676)

The Honorable James P. Johnson
House of Representatives
203 Federal Bldg.
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521
(Phone 493-9132)

SOURCE: 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado, Colorado Municipal League.

SELECTED LIST OF FEDERAL OFFICES
(Denver, Co., unless otherwise noted)

(For additional information call the Federal Information Center - 837-3602)

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF
- Farmers Home Administration, Community Service Section
  2490 W. 26th Avenue, Room 231 ---------- 837-4347
- Soil Conservation Service, Colorado State Office
  P. O. Box 17107, Denver ---------- 837-4275
- U.S. Forest Service, 11177 W. 8th Ave, Lakewood ---------- 234-4185

ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF
- Corps of Engineers, Field Office, 9300 S. Highway 75 ---------- 794-4248
- Fitzsimons General Hospital ---------- 366-5311

DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS, OFFICE OF
- Denver Federal Center, Building 710 ---------- 234-2576

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
- Denver Federal Center, Building 20 ---------- 234-3191

COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF
- Economic Development Administration, 909-17th St., Rm. 505 ---- 837-3888
- Denver District Office, 165 New Custom House ---------- 837-3246

COURT, U.S.
- Appeals, 469 U.S. Court House ---------- 837-3157
- District, 425 U.S. Court House ---------- 837-3433

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
- Regional Administrator, 1860 Lincoln ---------- 837-3895

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (Airports District Office)
- 10255 E. 25th, Aurora ---------- 837-4397

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- P. O. Box 1229 ---------- 222-5981

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
- New Custom House, Room 504 ---------- 837-4053

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, c/o General Services Administration

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, Regional Office
- Denver Federal Center, Building 41 ---------- 234-2216

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF, Regional Office
- Federal Office Building, Room 11037 ---------- 837-3373
- Public Affairs Office ---------- 837-2694
- Public Health Service, Federal Office Bldg., Rm. 4006 ---------- 837-4461
- Social Security ---------- 232-3650
- Surplus Property Utilization, Fed. Office Bldg., Rm. 11037 ---- 837-3719

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- Denver Regional Headquarters, 1961 Stout ---------- 837-4061
- Community Development Office, 19th & Stout, Rm. 13432 ---------- 837-4966
- Federal Housing Administration, 909-17th St. ---------- 837-3235

INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF
- Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office
  Colorado State Bank Bldg., Rm. 700, 1600 Broadway ---------- 837-4481
- Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
  603 Miller Court ---------- 234-2634
- Bureau of Reclamation, Regional Office
  Denver Federal Center, Building 20 ---------- 234-4441
- U. S. Geological Survey, Public Inquiries
  Federal Office Bldg., Rm. 1012 ---------- 837-4169
- Water Resources Division, Regional Hydrologist
  Denver Federal Center, Building 25 ---------- 234-3661
- Water Resources Division, Colorado District
  Denver Federal Center, Building 53, Rm. H2107 ---------- 234-3815

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
- U. S. Attorney, U. S. Court House, Rm. 323 ---------- 837-2081
- U. S. Marshal, U. S. Court House, Rm. 307 ---------- 837-2801
- Drug Enforcement Administration, New Custom House, Rm. 336 ---- 837-3951

LABOR DEPARTMENT
- Manpower Administration, Rm. 16015, Federal Bldg. ---------- 837-4477
- Wage and Hour and Public Contracts,
  New Custom House, Rm. 228 ---------- 837-4405

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
- Federal Bldg., Rm. 12033 ---------- 837-4767

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, Regional Office
- New Custom House, Rm. 407 ---------- 837-3666

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF
- Federal Highway Administration
  Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 40 ---------- 234-4052

TREASURY, DEPARTMENT OF
- Internal Revenue Service
  Prudential Plaza, Plaza Level, P. O. Box 447 ---------- 825-7041
- Secret Service, 1660 Lincoln St., Suite 1430 ---------- 837-3027
- U.S. Savings Bond Div., New Custom House, Rm. 112 ---------- 837-3577

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, Regional Office
- Denver Federal Center, Building 20 ---------- 233-6300

SOURCE: 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado, Colorado Municipal League.

SELECTED LIST OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS (Denver, unless otherwise noted)

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
1390 Logan, Suite 308 ---------- 831-7411
COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS
1330 Logan ---------- 832-6691
COLORADO BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION
7138 W. Frost Dr. ---------- 795-8787
COLORADO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
5200 S. Quebec, Englewood ---------- 771-4240
COLORADO PRESS ASSOCIATION
1336 Glenarm Place ---------- 255-1707
COLORADO PUBLIC EXPENDITURE COUNCIL
1390 Logan, Suite 310 ---------- 832-8888
COLORADO COUNTIES, INCORPORATED
1500 Grant, Suite 301 ---------- 534-6326
DENVER REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
1776 S. Jackson, Suite 100 ---------- 758-5166
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
2200 W. Alameda, #15 ---------- 935-3581
PIKES PEAK AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
27 E. Vermijo, Colorado Springs ---------- 471-7080
REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT
1325 S. Colorado Blvd. ---------- 759-1000

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES
Alan Beals, Acting Ex. Vice Pres.
1620 Eye St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
(Phone (202) 293-7300)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE
HIGHWAY OFFICIALS
Mr. Henrik E. Stafseth, Ex. Director
341 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004
(Phone (202) 628-2438)

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION
Mr. Robert D. Dugher, Ex. Director
1313 E. 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
(Phone (312) 324-3400)

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS
Mr. Israel Stollman, Ex. Director
1313 E. 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
(Phone (312) 324-3400)

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
Mr. Brevard Crihfield, Ex. Director
Iron Works Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40505
(Phone (606) 252-2291)

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION
Mr. Mark Keane, Ex. Director
1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
(Phone (202) 293-2200)

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
Mr. Donald Beatty, Ex. Director
1313 E. 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
(Phone (312) 324-3400)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
Mr. Bernard Hillenbrand, Ex. Director
1735 N. Y. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
(Phone (202) 628-4701)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS
Mr. Charles Rhyne, General Counsel
839-17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
(Phone (202) 347-7992)

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
Mr. W. N. Cassella, Jr., Ex. Director
47 E. 68th Street
New York, New York 10021
(Phone (212) 535-5700)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE
Mr. Herman C. Pope, Ex. Director
1313 E. 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
(Phone (312) 324-3400)

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
Mr. John Gunther, Ex. Director
1620 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
(Phone (202) 293-7300)

SOURCE: 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado, Colorado Municipal League.

BLM GRAND JUNCTION GRAZING ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERSHIP

NAME	ADDRESS	CLASS REPRESENTED
ALBERTSON, Dale (283-5387)	DeBeque, CO 81630	Cattle
BLACK, W. Crafts (227-3836)	Whitewater, CO 81527	Cattle
CLOUGH, W. F. (625-1625)	Rifle, CO 81650	Sheep
CURRIER, Bruce (242-4375)	2760 H Road, Rt. 5 Grand Jct., CO 81501	Cattle
HORN, Leonard (926-2325)	Wolcott, CO 81655	Cattle
JOUFLAS, Chris P. (243-1477)	319 Belaire Drive Grand Jct., CO 81501	Sheep
KENNON, E. S. (283-5364)	DeBeque, CO 81630	Cattle
PERRY, Robert M. (963-2880)	Mt. Sopris Hereford Ranch Carbondale, CO 81623	Cattle

BLM EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Mike Spence, Legal Council (Group Coordinator)
The Oil Shale Corporation
16th & Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dr. James H. Bos, President
Rangely College
Rangely, Colorado 81648

Bob King, Superintendent
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Rod Linn, Teacher
Rifle, Colorado 81650

Mrs. John Savage
Route 1, Box 107
Rifle, Colorado 81650

Carl Wahlberg, Assistant to the President
Mesa College
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

J. O. Weiland, School Board Member
Meeker, Colorado 81641

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS:

Carl Rowe, instrumentation expert

BLM HEALTH/WELFARE/MIGRANT PROBLEMS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Barbara Chambliss (Group Moderator)
1315 Mesa Avenue
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Charlene Birkens, Director
State Welfare Division
1575 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

Sister Michel, Administrator
St. Mary's Hospital
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Ms. Mitchell, County Nurse
337 East Avenue
Rifle, Colorado 81650

Mike Weber
Rocky Mountain Health Maintenance Organization
c/o St. Mary's Hospital
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Ken Weimer, RC&D member
Mesa Soil Conservation District
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Dr. B. O. White, Member Hospital Board
Meeker, Colorado 81641

SUGGESTED NEW MEMBERS:

Mr. John Patterson, Director
Mesa County Welfare Department
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Ms. Harry Talbot, Sr.
Migrant Labor Council
3782 F 1/2 Road
Palisade, Colorado 81526

BLM HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Mark Bearwald (Group Coordinator)
Box S
Carbondale, Colorado 81623

Blake Chambliss
Box 2104
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Neil Ford
Dale Broome, Inc.
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Jim Garman
City Planning Office
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Pat Gormley
Mesa Federal Savings and Loan
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Wallace McArthur
Farmers Home Administration
P.O. Box 1270
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

John Maldonato
Colorado Housing Inc.
1540 Vine Street
Denver, Colorado 80206

Troy Pollard
Rangely, Colorado 81648

Jim Ryckman
Meeker, Colorado 81641

They recommended the following as additional members:

SUGGESTED NEW MEMBERS:

A large-scale homebuilder and Jack Brock (in charge of licensing trailer manufacturers)
State Division of Housing
1550 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado
or someone knowledgeable in mobile homes and modulars.

BLM LAND USE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Dale Albertson
De Beque, Colorado 81030

Jerry Brown, Planner
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81501

Bob Engelke, Director
City/County Planning Department
Box 897
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Tom Evans, Forest Service
White River National Forest
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Jesse Hall
Soil Conservation Service
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Dick Porter
711 Grand Avenue
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Glen Rogers
State Game and Fish
Box 1687
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

John Savage
Route 1, Box 107
Rifle, Colorado 81650

BLM RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Tom Owens, Regional Director (Group Coordinator)
Bureau of Land Management
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

A. E. Axtell, City Manager
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Glen Bishop
State Division of Parks
Rifle Gap
Rifle, Colorado 81650

Jack Cassidy, Director
Travel and Recreation Management
Mesa College
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Rober Hilkey
Marvine Creek
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Jack Holyberlein
145 Park
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Lowell Klinglesmith
West of Meeker
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Bill Moulton
New Castle, Colorado 81647

Edward Mulhall, Jr.
829 Grand Avenue
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Steve Smith, Recreation Planner
Bureau of Land Management
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

George Steele
State Division of Parks
Rifle, Colorado 81650

SUGGESTED NEW MEMBERS:

Dick Elliott
State Parks and Recreation
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Jim Wysocki, Director
City Recreation Department
Grand Junction, CO 81501

BLM UTILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Roger Purdy (Group Coordinator)
White River Electric Association, Inc.
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Frank G. Cooley, Chairman
Oil Shale Regional Planning Commission
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Miland Dunivent
Public Service Company of Colorado
Rifle, Colorado 81650

W. M. Shaeffer
Western Slope Gas Company
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

George Thurston
Holy Cross Electric Association
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

The Committee agreed to continue as an advisory committee on utilities within the region. They recommended the following as additional members:

SUGGESTED NEW MEMBERS:

John Bugas
Colorado Ute Electric Association
Montrose, Colorado 81401

Robert B. Hugo, Manager
Engineering Center
Public Service Company of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

C. C. Kratzer
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

John Reed
Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

BLM WATER/SEWAGE/SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS:

Barbara Chambliss (Group Moderator)
1315 Mesa Avenue
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

Lee Enewold, Division Manager
State Water Resources Division
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Rollie Fischer
Colorado River Water Conservation District
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Leigh Megargee, City Manager -- (Daniel W. Deppe is listed as manager in the 1975 Directory of Municipal and County Officials in Colorado.)
Rifle, Colorado 81650

Gerald Morris, Private Trash Collection
Meeker, Colorado 81641

Warren Terrin, City Engineer
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Frank Tucker, Lawyer
905 Grand Avenue
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

The Committee members volunteered to act as an ongoing advisory committee. They recommended the following as additional members:

SUGGESTED NEW MEMBERS:

County Sanitarians from Garfield, Mesa and Rio Blanco Counties

Corps of Engineers District Representative

Bureau of Reclamation District Representative

Gerald Mittlestadt, Cleveland Cliffs, Rifle, Colorado 81650

COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS
1974

City/County	Name and Address	Telephone
Carbondale/Garfield	Carbondale Community Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 427, Carbondale, CO 81623	963-2300
Craig 1/ Moffat	Big Country Development Company 1017 Pershing St., Craig, CO 81625	824-6678
De Beque/Mesa	De Beque Regional Chamber of Commerce De Beque, Colorado 81630	283-9904
Fruita/Mesa	Fruita Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 162, Fruita, CO 81521	858-3866
Glenwood Springs/ Garfield	Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 97, Glenwood Spgs., CO 81601	945-6589
Grand Junction 1/ Mesa	Industrial Developments, Inc. P.O. Box 1330, Grand Junction, CO 81501	242-3214
Grand Valley/ Garfield	Grand Valley City Clerk Grand Valley, Colorado 81635	285-7630
Meeker 1/ Rio Blanco	White River Development Company 325 - 6th Street, Meeker, CO 81641	878-5036
Palisade/Mesa	Palisade Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 366, Palisade, CO 81526	464-7078
Rangely/ Rio Blanco	Rangely Area Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 721, Rangely, CO 81648	675-2344
Rifle/Garfield	Rifle Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 809, Rifle, CO 81650	625-2757
Rifle/Garfield	Colorado West Council of Governments 1400 Access Road, Rifle, CO 81650	625-1723

1/ These communities have a local industrial development corporation.

Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, 1975. Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Community Development Section, Denver, CO.

Colorado Planning and Management Region No. 12

Industrial Development or Civic Organizations
1974

City/County	Name and Address	Telephone
Aspen/Pitkin	Aspen Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau P.O. Box 739 Aspen 81611	925-2963
Aspen/Pitkin	West Village Association P.O. Box 5566 Aspen 81611	923-2000
Eagle/Eagle	City Manager, Town of Eagle P.O. Box 672 Eagle 81631	328-6849
Vail/Eagle	Vail Resort Association P.O. Box 5 Vail 81657	476-5677

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University of Denver Research Institute, John S. Gilmore and Mary K. Duff.

University of Colorado, Business Research Division - David Monarchi.

Housing Supply and Housing Needs in Mesa County 1975, prepared for the Grand Junction Housing Authority and Citizens of Mesa County by Mesa County Citizen's Advisory Planning Group Subcommittee on Housing, updated by the City County Development Department, January 1976.

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County Business Patterns - 1973, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1974.

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Chapter IV Socio-Cultural Values and Public Attitudes

Interview with Connie McDonna of the Mesa County Planning Department.

Interview with John Ballagh, Mesa County Planning Technician.

Interview with Steve French of the Garfield County Planning Department.

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Chapter XI Fire Control

Interview with Douglas Gregory, former Grand Junction District Fire Management Officer.

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U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

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Chapter XIV Public Protection,
Law Enforcement

and

Chapter XV Search and Rescue

Interview with H.J. Hutchison of the Mesa County Sheriff's Department.

Interview with Sergeant Cross of the Grand Junction Police Department.

Interview with Lieutenant Jack McNeil of the Garfield County Sheriff's Department.

Interview with Chief Robert Hallbert of the Glenwood Springs Police Department.

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Local Affairs

Regulatory Agencies

Revenue

Social Services

Colorado Interstate Gas Company.

United States Bureau of the Census.

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Interview with Mike Blair - Eagle County Planner.

Interview with Mr. Kline - Rifle High School Principal.

Interview with Tom Emmons - Business Manager of School District RE-1.

Interview with Larry Martin - DeBeque School District Principal.

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Interview with Mr. C. L. Kinney - Plateau Valley School District.

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APPENDICES

State of Colorado

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

1575 SHERMAN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

RICHARD D. LAMM
GOVERNOR

HENRY A. FOLEY, Ph.D.
Executive Director

DEPT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COLO STATE OFFICE, DENVER

'76 APR 21 AM 10:00

April 13, 1976

Mr. Gary Veverka, Intern
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Colorado State Office
Room 700, Colorado State Bank Building
1600 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mr. Veverka:

The information you requested in your letter to Mr. Freeman is contained in a demographic profile of Colorado's Planning and Management Districts prepared by the Colorado Department of Health in September, 1973.

It is not possible for us to update the information pertaining to our department in time to meet your deadline because we no longer prepare an annual fiscal report.

To save time, we are enclosing copies of the demographic profile for District 11 (for Garfield and Mesa Counties) and District 12 (for Eagle and Pitkin Counties).

We hope this information will help you.

Sincerely,

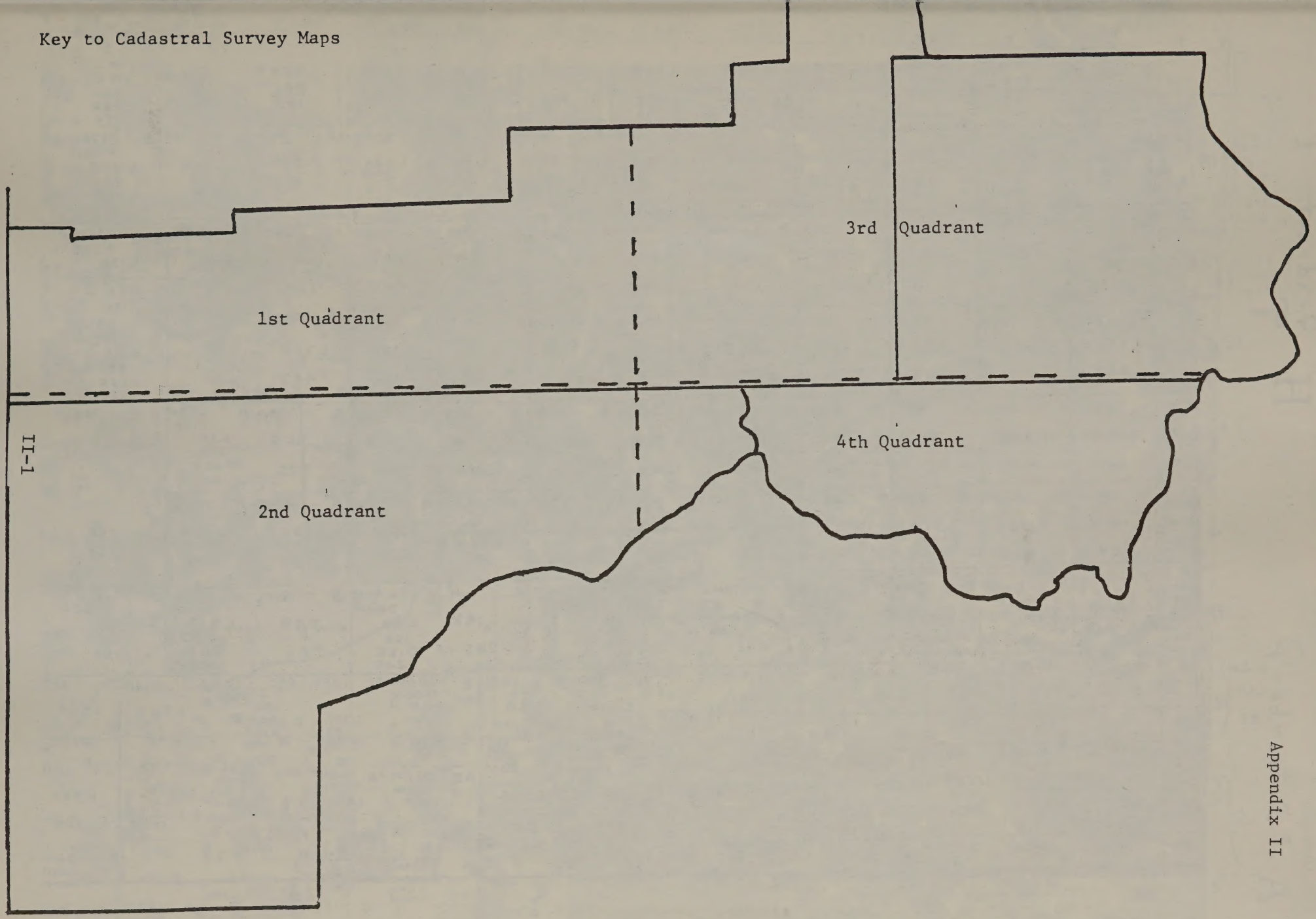
Henry A. Foley

HENRY A. FOLEY, Ph.D.
Executive Director

MT/st

Enclosures: 2

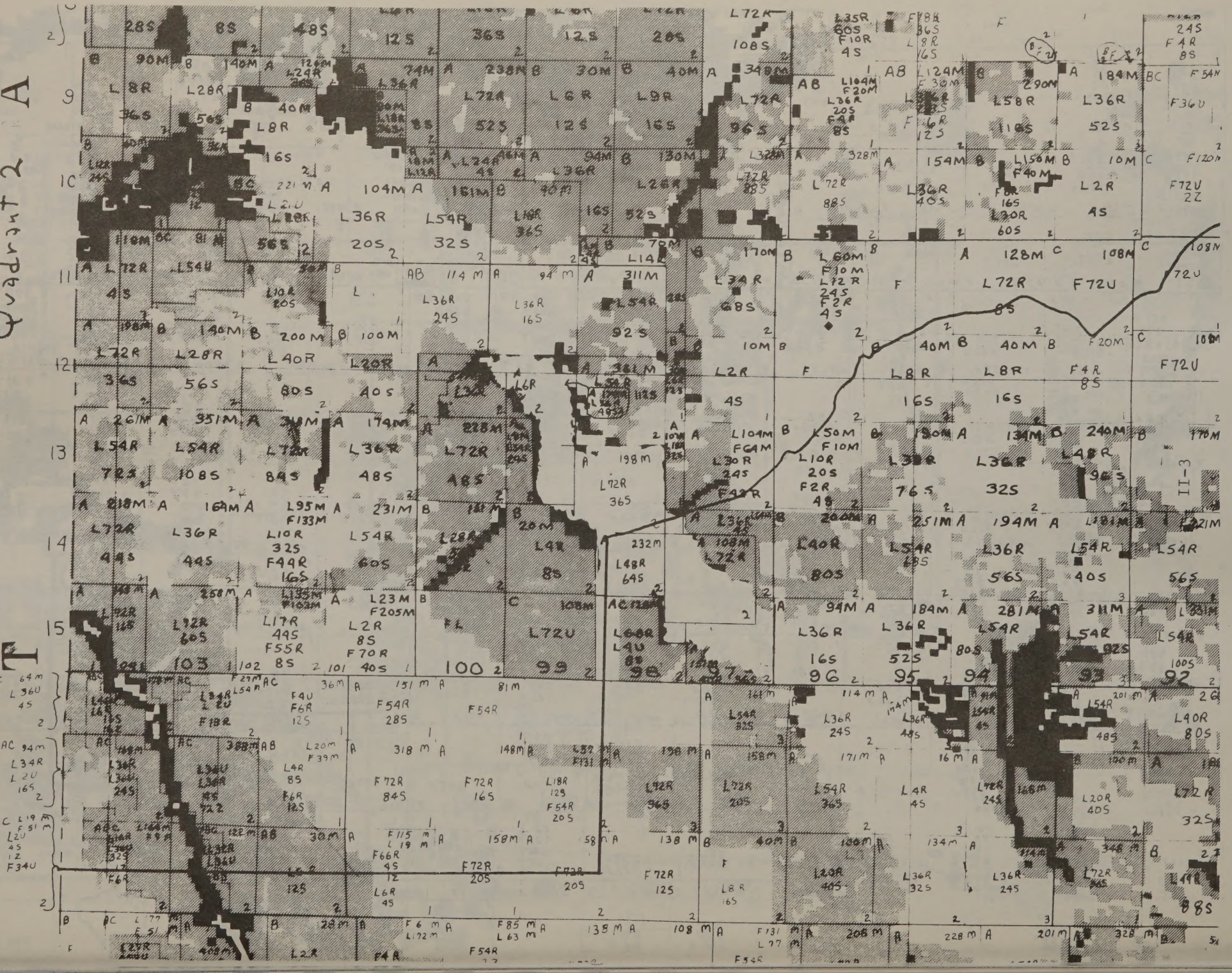
Key to Cadastral Survey Maps

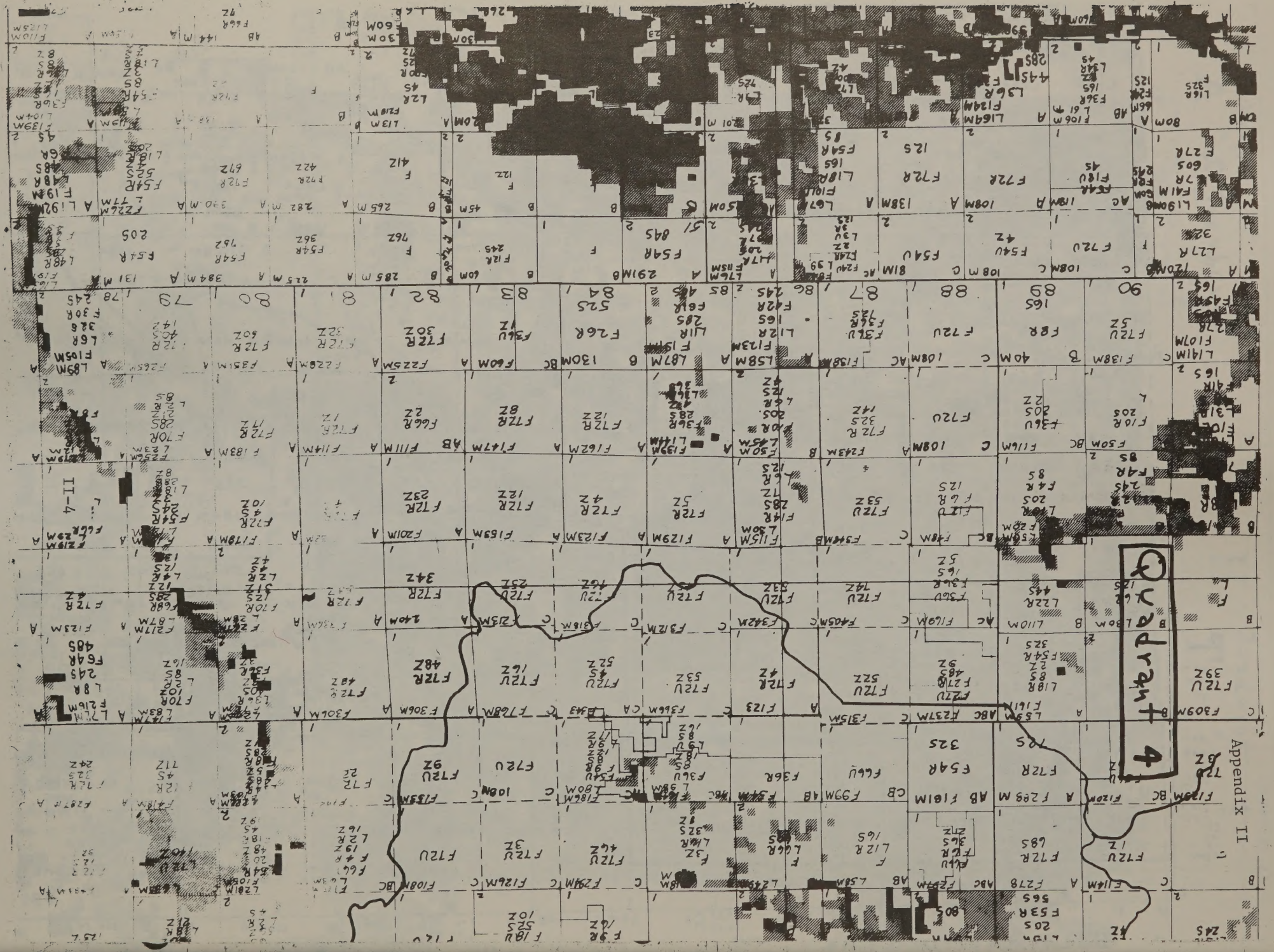


Quadrant H

Appendix II

Quadrant 2 A

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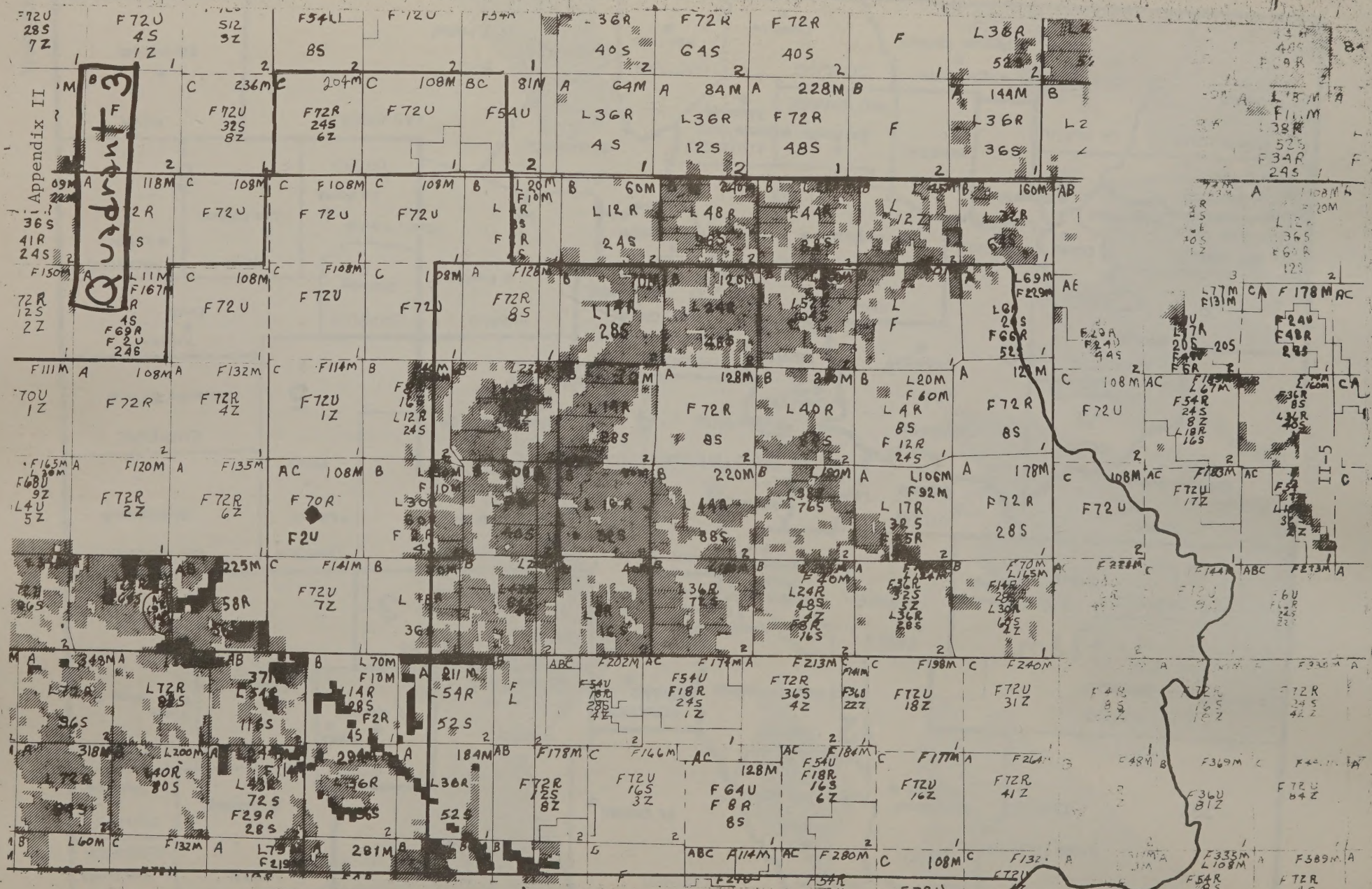
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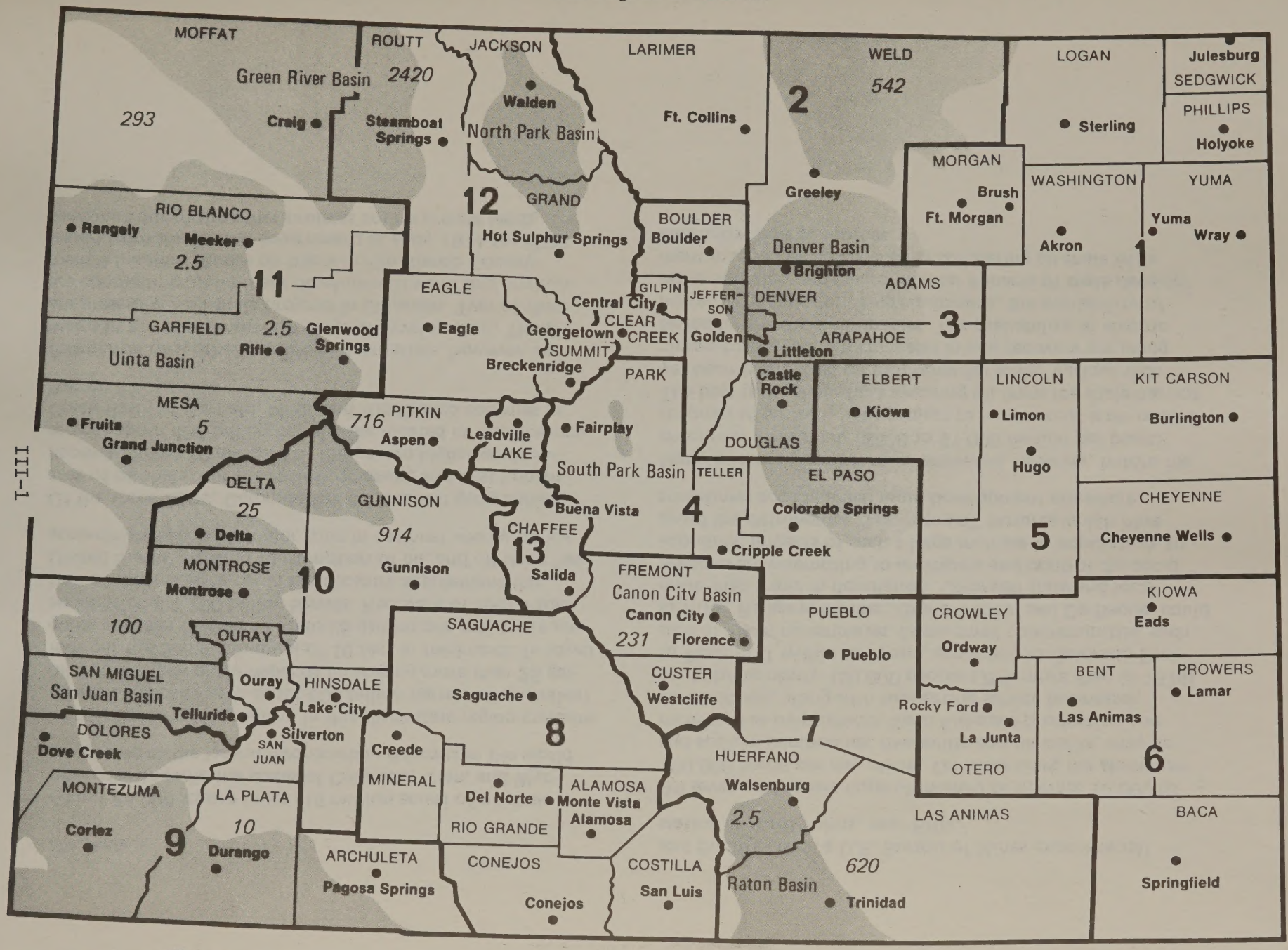
Coal Regions in Colorado



Coal Basins

1972-73 Average Production (000 Tons)

Oil Shale

About 25,000 square miles (16 million acres) of oil shale resources underlie the states of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming—one of the largest hydrocarbon deposits in the world.

The Green River Formation in this three-state region contains oil shale deposits with about 600 billion barrels of equivalent oil in the higher-grade deposits (averaging more than 25 gallons per ton and a minimum of 10 feet in thickness). In lower grade deposits (averaging 15 to 25 gallons per ton) there are an additional 1,200 billion barrels. Recovery of even a fraction of this resource could significantly supplement the United States' growing consumption of oil, and oil shale has accordingly become a major issue in national energy policy.

Of the three states, Colorado has the smallest geographical area of oil shale, but the richest, thickest, and best known deposits. Some 80 per cent of the known higher grade reserves—about 480 billion barrels—are located in the Piceance Creek Basin of Garfield, Mesa, and Rio Blanco counties in Region 11.

Extraction of synthetic crude oil from shale, however, remains in the pre-commercial stage of development. There are presently 7 oil shale projects in Colorado. Two of these are conducting preliminary development work and environmental baseline studies on tracts in Rio Blanco County leased from the federal government in early 1974 for $328 million. Four of the other projects are on private lands, and the fifth is on a U.S. Bureau of Mines experimental station at Anvil Points, near Rifle.

All seven enterprises hope ultimately to operate 30,000 to 100,000 barrel per day plants. On some sites, the aluminum and sodium compounds, dawsonite and nahcolite, may be recovered as by-products. Such full-scale production and construction, along with supporting service businesses, could bring nearly 150,000 people (75% more than in 1974) to Region 11 within ten years, according to Colorado Division of Planning estimates. Some small commmunities, such as Rifle, Rangley, Meeker, Grand Valley, and De Beque, could more than triple in population. Colorado state and local agencies are attempting to anticipate and control the socio-economic impacts of such a large increase in population, to avoid the detrimental "boom-town" features which have sometimes accompanied rapid development elsewhere.

Many questions remain to be answered, however, before the enormous investment ($500 to $1,000 million per plant) required to go from pilot-project to commercial scale occurs. The best technology for extracting oil from the shale has not yet been established on a commercial scale. Various techniques for surface retorting and in-situ recovery are being tested by the shale companies. The availability of electric power to operate retorting equipment, the availability of water supplies, and environmental impacts of shale development must all be considered in comparing oil shale with alternative energy sources.

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We hope this information will help you.

Sincerely,

Henry A. Foley

HENRY A. FOLEY, Ph.D.
Executive Director

MT/st

Enclosures: 2

This intern report was read and accepted by a staff member at:

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Address: 1600 Broadway, Room 700 Denver, CO 80202

This report was completed by a WICHE intern. This intern's project was part of the Resources Development Internship Program administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

The purpose of the internship program is to bring organizations involved in community and economic development, environmental problems and the humanities together with institutions of higher education and their students in the West for the benefit of all.

For these organizations, the intern program provides the problem-solving talents of student manpower while making the resources of universities and colleges more available. For institutions of higher education, the program provides relevant field education for their students while building their capacity for problem-solving.

WICHE is an organization in the West uniquely suited for sponsoring such a program. It is an interstate agency formed by the thirteen western states for the specific purpose of relating the resources of higher education to the needs of western citizens. WICHE has been concerned with a broad range of community needs in the West for some time, insofar as they bear directly on the well-being of western peoples and the future of higher education in the West. WICHE feels that the internship program is one method for meeting its obligations within the thirteen western states. In its efforts to achieve these objectives, WICHE appreciates having received the generous support and assistance of the Economic Development Administration; the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Wyoming Office of Manpower Planning; and of innumerable local leaders and community organizations, including the agency that sponsored this intern project.

For further information, write Bob Hullinghorst, Director, Resources Development Internship Program, WICHE, P.O. Drawer 'P', Boulder, Colorado 80302 or call (303) 492-7177.

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A Social-economic profile of the Upper Colorado mainstem region.

Date Loaned	Borrower	Division	Date Ret'd

DSC 1279-3a (Feb. 1977)